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May 23 1980
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THE TIMES

Saudi Arabia: The challenge for a new prince, page 14

ritain on the brink of slide into recession

nited Kingdom economic indicators are binting to a severe recession. Industrialists lay gave warning that trading was becom- tore *difficult, and government figures* l that stocks were being heavily run down. trength of the pound, record post-war loyment and a cut in industrial output all companies' difficulties.

ajor companies face rading difficulties

oline Atkinson and ullen

r evidence that Britain ; into what is expected severe recession came Government and from yesterday.

najor companies, gave of tougher times ahed its, and ICI, Britain's ndustrial concern, said ding was bound to get ficult as 1980 wears on. same time the Govern- blished figures showing ustry heavily cut its the first quarter of this d reduced its invest-

eel strike was to blame of the de-stocking and investment. However, er *taking* the strike's nto account, the figures indicate that industry ady started to draw in s.

Keen & Nettlefolds, Schweppes, Delta nd Simon Engineering ed a gloomy picture of ook for profits when ng their annual reports. day's depressing news n top of figures earlier k which showed unem- t at a post-war record rded a cut in industrial 1 the first three months ear.

overnment has made no hat it expects output ployment to fall this part of its tight money or reducing inflation. re is growing concern high rate of inflation sist for some time.

ecent strength of the which reached a five- *cord level against* the n Wednesday, has con- to the squeeze on man- ng industry. The Chan- ias made it clear that overnment wil lnot *to intervene to hold* e value of sterling, as ild add to inflationary s.

rday's figures showed nufacturing industry is hit by the economic n so far. It cut invest- y 3 per cent overall in t three months of the

may be some rebound his in the next three as industry recovers he effect of the steel but this is unlikely to wipe out the fall altogether. In *the last six months, manufac*turing investment was 2 per cent down on the previous half year.

Total industrial investment was down by 1 per cent in the latest quarter. The Government's Budget forecast was for a 1 per cent rise in private investment in 1980 as a whole.

A rundown in industrial stocks is one of the classic mechanisms of recession. The £570m drop in stocks (measured in constant 1975 prices) in the first quarter of this year was the first fal for 2½ years. It compares with a government forecast of a £250m drop for the whole of the first half of *this year.*

Itis too soon to dismiss the official forecast, as the steel strike is thought, to have accounted for about half of the £370m decline in manufacturers' stocks.

In spite of companies' attempts to run down their stock levels at the beginning of this year, the ratio of stocks to output emerged high. This is because the drop in manufacturing output more than offset the de-stocking.

An economic report published yesterday predicted that Britain *would have the lowest growth* rate of the major European countries during the first half of the 1980s, and that unemployment would average more than 2,000,000 over the next *five years.* This depressing view came from *The Economist* Intelligence Unit, which uses the Treasury's model for its forecasts of the United Kingdom.

ICI reported first quarter pre-tax profits of £152m, an improvement of £54m on the same period last year when the group was hit by the haulage strike. Bu rthe *group* unnerved the equity market by saying that, since the end of the period, trading conditions had become "much more difficult" in important areas like fibres, plastics and petrochemicals and that profit margins were narrowing.

Much of the other bad news yesterday was concentrated in the engineering sector. GKN said first half profits would be "substantially short" of the corresponding period last year.

Financial Editor, page 19
Tables, page 21

Wage rises 'must be kept below inflation'

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, joined forces in the Commons yesterday to reaffirm their determination that pay increases, particularly *in the public sector, should* remain below the level of inflation.

The message was that the Government had no intention of introducing a formal incomes policy and that one of the best ways of reducing the retail price index, at present 21.9 per cent, was to prevent wages rising higher than prices.

Sir Geoffrey said that over the past three years pay had risen 12 per cent more than prices while output had grown by only 5 per cent. It was crucial to reduce the cash expansion of public expenditure. *One contributory factor to the* substantial cost of the health service was the increase in salaries.

He reminded MPs that Britain was almost the only *industrial country* which had not accepted a rate of pay increase several percentage points below price increases.

To Liberal pleas for the introduction of an incomes policy, the Chancellor said that that suggestion would find only a modest degree of support from all sides of the Commons.

He added that as an essential part of reducing inflation, the public sector must secure progressively lower rates of pay.

A few moments later Mrs Thatcher was also emphasizing that the only sound policy, which in some ways could be called a pay policy, was to close the gap between increased pay and efficiency. It might be necessary, she said, for some firms to accept a rate of pay increase below the inflation level.

The rate of increase to which a worker was entitled was that which was earned, the Prime Minister said: otherwise the extra went on price increases.

Describing the recent speech of Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, as "extremely interesting", Mrs Thatcher added that selfish pay claims meant that other people suffered from increased prices.

Unemployment, the Prime *Minister said*, would continue to rise over the coming months as the necessary rationalizations and reductions in overmanning were made. That process had to be completed to increase productivity and to allow industries to compete.

Replying to a Conservative MP who reminded her that yesterday was the 60th birthday of Professor Hugh Clegg, chairman of the Commission on Pay Comparability, Mrs Thatcher said Professor Clegg had recently told her he intended to retire in September.

She appeared to be driving another nail into the coffin of the ill-fated commission when she reminded MP's that its terms of reference were to study feasability of comparability, whereas most of the references asked for pay recommendations. She questioned whether it was possible to establish genuine comparability between certain jobs.

Photograph by Harry Kerr

Somewhere in London: Mr Ilya Dzhirkvelov, a former KGB officer and Tass correspondent, who defected to Britain last month, seen telling *The Times* of his experiences.

He said that all Soviet correspondents abroad were to some extent also agents of the KGB. Their reports reaching the Soviet press were tendentious and selective, while those to the authorities tended to correspond more closely to reality. The authorities nevertheless, preferred an "interpretation" of events that reinforced their belief in the advance of Communism.

At his post in Khartum, he had a meeting every morning with the regular KGB agent to whom he reported his conversations with *Sudanese figures. He was dismayed to find* in 1971 that Moscow took the unfounded view that Sudan was ripe for a pro-Soviet coup

Report, page 8

Armed citizens take control of 16 towns in South Korea revolt

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, May 22

A full-scale anti-Government revolt spread throughout the south of Cholla province in South Korea today. Residents formed themselves into armed militia and took control of at least 16 towns in the region.

In Kwangju, *the provincial* capital, where the trouble started five days ago when students began protesting against the imposition of martial law, troops withdrew from the town. *More than 10,000* soldiers, including paratroopers, are massed on the outskirts and eye-witnesses said they appeared to be preparing to storm the city. Fighter-bombers *flew low over the town* and other aircraft and dozens of helicopter-gunships stood ready for action.

The townspeople have so far shown no intention of submitting *to the* military and there are fears that if the troops move in to crush the revolt, there will be a chain reaction of protests in other parts of the country.

Mr Park Choong Hoon, the newly appointed acting Prime Minister, flew by helicopter to Kwangju today but was unable to land in the town. He broadcast a message on local radio frequencies to the citizens, urging them to return to their home and their jobs and "not to make any more mistakes". As a former Deputy Prime Minister for two years during the authoritarian rule of the late President Park, the new Prime Minister is not a man the militants of Cholla province are likely to trust or willingly submit to.

In the coastal town of Mokpo, about 20 miles *south*-west of Kwangju, about 30,000 demonstrators gathered in the town centre, attacked the town hall, set fire to the police station and the Maritime Police Department, and forced policemen to escape to the sea in boats.

Mokpo is the hometown of Mr Kim Dae Jung, a well-known dissident, who was among the first to be arrested last weekend after the Government's declaration of full martial law. In 1971 he opposed President Park in the presidential elections and was only narrowly defeated.

Train and bus services to *Cholla province* were suspended and telephone communications to Kwangju have been cut. The exact number of casualties in Kwangju is not yet known but one foreign journalist counted 58 dead *in* six hospitals.

Medical staff said at least 350 people had been wounded, most of them since shooting broke out on Tuesday. Local doctors had worked throughout the night but many of the injured were still unattended. At one hospital, corpses overflowed from the morgue on to the grass outside, where they lay covered with bloodstained cloths.

A group of representatives from Kwangju—two students and six residents—met martial law officials in the suburbs of the town in a move to open negotiations. First on their list of demands was the immediate execution of Lieutenant-General Chun Doo Hwan, the Army's defence security commander and recently appointed chief of the *Korean Central Intelligence* Agency. Genral Chun is believed by many to be the real power behind President Choi Kyu Hah.

Other demands included the handing over of the Govern*ment to democratic forces, the* resignation of Presidnt Choi's "puppet" Government, the release of Mr Kim Dae Jung and all others detained, the *lifting of martial law*, the reopening of universities, and the restoration of freedom to the press to print the truth about the situation in Kwangju.

They also demanded full compensation for the alleged atrocities committed by the troops.

As curfew came into force tonight at 9 o'clock, the South Korean Army encircled tl:e rebel town ready for battle. The people of Kwangju, armed with dynamite and automatic rifles seized from armouries and explosive factories, waited inside their besiged town for the onslaught.

US warning: The United States warned communist North Korea today that it will react strongly to any attempt to exploit the internal strife in South Korea

Mrs Thatcher wants to streamline Whitehall

By Peter Hennessy

The Prime Minister and senior ministers are working on a plon to refashion Whitehall into a smaller, sharper administrative machine capable of implementing the less interventionist style of government Mrs Margaret Thatcher has adopted.

Stimulated by a paper entitled *The Conventions of Government* prepared by Sir Derek Royner joint managing director of Marks and Spencer and her adviser on the elimination of government waste, the Prime Minister's plan has developed two key elements.

The first is the opening up of the summit of the Whitehall hierarchy to younger officials of proven merit, which could lead to men and women reaching permanent secretary rank in their late thirties instead of their early fifties.

Secondly, a review is under way of the functions and performance of Whitehall's three central departments, the Treasury, the Cabinet Office and, particularly, the Civil Service Department, about whose capacities there has been most complaint from Whitehall and *in Parliament over the past four* years.

Mrs Thatcher is not committed to the survival of the Civil Service Department in its present form. It seemed at one time that she would wait until the retirement of Sir Ian Bancroft, Head of the Home Civil Service, at the end of 1982 before either merging it with the Treasury or redesigning its personnel and manpower functions.

Her keenness to fulfil her commitment to reduce Whitehall numbers by 102.000 during her first term of office seems now to be leading the Prime Minister towards speedier action.

Civil Service Department officials told the Commons Select Committee on the Treasury and Civil Service on Monday that detaled plans for implementing the latest 75,000 tranche of manpower cuts have yet to be worked out.

In her statement on the cuts last week, the Prime Minister gave a clear hint about the twin thrust of the review kindled by Sir Derek's paper. She said: "It is the Government's job to ensure that the structure of the Civil Service, its working methods and the rewards it offers for success bring on the right kinds of talent: give it scope for personal initiative; and offer conditions which promote layalty and commitment."

Detailed work on shortening the Whitehall hierarchy is being married out by the personnel management divisions of the Civil Service Department under the direction of Mr Paul Channon, Minister of State

Apart from more rapid promotion for officials of demonstrated capacity, the plan involves the possible abolition of some grades, like under-secretary and senior executive officer and the reduction in number of other ranks in departments that are top or middle heavy.

The efficiency and dedication of the lower grades seems to have made a strong impression on Mrs Thatcher and Sir Derek during their departmental visits. Both have spoken privately with great warmth of the work of staff in local offices.

Sir Derek, in a memorandum submitted to the select committee on February 20, gave further hints about the contents of his "conventions of government" document. It urges a greater emphasis on the management of money and manpower inside departments.

More professionally qualified staff rather than general *administrators should be* involved in establishments and financial work. There will probably be more emphasis on management training inside the Civil Service as a result.

Saudi princess film was 'deeply offensive', Lord Carrington says

By Edward Mortimer

The ATV film *Death of a Princess* was described as "deeply offensive" yesterday in a speech by Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary. "It was a bad film," he said, "and I wish it had never been shown."

In a speech at a meeting organized by the Middle East Association, and obviously intended to repair some of the damage done to Anglo-Saudi relations, Lord Carrington recalled that the British Ambassador to Saudi Arabia had been asked to return to London as a "direct result of the Saudis' understandable resentment" of the film, which dealt with the execution of a Saudi princess.

Lord Carrington said he was sorry for the "understandable offence" which the film had caused to the Royal Family in Saudi Arabia and other Saudis and Muslims everywhere.

He had received telegrams from Muslim organizations all over the world. "Having seen the film I can say that I too found it deeply offensive. Some incidents were clearly based on innuendo and rumour. The new formula of mixing fact with fiction, dramatization masquerading as documentary, can be dangerous and misleading."

Lord Carrington emphasized that it was not the Government's job to ban a film "because we do not like it or even because it hurts our friends."

The Independent Broadcasting Authority was the statutory body established to supervize independent broadcasting," he said "and we must let it do its job.

He went on to say that he had been "distressed by charges that we in Britain are anti-Muslim". He pointed out that there were more than one-and-a-half million Muslims in Britain, and that "more pilgrims travelled from here to Mecca last year than from the rest of Europe and North America combined".

There were mosques in all parts of the country, including the magnificent Islamic Centre in Regents Park, he said.

Lord Carrington said: "It is no good talking about Islam and the West as if they lived in separate cubicles. The two worlds are far more interdependent than ever before."

Common religious and cultural traditions should be respected on all sides. "And I hope we are entitled to expect a responsible approach when such sensitive matters are at issue".

Challenge for prince, page 14

vernment considers abolition of Clegg mmission in tough new pay policy

l Routledge
Editor

Government is undero be actively considering n of the Clegg Compara- ommission as part of its ew line on public sector argaining. *Senior civil* s expect that the wage ison body, which the have used as a mecha- squeeze extra pay rises Government departments, *wound up.*

mportant new references een made to the commis- r the past five months. rofessor Hugh Clegg, the an, due to retire in Sep- , it is argued that there e value in keeping on a hat could undermine the t's public sector incomes

ing out of the com- n is being discussed at a time when its chief bene*ficiaries, the public employees,* are being asked to reject all future involvement with Clegg. Eight motions to the policy-making conference of the National Union of Public Employees next week call for a boycott of the body whose wage recommendations are dismissed as "humiliating and insulting".

A firm decision on abolition has not yet been taken; but the responsible minister, Mr James Prior, Employment Secretary, is thought to share the misgivings of Cabinet hardliners about the potential mischief that an "escape route" out of the pay policy could do.

Even if the commission is disbanded, it is argued that a comparison capability will still exist either in the Department of Employment or in the Office of Manpower Economics which *supplies the Civil Service exper*tise to Professor Clegg's team.

The Government's misgivings are reflected rather more forcibly in the agenda for the NUPE conference. Manchester *South Hospital wants* delegates to instruct the union's executive "never again" to support a reference to Clegg. Leeds Hospital calls the commission's settlement for NH'. ancillary *staff "a confidence trick".*

The commission still has a clutch of references to complete, but the main body of its work is done. References on ambulance officers, local authority craftsmen, justices' clerks' assistants, new towns staff and chief officials of Scottihs local authorities are among those outstanding.

Continued on page 2, col 2

Dutch coaster in near miss with munitions wreck

A disaster was narrowly averted yesterday when a Dutch coastal vessel nearly ran into Britain's most lethal shipwreck.

It happened at 7 am when the Medway Ports Authority radar station spotted the 528-ton Mare Altum heading for the site of the Richard Montgomery, an American munitions ship which sank in the Thames Estuary in August. 1944. More than 3,000 tons of explosives remain on board.

A warning was flashed to the Dutch captain and a patrol boat was sent to intercept it. The Mare Altum changed course and missed the wreck by half a mile.

Failure to divert the vessel might have resulted in an explosion which would have threatened the nearby town of Sheerness

iticism of EEC counts is cked by MPs

sm of the EEC Commission's its was endorsed yesterday by the ons Select Committee on European tion. The 1978 accounts were desby the Court of Auditors as incom- Published financial statements did able the reader to gain a clear into the European Communities' ial affairs. The Select Committee, pecial report to the House of Comsaid the criticism was "a severe nent of the accounts" Page 7

press derailed

an was detained after the Night lonian express, running at 74 mph, he rails with 200 people on board Edinburgh. He is expected to r in court today. British Rail said ject was found on the track, and no nent defect was detected on the otive or rolling tock Page 2

Raiders grab £325,000 from security van

Six men, some armed with shotguns and pistols, smashed the windscreen of a Security Express van in Islington, north London, and escaped with £325,000. The thieves blocked the pathway of the van with two stolen cars and held up several drivers of vans and lorries at gunpoint while one of them attacked the security van with a sledgehammer Page 5

Whitehall plea to TUC

The TUC has been asked by the Government to bring pressure on the Civil Service unions to modify their stance in the deadlock over the introduction of new technology in Whitehall. Page 4

Police chief hits back

A spirited defence of the police against recent criticisms is made by Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, in his annual report. The case of Mr James Kelly, who died in custody, had been used to make an almost neurotic attack on the police generally Page 5

Baseball players set for strike

American baseball players will go on strike unless a last-minute settlement is reached over proposals to alter the transfer system. Possibly the highest paid athletes in the world, the players fear the proposals will discourage the free agent market system. Baseball players went on strike for 13 days in 1972 Page 8

Air dispute: A strike over the suspension of three workers halted flights at Luton airport 2

Bristol riot: Community leaders told the parliamentary sub-committee investigating race relations that its visit to the city was a waste of time 4

ampton release: A woman aged 41 sent to Rampton special security hospital as a child has been freed 5

United Arab Emirates: A 12-page Special Report on the seven Gulf emirates assesses their political and economic climate in the light of the regional crisis

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 26-28; Appointments, 18, 26; Classic and vintage cars, 24, 25; Car buyers' guide, 25

Leader page, 15

Letters: On nuclear deterrence, from the Deputy Director, International Institute for Strategic Studies; on Jerusalem peace, from Brigadier Lord Ballantrae; on social science research, from Mr Michael Posner

Leading articles: Saudi Arabia; Czechoslovakia; Technical training

Features, page 10, 14

John Biggs-Davison on the prospects for Irish unity; Geoffrey Smith on the Iranian sanctions fiasco; Controversy over Ronald Regan's California years, by Patrick Brogan

Obituary, page 16

Sir Robert McEwen, Mr John Collier, Mr J. M. Lücker

Arts, page 11

Nicholas Wapshott reviews *Star Wars: The Empire Strikes Back* and other new films in London; Philip Howard on the National Book League's move south of the river; William Mann on ENON's *A Village Romeo and Juliet*; Ned Chaillet on *Lord Arthur Savile's Crime* at the Malvern Festival

Business News, pages 17-23

Stock markets: Equities retreated yesterday under the weight of adverse trading news. *Gilts marked* time and the FT Index tumbled 5.1 to 426.5

Financial Editor: This is the recession; ICI demand falls off

Business features: Kenneth Owen and Peter Hill examine the Iunos affair; Roman Eisenstein on the background to the Charterhouse-Keyser takeover bid

Sport, pages 12, 13

Tennis: Britain out of Federation Cup; Racing: Derby second favourite fails at Kempton Park; Cricket: Minor Counties beat Gloucestershire in Benson and Hedges Cup; Essex beat West Indans

Mrs Thatcher wants index-linked pensions to be offset against pay rises and announces an inquiry

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

The Prime Minister yesterday announced the setting up of an independent inquiry into the method of valuation of index-linked pensions enjoyed by some 5,500,000 employees in the public sector.

The inquiry had been foreshadowed in the Budget speech, by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in restating yesterday that she was not satisfied that what she called the "difficult problem" of valuation had been adequately considered in all the various schemes, gave a clear hint that she wishes index-linking to be offset against pay increases to a greater extent, and so help in the battle against inflation.

The principle of index-linking pensions as such will not be examined by the inquiry. Under the chairmanship of Sir Bernard Scott, chairman of Lucas Industries, the inquiry will be expected to report within three or four months.

Its advice could lead the Government, as employer, and other authorities in the public sector such as nationalized industries, to propose changes in arrangement, which would be considered with unions and staff associations.

Among those enjoying index-linked pensions are the Civil Service, ministers, MPs, the judiciary, the Armed Forces, the police, nurses, doctors, and teachers; and many employees of local authorities and nationalized industries.

The inquiry's terms of reference suggest that the Government Actuary's methods of valuation (updated only yesterday in his annual report), needto be revised.

The inquiry is asked to conside:

1 The assumptions and methods used by the Government Actuary where he assesses the value of differences in inflation proofing of occupational pensions.

2 The relative degree of security in the full inflation-proofing enjoyed by public sector employees compared with those in the private sector, and the additional value to be placed on it.

3 How to assess he relaive job securiy enjoyed by employees in the private and public sectors.

In its report the inquiry may "suggest what valuations, or methods of valuation, would be appropriate to take account of these factors in determining pay and other conditions of service".

A Downing Street press notice states that the difference between pensions treatment between the public and privately employed "and its costs has become important . . . and has attracted strong criticism.

"The Government is dedicated to the objective of reducing inflation, and success in what will diminish the problems arising from different kinds of pension treatment".

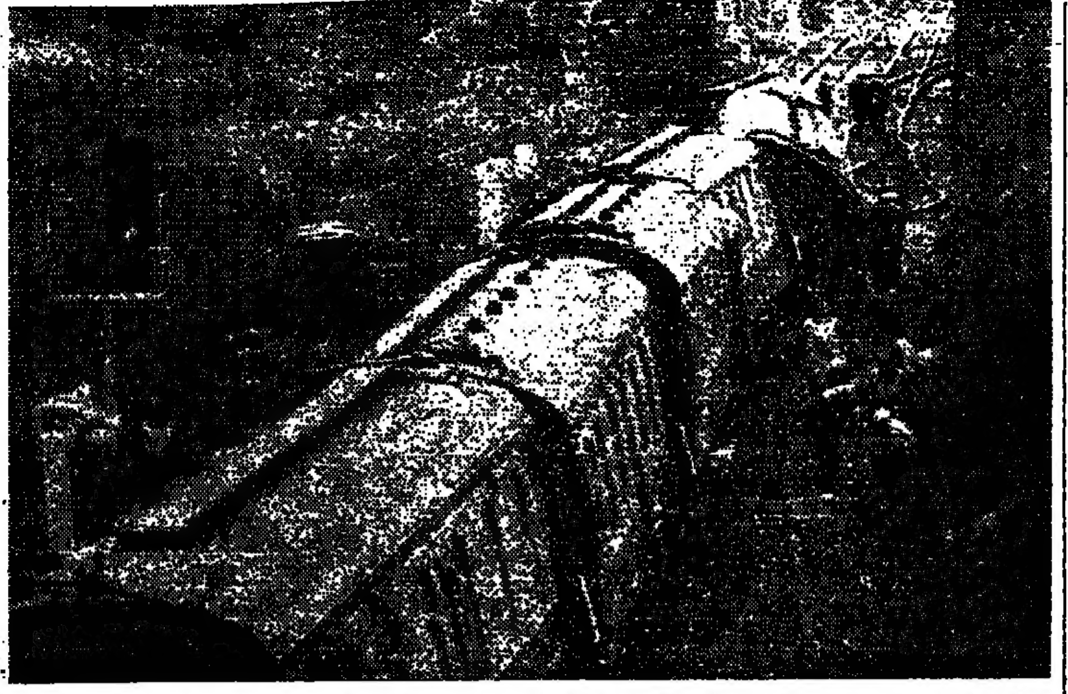
It notes the widespread doubts expressed about the valuation of the benefits of index-linking.

Other members of the inquiry will be: Sir Alexander Jarratt, chairman and chief executive of Reed International; Professor Harold Rose, group economic adviser to Barclays Bank; Mr Robert Macdonald, general manager and actuary of the Scottish Mutual Assurance Society, and Mr Gavin Laird, member of the TUC General Council.

Correspondence should be sent to the Inquiry into Value of Pension, HM Treasury, London, SW1P 3AG.

"Biased" policy: Civil Service unions reacted to the Prime Minister's announcement by saying that they had nothing to hide (Our Labour Staff writes).

"The inquiry follows Thatcherite policies and is deliberately biased against the public sector", Mr William Kendall, secretary general of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said.



The scene at Prestonpans after the express left the rails, destroying a quarter of a mile of track.

Man held after train derailment

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

A man was detained last night after the Night Aberdonian express left the rails early yesterday with 200 people on board at Prestonpans, nine miles from Edinburgh.

Police said a report had been submitted to the Procurator Fiscal at Haddington. It is likely the man will appear in court today.

Mr Leslie Soane, British Rail general manager for Scotland, said after a preliminary investigation of locomotive stock and track at the crash scene no equipment defect had been found.

He said an object appeared to have been on the track. From the marks on it it must have been contributory to, if not the cause of, the derailment.

The train was travelling at 74 miles an hour when it left the rails. No one was injured.

An internal inquiry began into why the train left the rails, destroying a quarter mile of track. One passenger was taken to hospital suffering from shock. The rest were transferred to a train at Dunbar and continued their journey to King's Cross.

The main east coast line between Edinburgh and London was blocked. British Rail expect that one line will be opened by this evening and that services will be back to normal on Sunday.

Many passengers were asleep when the carriages left the rails and ploughed to a halt. The Night Aberdonian had stopped to pick up passengers at Waverley station, Edinburgh, at 12.40 am. The derailment happened shortly before 1 am.

The express was on a section of track which had an 80 mph limit when the carriages began to shake.

Mr Charles Gallagher, a sleeping-car attendant, said he was just settling down to a cup of tea when 30 sets of crockery fell on his head.

"It was a nightmate, everything was shaking and I was knocked out for a short while. When I came to I went and got a lady doctor who was on the train and I got the sirens going. All the doors were opened and I made sure everyone was up. There was no panic."

Other passengers spoke about being awakened by gravel ballast from the track striking the windows of the coach. One said: "When I heard that I realized we were off the rails. I thought the whole train was coming down on me. But it just came to a stop."

Animal experiment 'intimidated' claim

By George Clark

Some militant groups among the various lobbyists demanding reform of the animal protection laws are harassing scientific workers and "bringing undeserved discredit on the animal welfare lobby", a Lords select committee said yesterday.

The criticism is in the full report of a committee that examined and reported on the Laboratory Animals Protection Bill, introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Halsbury.

Because of printing difficulties, only a brief summary of the report was available on Tuesday when the proposed amendments to the Bill were published.

Yesterday, in their full report, the committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Ashby, said that most animal welfare societies pursue their aims peacefully and legitimately, and to good effect.

"It was a case in which tained efforts, mobilized under the Committee for the Reform of Animal Experimentation (CRAE), that all three main political parties promised in their election manifestos to reform the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876," the report states.

It was a case in which moderate opinion, patiently pressed upon governments, had paid off. However, that was not true of all those who campaigned on behalf of animals.

"There are small, militant groups and fanatical individuals who cause great anxiety to a few scientific workers and who bring undeserved discredit upon the animal welfare lobby port states.

"We received evid that some physiologi victims of intolerabl tion. They suffer ab phone calls at all ho night, threats to them to their families, e lated harassment children.

"Similarly, militar are responsible for acts of vandalism, damage running to th pounds at places wl tific work is going on

The committee said who were deeply about the operation Act and wanted ref way supported or those attacks on peop to carry out experime their premises.

"It is to be hope effective channel o ability would expose the allegations made persons and would h guard research work general, is indisputab fit to human and a fare."

The committee we suggestion from the for the Study o Behaviour that should give an acco experiments and wh had proved to be "that the conscience vestigator should b formally to his nor year when he mak turn".

The committee ad suggestion and incl clause 6 of the amen

Yard seek two men over torch explosion

By Craig Seton

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad has issued the descriptions of two men, one of them speaking with a slight Irish accent, who could have planted the antipersonnel torch bomb which exploded at Catford police station, south London, last week, seriously injuring a young constable.

They were seen loitering in the outer hall of the police station some time towards midnight a week ago last Tuesday, more than four hours before Police Constable Steven Hickling picked up a small orange torch and switched it on. It exploded, blowing off his right hand and damaging his eyes.

Commander Peter Duffy, head of the antiterrorist squad, said at a press conference yesterday that he wanted the men to come forward so that they could be eliminated from inquiries.

He said no motive had been established for the attack and his team had no specific line of inquiry. He added: "We cannot attribute it to any group or any person. We can tell you how, but not who and why."

The first man, in his late 30s and about 5ft 7in tall, had collar-length dark brown-gingery hair and was going bald. He spoke with a slight Irish accent.

The second man, in his late 20s and also about 5ft 7in, had straight, ash-blond, collar length hair.

Chancellor's offer of talks dismissed by Mr Murray

Continued from page 1

While the ferment over the Government's determination to reduce the level of public sector settlements continued yesterday, Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, once again dismissed the Chancellor's offer of talks about incomes policy. Sir Geoffrey Howe's proposal for a meeting, made at a CBI dinner, was "a poor way to start negotiations", he said

"A casual point of suggestion thrown out after a dinner is not a serious way to discuss things involving the economy", he said. But the TUC did not want to resort to demonstrations like the May 14 day of action to get its message across to ministers. "I would much rather sit down with the Government and get discussions going on these policies".

Mr Denis Healey, Shadow Chancellor, said that Sir Geoffrey's "olive branch on pay had turned out to be a cane," Speaking to the electrician's union in Eastbourne, he added that the Chancellor was offering not a dialogue "but just another lecture about the wickedness of trying to catch up with the price increases he has caused".

Ministers are likely to point out another "success" for their policy of moderate wage settlements in the decision yesterday by 5,000 Liverpool dockers to accept rises of 13 per cent, operative from April 26.

MPs' salaries compared

By Our Political Staff

In advance of the expected statement next month on increases in MPs and ministers' salaries, Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Leader of the Commons, yesterday gave comparisons with salaries in other legislatures.

At Westminster an MP's annual salary is £9,450, due to be increased next month to £10,725, plus any recommendation that may come from the Boyle Committee on Top Salaries on "up-dating" to take account of cost-of-living increases.

Yesterday's figures showed basic salaries in other countries as: Belgium, £21,935; Denmark, £11,390; West Germany, £21,898; France, £27,117; Italy, £13,014; Luxembourg, £13,748; Holland, £20,085; Republic of Ireland, £9,379; Australia, £13,451; Canada, £11,424; New Zealand, £8,648; United States, Members of Congress, £26,753.

Mint to issue 100,000 proof sovereigns

By a Staff Reporter

A limited issue of 100,000 sovereigns dated 1980 is to be struck by the Royal Mint, which said yesterday that 60 per cent will be reserved for sale in the United Kingdom and the rest for collectors overseas.

The sovereigns will be struck to proof quality from highly polished dies. The reverse features St George slaying the dragon and the obverse has a portrait of the Queen.

The Royal Mint said 90,000 would be available individually and 10,000 will be included in presentation cases containing the £5, £2, sovereign and half-sovereign. It is also intended to issue 100,000 1980 proof half-sovereigns later this year.

The price of the 1980 proof sovereign will be £110 in the United Kingdom, including registered post. The Royal Mint is at first limiting the sale to one piece a person to previous buyers on the Numismatic Bureau's mailing list.

Lightning strike causes chaos at Luton airport

From Our Correspondent
Luton

Chaos was caused at Luton airport yesterday after three workmen were suspended and their workmates called a lightning strike. Hundreds of passengers were stranded and incoming flights had to be diverted.

The strike came at 3 pm, when 300 manual workers, including baggage handlers and security staff, walked out. They said they would not return until the three suspended men had been reinstated.

An airport official said the three men, who were in the freight loading section, were suspended for failing to carry out their duties. It is understood the men were involved in an overtime dispute.

Fifteen flights carrying 1,800 people were due to leave Luton overnight at the start of one of the peak holiday weeks. Two thousand more passengers were due to arrive on 16 flights. Airlines were using coaches to take holidaymakers to other airports.

Luton council, which owns the airport, was hoping to hold an emergency meeting of the works labour relations subcommittee

Mr Haughey gets his w on 'Irish dimension'

By Our Political Editor

In spite of the outspoken rejection in advance by Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, of any British proposal for Ulster devolution confined to Northern Ireland, ministers yesterday were predicting that he would be able to go along with the proposals.

They are expected to be published next month as a White Paper leading to a reconvening of the conference of the Ulster parties attending the constitutional discussions.

Precisely what the proposals contain is closely guarded; final Cabinet discussion is still to be completed. However, it is expected that when they are published Mr Haughey will be able to assert that his successful Downing Street talks on Wednesday brought about changes that enabled him to withdraw his opposition.

That does not mean he will get the "Sunningdale" arrangement involving London, Dublin and Belfast in the tripartism that he stated i London on Wednesday he preferred. It means that the "Irish dim seeks is acknowled implicit in any pr Ulster; it is said th Rev Ian Paisley acknowledges as mu

The British side particular impressio Prime Ministers Haughey was far mo placing relationshi broader national Ulster was. The ag hold regular meeti forth, possibly betw ministers, was seen cant in stimulating cooperation.

There is renewe linking the electri not merely at the bo the IRA keeps disru bu tbetween Wex Wales; and for the there is a proposal fo gas line from the be linked to Ulster.

None of that was in the Commons when Mrs Margaret declined MP's invi stray into dangerou

Union wins 8-month fight

An eight-month strike by women workers at the Chix bubble gum factory in Slough, Berkshire, has been settled.

The company had refused to recognize the General and Municipal Workers Union, to which 96 workers involved in the dispute belonged. But the annual conference in Bournemouth was told yesterday that the company had decided to recognize the union.

Delegates were told that the mainly Asian work force would return to work early next week after the signing of an agreement in London. The women were earning on average 92p an hour, compared with the minimum basic in the confectionery trade of £1.30 an hour, and pay negotiations would follow.

Mr Robert Smith, GMWU national officer, said: "It is a great victory for the workers at Chix and for the Asian community. I don't think any group of other women or other workers would have stood there on the picket line so passively for so long to win. It was a Gandhi approach, and quite remarkable", he added.

The Chix management, which has refused to comment throughout the dispute, remained silent about the settlement.

£62,000 for a Stradiva

By Huon Mallalieu

Sotheby's held a sale of musical instruments yesterday in which a lovely Stradivarius, made in 1695, with very simple lines and a red-brown varnish on a golden ground, was sold to an anonymous buyer from Germany for £62,000.

A violoncello of about 1700 by Matteo Goffriller of Venice, but bearing a label for Carlo Bergonzi of Cremona, 1719, went to the London dealer, Hillman, for £28,000.

A Cremonese violin of 1695 by Francesco Rugeri was sold to an anonymous buyer for £27,000. It had carried an estimate of between £20,000 and £30,000; were issued for the lots.

In New York on Sotheby Parke Bernet tant jewels, producing £532,209, or $1,229,402 most notable of the sa a platinum and dia the emerald-cut ston about 24.75 carats, £45,455, or $105,000 $75,000 to $100,000).

Christie's sold Engli in London yesterda £147,580, with 22 per to find buyers.

700 jobs go in Wales with first pit closure

From Our Correspondent
Cardiff

A South Wales colliery employing more than 700 miners is to shut, the National Coal Board stated yesterday.

The announcement came 24 hours after Mr Philip Weekes, the board's area director, told the Parliamentary Select Committee on Welsh Affairs that 12 pits hung like an albatross around the coalfield's neck, losing £35m a year. All might eventually have to close.

Union leaders were told yesterday that the first to close will be Ty-mawr-Lewis Merthyr, near Pontypridd, at the lower end of the Rhondda.

It will mean that only one pit, Mardy, will continue to produce coal in the Rhondda Valley, once the hub of the South Wales coalfield.

Procedure on deportations may be changed

By Our Legal Correspondent

A ruling by the European Court in Luxembourg yesterday may result in a change in the procedure used to deport EEC nationals who have been convicted of crime in British courts.

The court, which is the supreme authority on Community law, made clear that the decision to recommend an EEC convicted criminal for deportation should be made not, as is the practice at present, at the time of sentence but when the expulsion is to take place, by which time factors taken into account may have changed.

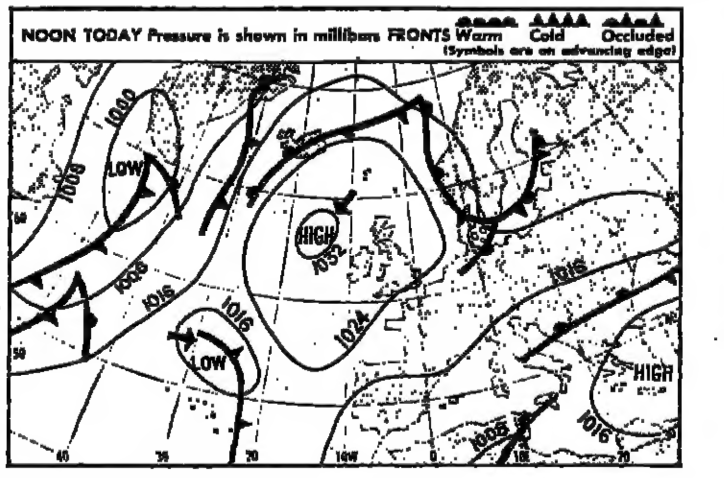
The case before the court involved Mr Mario Santillo, an Italian, who was convicted of buggery and rape in 1973.

More Scottish sittings

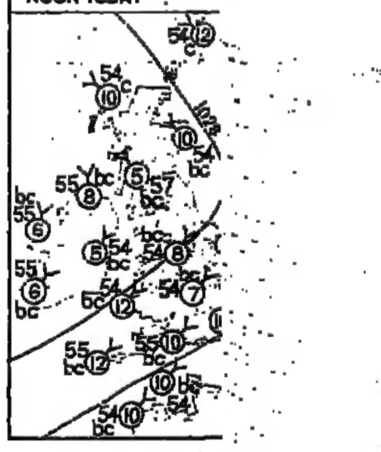
An increase in the number of sitting days for the Commons Scottish Grand Committee from eight guaranteed days to ten is likely to be recommended to MPs after talks between the Government and the opposition parties.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



NOON TODAY



b—blue sky; bc—half cloudy; o—overcast; f—fo h—hail; m—mist; r—rai th—thunderstorm; p—sh periodical rain with snow.

Today

Sun rises: 4.58 am
Sun sets: 8.58 pm
Moon sets: 2.45 am
Moon rises: 2.1 pm

Full moon: May 29.

Lighting up: 9.28 pm to 4.27 am.

High water: London Bridge, 9.22 am, 6.0m; 9.44 pm, 5.7m. Avonmouth, 2.23 am, 10.1m; 3.6 pm, 10.0m. Dover, 7.10 am, 5.1m; 7.31 pm, 5.4m. Hull, 1.36 am, 5.5m; 1.43 pm, 5.6m. Liverpool, 7.3 am, 7.3m; 7.47 pm, 7.3m.

1 ft = 0.3048m 1m = 3.2808ft

An anticyclone centred W of Scotland will be slow moving and dominate all parts of the United Kingdom.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S and central N England, Midlands: Dry, sunny periods developing in many places. Wind N to NE, moderate; max temp 15° to 16°C (59° to 61°F).

East Anglia, E England: Mainly dry, perhaps local drizzle, rather cloudy, bright intervals developing; wind N to NE, moderate to fresh; max temp 10° to 13°F (50° to 55°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Dry, sunny periods; wind to NE, moderate to fresh; max temp 14° to 17°C (57° to 63°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District: Dry, sunny intervals; wind N to NW, moderate; max temp 14° to 16°C (57° to 61°F).

Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Dry, sunny periods, probably becoming cloudier; wind N or NW, moderate; max temp 16° to 18°C (61° to 64°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Mainly dry, rather cloudy, bright periods developing; wind mainly NW, moderate; max temp 11° to 14°C (52° to 57°F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Dry in many places, rather cloudy; wind W to NW, moderate to fresh; max temp 9° to 12°C (48° to 54°F).

Outlook for the weekend: Little general change; a little warmer in S.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, moderate or fresh, occasionally strong at first in Strait of Dover; sea slight to moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NE, light to moderate; sea smooth to slight.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 15°C (59°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 10°C (50°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 34 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 4.7 hr. Bar, mean sea 1,021.8 millibars, risin 1,000 millibars = 29.53i

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	20	68	Cardiff	c	13	55	Jersey	f	13	55	Naples	s	19	66
Algiers	f	22	72	Cologne	f	18	64	L Palmas	s	21	70	Nice	c	16	61
Amstrdm	s	12	54	Copnhgn	s	11	52	Lisbon	s	20	68	Oslo	s	16	61
Athens	s	21	70	Dublin	f	13	55	Locarno	s	21	70	Paris	f	19	66
Barcelona	f	17	63	Ed'nburgh	c	11	52	London	c	14	57	Reykjavik	c	10	50
Beirut	s	21	70	Florence	f	20	68	Luxmburg	s	17	63	Rome	s	19	66
Belfast	f	14	57	Funchal	c	18	64	Madrid	f	18	64	Ronldswy	s	13	55
Berlin	s	10	50	Geneva	f	16	61	Majorca	c	19	66	Stockholm	c	10	50
Biarritz	c	14	57	Gibraltar	f	21	70	Malaga	s	27	81	Tel Aviv	f	22	72
Birmghm	c	11	52	Guernsey	f	13	54	Malta	s	20	68	Vienna	c	15	59
Bristol	c	12	54	Helsinki	c	6	43	Manchstr	f	13	55	Warsaw	c	8	46
Brussels	s	15	59	Innsbruck	c	16	61	Moscow	c	8	47	Zurich	f	15	59
Budapest	f	18	64	Istanbul	f	14	57	Munich	f	17	63				

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, Ma

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Ma tem °C
E COAST			
Scarborough	1.6	.03	16
Bridlington	1.7	.11	14
Gorleston	7.5	—	12
Clacton	8.7	—	16
Margate	6.5	—	11
S COAST			
Hastings	13.6	—	16
Eastbourne	14.2	—	16
Brighton	12.7	—	17
Bognor	11.4	—	17
Southsea	6.5	—	17
Sandown	8.1	—	16
Bournem'th	6.3	—	11
E.mouth	2.9	—	15
Torquay	3.4	—	15
W COAST			
Morecambe	10.3	—	16
Blackpool	6.3	—	16
Anglesey	12.3	—	15
Ilfracombe	6.8	—	14
Newquay	—	—	14

Overseas selling prices
Australia $1.50: Austri Bahrain BD 0.600: Belgiu Canaries Pes 80: Cyprus Denmark Dkr 4.75: Finla France Frs 4: Germany Greece Dr 40: Holland G Rials 110: Iraq ID Republic 20p: Italy L 900 0.376: Kuwait KD 0.600: 3.00: Luxembourg Lf 30: 55: Malta 20c: Morocco Norway Kr 5.00: Oman Pakistan Rps 9.00: Portu Qatar QR 6.00: Saudi Arab Singapore $45: Spain Pes Skr 5.00: Switzerland Sfrs LS 4.50: Tunisia Din 0. Canada $1.50; UAE Dh slavia Din 30.

Published daily except Sundays, Jan 25 and 26 and Good Friday, by Ti Limited, London WC1X 8EZ. Sub yearly by Air Freight then 2nd Class New York, Times Newspapers of G 201 East 42nd Street, New York NY Tel 212-986-8230
All Subscription rates on r

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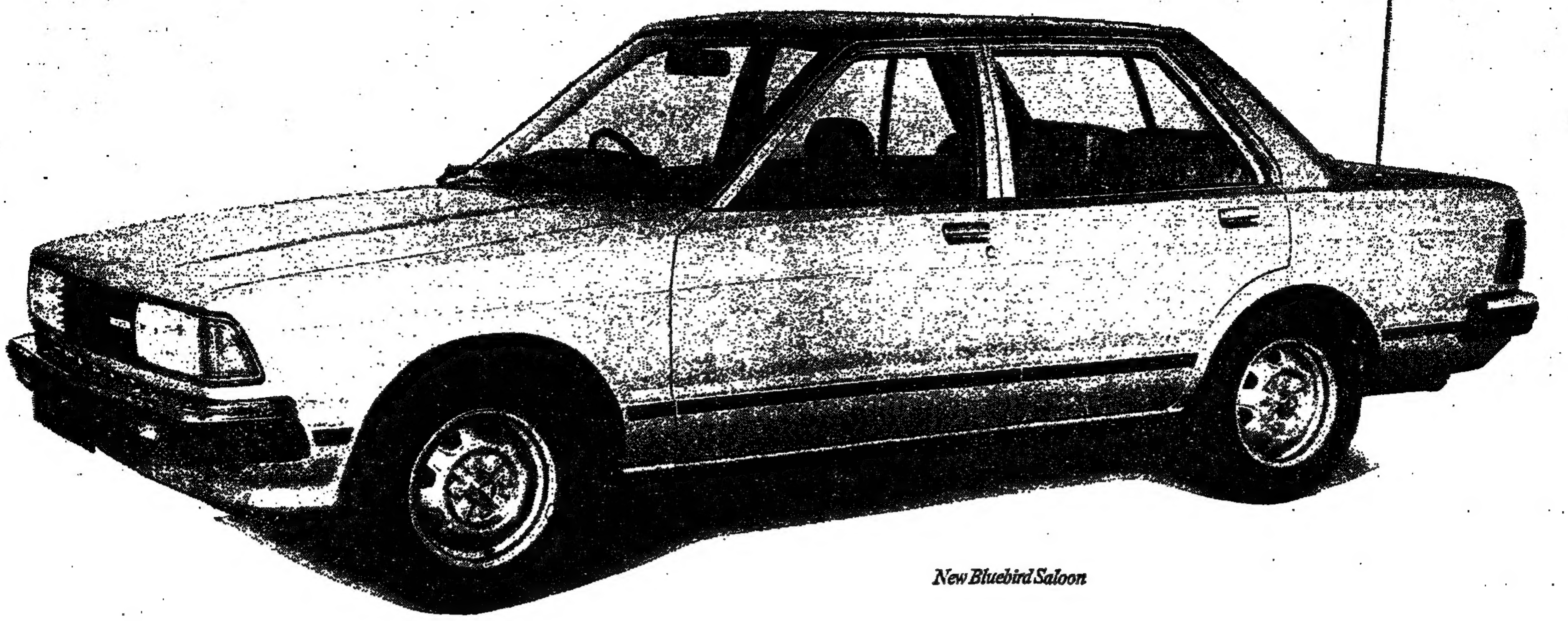
The New Datsun Bluebird.



New Bluebird Saloon

Now, Japan has produced the best car ever for Europe!

This is the New Datsun Bluebird. Handsome, functional gance in a new shape for Europe.

A crowd-stopper without a doubt.

But that's only the start of the story. Because within the new ling, Datsun have incorporated the most modern technology the omotive sciences can provide.

The result is the New Bluebird range – the *quietest, most* anced and refined cars that Nissan designers have created. At a ce that represents the ultimate in sheer value!

The first Datsun Bluebird was unveiled 21 years ago and since that time, successive models have blished a world-wide reputation for performance, economy of operation and durability. Over *0,000* Bluebirds have been produced for world markets.

Now comes the most exciting Bluebird yet, a car to challenge and beat the best that Europe can in the medium car range.

nical Advances

High performance, high economy characteristics are engineered into every New Bluebird to luce one of the world's top family cars.

The New Bluebird bodyshells are pressed from a very advanced steel which includes manganese silicon; this new metal giving high strength, light weight and high durability characteristics.

Technically, there are other major advances for the New Bluebird. Harmonised suspension with o scrub" front geometry and rack and pinion steering for safety and driving comfort; independent rear pension with semi-trailing arms for saloon and coupé to give outstanding road holding performance comfort; newly designed, ventilated front disc brakes with power assistance to give stable and ble braking under the toughest driving conditions.

All *incorporated in saloons that* now have lots more space and sumptuous comfort for driver passenger alike, together with a long list of special equipment at no extra cost.

There are four models in the New Bluebird range. Two saloons with the choice of a 1.6 litre or a itre engine, a very roomy and good-looking 1.8 litre estate car and a Bluebird coupé with sparkling performance from a special version of the 1.8 litre power unit. The engines are of modern overhead camshaft design to give 100 m.p.h. performance yet, at the same time, use low grade petrol very sparingly indeed.

But the overall economy of the New Bluebird is not confined just to good fuel consumption figures; it has as much to do with Datsun's legendary reputation for mechanical reliability. Like all Datsuns, these new Bluebirds are built to spend their time on the road, not in the workshop.

Executive-Style Equipment

In every New Bluebird you'll find a long, long list of special equipment in true Datsun fashion. In fact, Bluebirds have more in the way of "extras" than some cars costing twice the price.

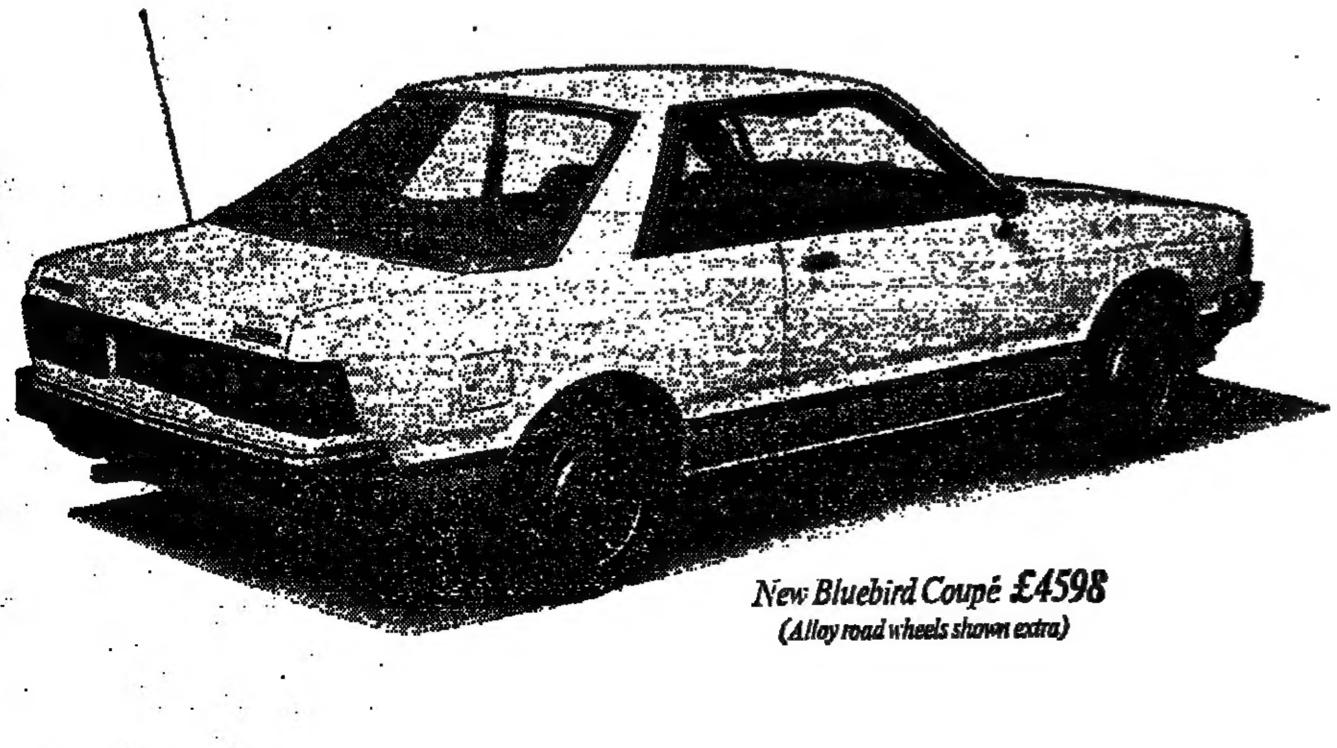
There's tinted glass * twin waveband push-button radio * quartz clock with month and date display * two-speed wipers with wash/wipe *and* variable intermittent wipe * halogen headlights * reversing lights * rear fog light * height and lumbar adjustment on driver's seat * adjustable steering column * lockable glovebox with light * roof console with adjustable map light * panel-light rheostat * an array of warning lights for washer level, battery level, low fuel, door ajar, etc. * a warning buzzer when lights have accidentally been left on * interior release for boot and fuel lid * rev counter * comprehensive bi-level heating system with rear compartment ducts * courtesy lights on all doors * rear centre armrest * childproof locks * carpeted rear parcel shelf and much more.

All this at a genuinely competitive price!

New Bluebird prices start at £3990 for 1.6 litre saloon and £4098 for the 1.8 litre saloon, which makes them outstanding value compared with cars like the Renault 18, Vauxhall Cavalier 1600 GL, Ford Cortina 1600 GL, or other cars like the Sigma 1600 GL and Montrose 1600 GLS etc., which can cost up to £800 more.

With the New Bluebird range, Datsun have produced an advanced new car that will influence the pattern of motoring in Europe for years to come.

The New Bluebird is at your dealer's showroom now. See it, and test drive it soon.



New Bluebird Coupé £4598
(Alloy road wheels shown extra)

New Bluebird Estate £4498

Datsun U.K. Limited, Datsun House, New Road, Worthing, Sussex. Tel: Worthing 68561. DATSUN.

s quoted include Special Car Tax, VAT, inertia reel seat belts and driver's door mirror.

Government urges TUC to press Civil Service unions to modify their stance on new technology

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The Government has appealed to the TUC to bring pressure on the Civil Service unions to modify their stance in negotiations over the introduction of new technology in Whitehall departments. At present a state of deadlock exists.

The move reinforces a ministerial warning that the Government is ready to impose microcomputer systems on the Civil Service if it does not reach rapid agreements with the unions.

The unions' insistence that they will agree to new technology only if there are adequate safeguards, particularly on jobs, was stiffened yesterday when it was given overwhelming backing by the Society of Civil and Public Servants policy conference in Portsmouth.

Mr Campbell Christie, deputy general secretary of the SCPS, warned delegates that if the Government stuck by its "inflexible" line there would be "major difficulties" in several parts of the Civil Service. A number of computer projects have already been held up by union resistance.

The Government's view is set out in a text circulating in Whitehall of a statement made this month to the National Economic Development Council by Mr Paul Channon, Minister of State in the Civil Service Department.

He recalled that it had originally been hoped to produce a central new technology agreement in time for the Civil Service union conferences now being held, and asked the TUC members of NEDC to use "their good offices" to influence the Civil Service unions.

While the Government wanted an agreement, it would if necessary have to insist that new equipment must be used despite union opposition. Obligations to the taxpayer as well as to the staff dictated that the Government could not conceivably allow everything to be frozen and no progress made for another 12 months until the 1981 conferences.

Mr Channon said that new technology could be used to improve services and job satisfaction. Manpower reductions should be achieved through natural wastage; but the Government could not accept that there would be no reduction in jobs.

Both sides said yesterday that they wanted to resume negotiations, though the distance between the two presents large obstacles. The TUC is restricted in the pressure it can apply by its policy, which opposes job losses and calls for a reduction of hours.

Mr Christie told the SCPS conference yesterday that the union was not inflexible in its policy, and indeed had made the first initiative towards an agreement on new technology. It was the Government who had delayed the start of talks from November until February.

The union wanted to see new technology introduced in a way that would improve services, job satisfaction and working hours. "The Government is in the business of new technology to create cheaper administration. The politics is that this Government is about cutting jobs."

But if the Government showed the same imagination in its approach to new technology as the unions had done, then there could be an agreement.

One of the first projects about to start, which has been delayed, is Datalink, the Data Transmission system for Local Office Benefit Inquiries. The project, which has completed trials allows local Department of Health and Social Security Offices to transfer a day's data on benefit claims to a terminal at Newcastle Upon Tyne, where the information is stored overnight ready for reply the next day.

Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Members of C company of the Royal Green Jackets during defensive chemical training in simulated conditions on the Porton Battlerun at Salisbury yesterday.

Bristol race inquiry is called a 'waste of time'

From Tim Jones
Bristol

Community leaders in Bristol yesterday told the parliamentary subcommittee investigating immigration and race relations that its visit to the city was "a complete and utter waste of time". It was told that only a full, independent public inquiry into the riot in the St Paul's area of the city last month would satisfy the local community.

The hearing started badly when local ethnic group leaders said many organizations refused to give evidence in protest against the decision of Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, not to hold a public inquiry. They stood by their decision even though the subcommittee had been formed before the riot occurred.

Mr Roy De Freitas, a member of the Bristol Council for Racial Equality, said: "The reason that this body is not accepted is that the black people are not represented on any of its decision-making machinery, or in the machinery of Government. In addition the Government has passed immigration laws which are very racist."

He said that ethnic leaders in other cities had indicated they would also refuse to give evidence to the subcommittee. "We are talking about noncooperation, and that can eventually lead to civil disobedience and eventually to violence unless this point gets through to the Government. Young people are saying that if they are pushed any more they will burn, and burn and burn."

Mr John McLaren, a Bristol city councillor, said the support for an independent inquiry was very strong. "This one session is not sufficient and has no guts to it." He added: "Until people have a chance to air their views, your presence in Bristol is a complete and utter waste of time. We feel we have been snubbed".

According to Mr William Nicks, chairman of the Bristol Council for Racial Equality, who refused to give detailed evidence, the fundamental issue was unemployment and relationships with the police.

"Attitudes are hardening on both sides of the community and people are taking an entrenched attiutde. Things are getting worse, not better, particularly among young black people, and there is a sense of alienation", he said.

Sir Gervas Walker, chairman of Avon County Council, said: "I do not know the answer to the simple problem of how races are going to live together better. Job opportunities are becoming fewer, and it is true that none of us has done sufficient to help with the problem.

"But it is true that a number of youngsters in St Paul's have either not taken the jobs offered, or have not made themselves sufficiently attractive to employers."

More crim but fewer offences are solved

From Stewart Tendler
Scarborough

Britain must recogn
the police service "is t
important indispensabl
service we have," M
Griffiths, Conservative
Bury St Edmunds, sai
day at the annual confe
the Police Federation
borough.

Damage or discredit
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be the loser, he said.

Britain faced a situ
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had trebled, vandalism
burglaries increased b
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per cent.

Yet rates of clea
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and they should be us

He also said that th
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Commons when th
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likely to cost them.

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go to prison.

On race relations he
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class and "colour bl
but the federation ha
the subject more serio

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the suspected person
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because a similar law
introduced in Scotland

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officer's suspension.

Plea to save small hospitals

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

More small and medium-size hospitals should be retained and district general hospitals limited to 600 beds, a Government consultative document published yesterday recommends.

Small community hospitals play an important part at a time when travelling costs are high and public transport in rural districts too limited.

Large hospitals of 900 beds, built as a result of the 1962 hospital plan, often had difficulties with communications and management, the document says.

"Patients and relatives as well as staff find the hospital too impersonal. If often suffers from physical disadvantages, such as distance between different departments and the need to provide air-conditioning to internal areas, with high energy requirements."

The document recommends that regional health authorities accept the provision of district general hospital services on more than one site, so that many medium-size hospitals in urban areas can be retained.

It also suggests the retention of small and medium-size hospitals wherever sensible and practicable, particularly in rural areas

Dr Berard Vaughan, Minister of State for Health, said in presenting the document yesterday: "Its emphasis is on making better use of eisting hospitals rather than putting our money into giant new ones".

But a spokesman for the National Association of Health Authorities said it had doubts *Hospital Services — The Future Pattern of Hospital Provision in England* (Department of Health and Social Security).

Man in jail starts test case on jury vetting

By Frances Gibb

The vetting of jurors before a trial at Northampton Crown Court last May, which led to the prosecution challenging at least two of the members for reasons which should not disqualify them from jury service by law, was unlawful and unconstitutional, Mr Robert Martin, QC, said in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

The vetting took place unknown to the defence before the trial of Mr Vincent Mason, aged 43, an antique dealer of Salford, Greater Manchester. He was convicted of burglary at four country houses, including Kedleston Hall.

In what is seen as a test case on jury vetting, Mr Mason, who is now in prison is seeking leave to appeal against conviction on the ground that the vetting led to there being "material irregularity" during the trial.

The hearing which is before Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Michael Davies and Mr Justice Balcombe, is being attended by counsel representing the Attorney General.

Mr Martin argued that while the Crown did have a right to "stand by" a juror, that could not be done without cause. At least one of the jurors was probably rejected on grounds of a previous conviction which by law was not serious enough to disqualify him.

Mr David Barker, QC, for the Crown, said he thought that one of the jurors might have been objected to on the ground that he could not read very well and another on the ground that one of the policemen in the case knew him. The defence did not know at the time that vetting had taken place.

The case comes as new guidelines on jury vetting from the Attorney General are imminent, and after a recent ruling by Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, that jury vetting was unconstitutional but that the courts did not have the power to stop it.

At the trial concerned, the prosecution objected to four jurors and the defence to three. The reasons for objection by the Crown were not known, Mr Martin said.

Mr Justice Michael Davies said he found the number of potential jurors with possible convictions that the case had thrown up worrying. The penalty for not disclosing convictions was only a small fine.

He criticized the whole notion of a random jury as "romantic nonsense". When a long trial was likely the judge informally screened people to ensure that if, for instance, they were self employed, their business would not suffer, or that they had not planned a holiday to Australia to see their children.

The selection of people was subject to so many qualifications, as well as statutory ones, that in practice one never got a random jury.

Lord Justice Lawton said the case was not about whether vetting was right, but about whether the prosecuting authorities, having received information on jurors, should act upon it.

Both he and Mr Justice Michael Davies said it went against all common sense if prosecuting authorities were not allowed to object to a juror if he had had a brush with the police, even if that was not enough by law to disqualify him. Lord Justice Lawton added: "There are a number of things in life that cannot be proved, but you know in your bones when you have a 'wrong un' on the jury."

The hearing continues today.

Bigger labour force due entirely to more working women

By Lucy Hodges

The persistent advance of women, including mothers of young children, into the labour market is catalogued in a government report published today.

One in eight mothers with a child aged under one year worked in 1976, and by the time their youngest child was of school age more than half the mothers were working. The increase in the size of the labour force in recent years is entirely due to more working women, the report says.

A wide range of topics, including the birth-rate, child abuse and tooth decay, are covered in the report.

The report, which has been produced jointly by the Central Policy Review Staff (Think Tank) and the Central Statistical Office, draws together information already available from other sources.

Children drink more alcohol now than they used to and claim to be more sexually experienced, the report says. A small proportion, less than 1 per cent, are in local authority cars, and according to one estimate between 7,000 and 8,000 children are abused by their parents each year.

There are fewer young children in society now than previously and there is a "bulge" in the number of 16 to 24-year-olds. There are proportionately more older people now than have ever been recorded; those aged 75 or more will increase their total by nearly a third by the end of the century.

The average weekly gross income for a typical family with children in 1977 was £107, but half of all children were in *families* with lower incomes and 10 per cent were in households with weekly incomes below £50.

People and Their Families (Stationery Office, £6.30).

More pleas for injunctions may be heard in public

By Our Legal Correspondent

Some applications for injunctions which are at present heard by judges in private are likely to become open to the public.

The Lord Chancellor's Department is in favour in principle of allowing hearings for injunctions in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court to be heard in open court. The department is studying the practical and cost implications of such a step, and no date has yet been set for implementing the reform.

Judges have the discretion to move into open court if they think it in the public interest, and they have occasionally done so in recent years when injunctions against trade unionists during labour disputes have been sought.

The proposed reform would apply to injunction hearings only where both parties are represented. "Ex parte" applications will continue to be heard in private.

University is advised to close four departments

By Ngalo Crequer, of *The Times Higher Education Supplement*

A development committee at Lancaster University chaired by Professor Philip Reynolds, the vice-chancellor, has recommended closure of four departments and the absorption in other departments of work done by its centre for north-west regional studies.

In a report entitled "A Strategy for the 1980s" the committee argues that the university, facing a decline in financial resources, must strengthen its strong activities by phasing out those that have no reasonable prospect of future viability.

Those proposed for closure over a four-year period are Arabic and Islamic studies, Russian, Central and South-Eastern studies and European studies.

The report says that enforced redundancy of staff is not contemplated but it foresees their internal redeployment "in ways which they could find satisfying" and so that they would be able to continue their research.

The report says that the department of Arabic and Islamic studies would not have been created had not funding been created by Kuwait University. When that support was unexpectedly not renewed last year the committee felt it could not authorize further expenditure.

Its view now is that the department cannot be built into a centre of strength in the 1980s, and it recommends that no further students should be admitted and the department should be phased out.

The committee says that it was already giving consideration to the Russian department

Mrs Thatch orders inqui into Clegg e

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

An inquiry into
Clegg commission ma
take in its study of
pay has been ordere
Prime Minister.

Sir Alan Marre, fo
liamentary Commissi
Administration, has
undertake the inqu
Margaret Thatcher
MPs yesterday in a
tary written reply.

She said she had
Mark Carlisle and
Prior, the Secretaries
for Education and Sc
for Employment, to
the facts.

The Commission on
parability, under the
ship of Professor Hu
awarded 600,000 tea
lecturers in Britain
salary increases of 18.
when they should h
14.5 per cent.

Professor Clegg ha
commission was give
information on teach
increases. The differ
cost about £130m.

Mrs Thatcher was
yesterday whether she
fied with the level o
tlements in the publ
particularly those t
from review bodies or
Clegg commission.

The Prime Minister
Mr Michael Latham,
tive MP for Melton,
the question, that th
level of pay settleme
the whole economy
high.

"The settlements i
lic services which fol
previous government
ences to the Clegg c
have reduced the lev
lic services the cou
afford", she said.

Helicopters and lifeboats 'complementary in rescues'

The role of lifeboats in search and rescue work was defended yesterday by the Duke of Atholl, chairman of the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

In his report to the annual meeting of governors in London, he said that some critics had suggested that helicopters should replace lifeboats.

"Anybody who is professionally involved with sea rescue will tell them that the present system is extremely efficient. Helicopters and lifeboats are complementary", he said.

The Fastnet race disaster proved that Britain's coordinated rescue network, with the RNLI working closely with the RAF, the Royal Navy and coastguards, was one of the finest in the world.

Sixty lives were saved during the Fastnet rescue out of a total of 1,008 saved by RNLI lifeboats last year. That took the total for the 1970s to almost 12,500.

The institution's income last year exceeded £10m for the first time and the target for this year is £1m.

Bravery medal awards were: bar to the silver medal to Coxswain Trevor England, of Padstow; silver medals to Coxswain Michael Grant, of Selsey, and Coxswain Kenneth Voice, of Shoreham; bar to the bronze medal to helmsman John Hodder, of Lyme Regis; and bronze medals to Coxswain Thomas Jones, of Hoylake, and lifeboatman Colin Jones, of Lyme Regis.

Accused Iranian 'held in solitary confinement'

The Iranian accused of involvement in the embassy siege in London is being held in solitary confinement, Mr John Blackburn Gittings, his solicitor, said at Lambeth Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday when Fowzi Badavi Nejad, aged 23, appeared on remand.

Reporting restrictions were lifted at an earlier hearing.

When Mr Gittings said: "I understand that he is held in what amounts to solitary confinement at Brixton prison", Det inspector John Todd, who successfully asked for a remand in custody for a week, said: "That is certainly not something that the police have asked for. It may be the prison authorities are doing it for security reasons."

Mr Gittings asked if it would be possible for Mr Nejad to associate with other Persian-speaking inmates. Mr Todd said: "That would certainly depend on who that person might be."

Mr Gittings said he would write to the prison governor putting his request. He added: "We have principles in this country that a person does not suffer unnecessary punishment unjustly".

In a separate hearing at the court four other men from the Middle East faced a series of charges and were remanded in custody for a week.

One Iranian was accused of conspiracy to cause explosions and three Libyans faced murder charges.

Arts Council to study orchestras' pleas for funds

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

The Arts Council is to study appeals by Britain's orchestras to be considered as a special case in the allocation of funds. The preciousness of their financial position has been underlined by the decision to disband some BBC orchestras.

Sir Roy Shaw, secretary-general of the council, said yesterday before a meeting with orchestra representatives that the council's music panel would give them special attention at their meetings next month and in July.

The worst affected are the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and the Bournemouth Sinfonietta.

"Some orchestras are going to have crises", Sir Roy said, "and they are telling us of their dilemma in view of the severe financial pressures on them,

According to figures published by the council yesterday, the allocation of the annual grant for music has risen by just over 8 per cent to £4.5m. The national companies received a 12.6 per cent increase to £18.75m. The allocation to festivals rose by 36 per cent to £240,000.

The council's grant-in-aid from the Government was £69m, but it carried forward commitments totalling £6.4m into 1980-81 and that figure is likely to rise to about £7m for 1981-82.

No money will be available for a musical in the foreseeable future, although the two the council guaranteed on their tours, *Oklahoma*, still running, and *My Fair Lady*, which made £750,000, were both highly successful.

The council of management of the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra has written to the BBC urging it to reconsider seriously its decision to disband five orchestras.

Centres of excellence urged for specialist teachers

British universities and polytechnics should set up a limited number of "centres of excellence" to help to solve the serious shortage of mathematics, science and other specialist teachers, a report published yesterday suggests. The centres would be used to improve the quality of training and concentrate resources and expertise.

The recommendation is contained in a report of a working party of the Standing Conference on Schools' Science and Technology. It has been looking into the shortage of specialist teachers in mathematics, physical sciences and craft, design and technology.

It also recommends that local authorities should investigate whether girls are being given adequate opportunities to study the shortage subjects in schools.

Tradition has kept many girls from studying and teaching the subjects, the working party says. If that could be changed a valuable resource to help to ease the shortage could be made available,

The report says that interim measures taken by the Government to ease the shortage are not enough. It favours new cash incentives to help recruitment, but not by additional payments to specialist teachers.

Instead the Government should consider offering differential grants for students to improve the quality and flow of new specialist entrants.

It is essential, the report adds, to break the vicious circle that involves poor teaching, unfashionable subjects and unmotivated pupils, leading to poor quality and quantity of potential teachers in the next generation.

Bank holiday ba

The ban on acces
moors in the Peak
Park, Derbyshire, has
tended to cove the
day weekend because
risk.

Firemen allege double standards of safety

By David Nicholson-Lord

Double standards of safety are being applied to firemen. They are being "mollycoddled" on station premises, yet exposed to unnecessary risk during fire and rescue operations.

That is the burden of criticisms made by two London firemen who together possess 18 years' operational experience, and man one of the brigade's six emergency tenders, traditionally regarded as among the "élite" appliances of the fire service.

The men, Mr Leonard Watson, aged 34, and Mr Jon Green, 31, based at East Ham fire station, risk disciplinary proceedings for speaking to the press without brigade consent. They approached *The Times* after being involved in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue leading fireman Stephen Maynard, aged 27, who died in a ship fire at Poplar docks, east London, in January. The inquest on Mr Maynard was adjourned yesterday.

Although several of their criticisms, which mainly concern training and equipment, have been denied by the brigade, senior officers acknowledge that they raise issues central to the controversy over the application of the Health and Safety at Work Act to the fire service, as well as to the technological difficulties facing brigades.

Management and unions point in reply to the brigade's responsibilities under the Act, its liabilities for accidents on station premises, and the need to remove unnecessary hazards. Training, Mr Trevor Jones, the Fire Brigades Union's chief safety representative in London, says is designed to prepare men for the fireground, not simulate it. "You could argue on that basis we should all practise jumping out of second-floor windows", he says.

Mr Edward Harrington, London's assistant chief officer responsible for training, believes there is a need for more rigorous training, such as the simulated "fire-house" used for officers at the Fire Service Technical College. He doubts, however, that that view would be shared by the union.

Many of the criticisms of equipment are about communications.

Yet the field telephone set nationally approved for use with breathing apparatus, and carried only on London's 11 divisional control units, is said to be viewed by most firemen as a "joke". Mr Watson says he has never known it to be used in 12 years' experience.

Officers reject that criticism, although according to Mr Peter Darby, London's chief fire officer, the men's views on the use of the set appear to imply a training deficiency on the part of the brigade. Communication equipment generally, he says, "needs to be improved and will be improved", but he believes the Evac personal radio system introduced in London three years ago means that the brigade now has a fireground communications "as advanced as anybody in the world".

Mr Darby says that London has suffered from technological backwardness and insularity, but that that is being overcome by introducing equipment in operation elsewhere. A £4m plan to computerize mobilization of appliances, for instance, will save about 30 seconds in response time, at present lost through the slowness of station teleprinters. That plan is expected to come into operation in three years. An anti-skidding device is being fitted to all new appliances ordered since last year.

He points to the rapid technological changes occurring, particularly in fields such as radio communications, chemicals, and lifting and cutting gear used for rescue work in road accidents. That is another area of concern cited by the firemen.

Mr Darby says that new equipment is constantly evaluated, but he adds that it is developing so rapidly that it is outdated "almost instantly". After completing a programme to supply all firemen with compressed air breathing apparatus, for example, the sets are now being converted to positive pressure as a further safety improvement.

London, Mr Darby believes, is taking "comprehensive and expensive" steps to safeguard both firemen and the public. Widespread provision of equipment to cater for every possible contingency would not only be uneconomic, he says; it would also mean that fire appliances would "very rapidly begin to look like Christmas trees".

Concluded

Correction

A fall in the abortion rate in Great Britain from 9.6 per 100 live births in 1978 to 9.0 in 1979, reported on May 2, related to National Health Service abortions.

TV bidders plan to improve Ulster im

From Richard Ford
Belfast

The consortium bidding for the commercial television franchise in Northern Ireland aims at improving the image of the province presented to Britain and the rest of the world by introducing a broader range of programmes.

It plans to build a complex of three studios in Belfast equipped with the latest technology, costing £6.6m, and hopes to encourage artistic "exiles" to return

Among those in the consortium that has submitted proposals to the Independent Broadcasting Authority to run commercial television in the province instead of the holders, Ulster Television, are Mr James Galway, the flautist, Mr Denis Tuohy, the broadcaster, Mr Colin Blakeley, the actor, Miss Mary Peters, Olympic gold medallist, and Mr Seamus Heaney, the poet.

The chairman of Northern Ireland Independent Television, formed at the beginning of this year with an authorized capital of £3m, is Lord Dunleath, a national governor of the BBC in Northern Ireland between 1967 and 1973, and the managing director will be Mr Derek Bailey, former senior producer and deputy head of programmes with Ulster Television.

Outlining their plans, Mr Robert Coulter, a board member of the new company, said the consortium felt there
should be more refl
life in Ulster

Lord Dunleath
Ulster media image w
"barricades, graffiti
lence" and for "
talent had been
export".

Reaction sought: Me
the public will be
inspect the applicatio
44 consortia seeking
to operate the 15 inc
companies at the offic
Independent Bro
Authority from tod
Arts Reporter writes

A precis of each a
has been lodged
authority, which w
public reaction bei
nouncing the succes
ders in December.

هكذا من الأصل

›tgun raiders flee ›h £325,000 after ›ck on security van

Witherow

›. some armed with and pistols, smashed he windscreen of a Express van in north esterday and escaped 000.

eves blocked the van stolen cars in St eet. close to Islington d held up several vans and lorries at

the robbers smashed creen of the yellow van with a sledge- after the guards re- pen the truck. Four climbed inside and 13 bags containing y, which was to be to a post office in

the three security s injured during the e raid. The thieves a white mini van, was found later a few streets away. were seen running bridge over Regent's re driving off in a transit van.

k Zeitlin, who lives 's Street, said he saw red man with a shot- tening to shoot the guards before the was smashed.

er of a furniture van etween the thieves' orced at gunpoint to n his cab and hand keys and a London Board lorry which tried to drive away had its tyres slashed.

Mr Charles Farrugia, of Canning Town, north London, the driver of the delivery van, said: "A car in front of me suddenly pulled up sharply and two geezers jumped out. One with a revolver in his hand came up to my cab and said 'Switch off the engine, throw out the keys and lie flat

"I did as they said. I was not arguing. When I saw the gun I was frightened."

Brian Jackson, aged 13, said: "All hell broke loose" as the thieves smashed into the van and held up passers-by at gunpoint just before 10 am. A schoolfriend was pinned against a wall by one of the gunmen.

"Some men in a car behind the security van jumped out. They had stopped their car right against the bumper of the van so it could not move. One had a shotgun and another a sledgehammer.

"They ran up to the security van yelling and swearing and shouted, 'Get out of the van'. The one with the sledgehammer smashed the window and then four men climbed through."

Several residents telephoned the police and Security Express during the robbery. Police cars arrived in the narrow street a few minutes after the thieves escaped.

The robbers left behind a blue Cortina and a blue Escort car, which were examined for fingerprints.

ng on warders later

t of Appeal reserved esterday in the case prison officers who n suspended jail in the aftermath of iots at Hull prison. s are seeking leave e convictions of con- assault and beat

re given suspended t York Crown Court 5 last year ranging to nine months. The came after a three- Hull which, it was alleged, gave rise to revenge attacks on prisoners.

Those appealing are: Kevin Burns, aged 31, Steven Hewson, aged 28, and Malcolm Stevenson, aged 48, all of Coverdale, Sutton Park, Hull; George Clarke, aged 42, of Strathmore Avenue, Beverley High Road, and Peter Watson, aged 28, of Bainbridge Avenue, both Hull; Maurice Dudding, aged 49, of Pasturefield Close, Leyland, Preston; Anthony Bumstead, aged 29, of Oaks Drive, Featherstone, near Wolverhampton; and Andrew Wilson, aged 29, of Heversham Close, Blackwood, Warrington, Cheshire.

l prices ender to feared

layton
l Correspondent

and food manufac- ned yesterday about raise food prices in hey agreed on only that the Government ed to surrender its or a freeze on EEC milk and 'sugar' in a cut in the British n to the Community

eed that a rise of 5 in EEC prices was ake effect in Britain year. The National Jnion said that the be too low.

oa, Chocolate and ery Alliance, how- h represents large like Cadbury's and the increases could ified when the Com- l large and growing ses.

ard Butler, president U, which represents 1- 100,000 farmers, rk: "It is clear that cannot give any part ustry much hope or o work for the ex- ich the Government art of its policy".

ion wanted a rise n the 7.9 per cent y farmers in other ntries, Mr Butler We face the highest ate in Europe. Any ch meets European its must fall short of "

nen jailed ail robbery on appeal

n serving long sen- he Irish Republic for robbery involving om a mail train were n appeal yesterday.

e Bernard MacNally, f Swords, co Dublin, serving nine years, Brethnach, aged 27, k, co Dublin. He was 12 years. They are f the Irish Republic Party, the political the Irish National Army.

homas Finlay, presi- e High Court in Dub- ie, Appeal Court was at statements made wo men were not missible.

years' jail for National Front man

Matthews, aged 44, irman of a National p, was sentenced by Mars-Jones at the iminal Court yester- years' imprisonment to set fire to a print- used by the Socialist arty.

t was told that Mr a dustcart driver, her men were foiled eir plans had been on a crossed tele-

hews, of Lorrimore Walworth; Stephen l 18, a painter and of Lorrimore Road, and Stephen Fitz- ed 18, a painter and of Tyler Street, Ken- all London, all uilty to possessing ical thunder flashes, petrol and wires, intending to use them to destroy the Union Place Resource Centre in Vassall Road, Brixton, London, last November.

Mr Beals was sentenced to three years' jail and Mr Fitzpatrick was sent for borstal training.

Miss Ann Curnow, for the prosecuton, said Mr Matthews, a former chairman of the Southwark branch of the National Front, Mr Beals, a fully paid-up member, and Mr Fitzpatrick, a Front sympathizer, decided to attack the printing works after an IRA march through London. The next day the three men went to the premises with the equipment to set up an electrically detonated petrol bomb.

They intended to make a bang and a flash so that the people inside would call the fire brigade and in the commotion would notice that National Front slogans had been painted on the walls. They were caught when workers inside shone floodlights into the garden.

They had prepared for the attack as Mr Peter Gill, aged 27, a social worker at the premises, which is also used as an ethnic community centre and tenants' association premises, had overheard a telephone call when he got a crossed line.

Mr Beals and another man were saying that the centre was going to be "done"

The judge commended Mr Gill, of John Ruskin Street, Camberwell, and ordered that he be paid £100 from public funds.

Woman sent to Rampton as child is released

From Our Correspondent
Grimsby

A woman who has been in Rampton special security hospital for 29 years because her parents could not cope with her when she was 10 years old was allowed to leave yesterday.

Miss Stella Maltston, aged 41, originally of Waltham, Grimsby, south Humberside, was sent to Harmston Hall, near Lincoln, after her parents said they could not manage her. Two years later she was transferred to Rampton Hospital, Nottinghamshire.

A psychiatrist has described her as harmless, with a mental age of seven. He added that she should not have been in the special hospital.

Mrs Iris Rainthorpe, aged 68, a farmer's wife of Sycamore Farm, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, who has campaigned for Miss Maltston's release, said yesterday that she had been found a place in a private home.

"Stella is a gentle creature, and has gone through a good deal. She ought never to have been in Rampton in the first place, and she has to catch up with her life", Mrs Rainthorpe said.

Mrs Rainthorpe has tried to get Miss Maltston moved for several years, and sought support in Waltham, where a 500-signature petition was collected.

She also brought in an independent psychiatrist, and finally the mental health board agreed to allow Miss Maltston's release provided that she had somewhere to go. Mrs Rainthorpe, who has visited her many times, says that if her childish pranks had happened now she would just have been sent to a children's home.

Her case was mentioned in a television programme on Rampton. Mrs Rainthorpe started the petition for her release as part of a national campaign to help Rampton patients.

She said that efforts to have her transferred to a hospital for the subnormal foundered when a mental health tribunal decided it could do nothing to get her moved unless someone was prepared to look after her.

Aluminium fights fumes from burning furniture

From Ronald Faux
Burntisland

Specialists in aluminium chemistry believe that they have a cheap and effective answer to lethal fires in foam-filled furniture.

British Aluminium has invested £10m in recent years at its plant at Burntisland, Fife, partly in anticipation that Britain would follow America and Scandinavia in outlawing untreated furnishing materials and carpets.

The company is disturbed by the Government's reaction to an inquiry report on the disaster last year at Woolworth's store in Manchester, in which 10 people were killed by poisonous fumes from burning furniture foam.

The Government has introduced regulations controlling the display of furniture containing polyurethene foam, but has not controlled the use of such material.

The Burnitisland plant produces among a variety of aluminium chemicals a grade of aluminium hydroxide called BACO FRF. One third of the material is water encapsulated in crystals of powder. When material treated with the hydroxide catches fire the water is released as a damping steam that suppresses flames and inhibits the formation of poisonous gas.

Mr John Case, managing director of British Aluminium Chemicals, said: "We are very disturbed that the Government is so slow in accepting that control is essential to minimize the lethal nature of this kind of fire. In America, 300,000 tons of aluminium hydroxide are used every year in treating most synthetic materials used in the home.

"The law insists on it. The cost is low compared with the protection provided, no more than 10p for a square yard of carpet that might easily cost £10."

He said the British Government had acknowledged the value of the material by accepting that certain critical standards of fire protection in public buildings or on passenger aircraft were satisfied when it was used in furniture or fittings. Such stringent standards had not, however, been extended to the domestic market.

British Aluminium has created and held a large part of the Scandinavian market for the material. Given legislation, a large market would open up in Britain and the EEC, which could be served from Burntisland.

Boys found dead in pit shaft after night search

From Our Correspondent
Wigan

A policeman's torch, shone into the darkness of an old pit shaft in Ashton-in-Makerfield, near Wigan, at dawn yesterday, revealed the bodies of Barry Gough, aged 11, and Anthony Jones, aged 13, for whom an all-night search had been mounted, when they failed to return home. Police believe the boys had been bird-nesting and had fallen into the shaft, on land adjoining the local golf club.

Anthony Jones's father, Mr Thomas Jones, aged 35, plant hire operater, of Windsor Road, Ashton, said: "That shaft is an open invitation to every child and I want an inquiry to discover who is responsible."

Police yesterday were awaiting the result of a post-mortem examination, but suspect the chlidren were asphyxiated by poisonous gases.

Peach jury to be sent out next Tuesday

By a Staff Reporter

The jury at the inquest on Mr Blair Peach, the teacher from New Zealand who died from a head injury during a demonstration against the National Front at Southall, London, in April last year, will not be sent out to consider their verdict until Tuesday, it was decided yesterday.

The decision came after the jury told Dr John Burton, the coroner at Hammersmith, that they thought they might take more than one day to deliberate.

Dr Burton plans to complete the bulk of his summing-up today,

Roman walk unearthed

Part of a Roman wall has been unearthed in South Street, Chichester, Sussex. Mr Alec Down, director of excavations, said yesterday that it was probably the remains of a large public building.

'Tragic Kelly case used for an almost neurotic attack on police service generally'

Chief Constable denies charge of Gestapo methods

By John Chartres

The Chief Constable of Merseyside, Mr Kenneth Oxford, yesterday joined many of his fellow senior police officers in a spirited defence against recent criticisms of his service.

His annual report for 1979 contained strongly worded ripostes to members of his local authority police committee who have attacked him.

Mr Oxford said in his report: "During this year I and my officers in Merseyside have been at the centre of the most concentrated criticism touching upon our integrity and honesty of purpose.

"Such allegations often of a biased nature from predictable vociferous groups bent on the disestablishment of democratic policing has been supported by so-called investigative journalism.

"There are some who masquerade this type of journalism and are patently incapable of detecting truth but enjoy short-lived fame which ultimately in my opinion, cannot and does not sustain forensic examination."

Mr Oxford said that the case of Mr James Kelly, who died while in police custody at Huyton police station, had been used to sustain an "almost neurotic attack on the police service generally".

He continued: "What was and is misrepresented was that I and my senior officers would not have pursued our statutory responsibilities had it not been for such journalistic disclosure. This is completely unfounded and without truth.

"The tragic Kelly case was further cited to illustrate my reluctance to inform my police authority of matters pertinent to their responsibility; again completely unfounded and untrue, but unfortunately seized upon by those who question the accountability of chief police officers."

In his report Mr Oxford sets out his legally constituted position in an appendix which reads: "In recent weeks there has been intensive, and from some quarters almost incessant comment regarding a number of apparently unrelated incidents involving officers of the Merseyside police, and in particular those stations in the Moseley K division.

"Additionally vituperative, misinformed comment has been made by members of the county council but more unfortunately by members of the police committee all of which has implied, in relation to these incidents, that the chief constable has 'refused to discuss' the circumstances when it would in their views have been appropriate for him so to do."

Mr Oxford has set out in the appendix details of section 49 of the 1964 Police Act regarding complaints by the public, in the hope that it would "be helpful to members of the police committee and hopefully others".

On his personal position Mr Oxford has said in his report: "I am confident that my professional integrity, honesty of purpose and command responsibilities as chief constable will be upheld following upon inquiry and underwritten when the due processes of law which must ensue, are completed in the Kelly case.

"Until then, I and those under my command, must keep our silence in the face of flaunted criticism and unfounded allegations.

"Nevertheless, what has manifested itself in the past year when relating to the Kelly case the grave calumnies that have been vested upon the Merseyside police in particular, the British police service, and chief officers of police in general, is that public interest and opinion is stifled by ignorance and not apathy.

"Such ignorance is maintained by emotive rhetoric and hyperbole by those groups who unfortunately postulate their prejudice as their principles, and this is ever present in Merseyside which in part reflects the despair of the region, aided and abetted by those of some of the media and journalism who would seem to have lost the ability to inform but concentrate on selective sensationalism.

"The manner in which the members of this force have carried out their duties during the year of 1979 reflects great credit on all concerned; that they have been able to maintain their enthusiasm, their morale, and their dedication in the face of the hostile criticisms that have been levelled at the police service and this force is a considerable achievement and worthy of the highest praise."

In a further point in his appendix, Mr Oxford says that in refusing ill-timed and, in some cases, irresponsible demands he personally attracted the charge of "gestapo methods" and that it had also been alleged that his refusal to comment implied a breakdown of trust between himself and the police committee. "Such charges are refuted and are without supportive evidence."

The Times understands that Mr Oxford wrote his report in time for the printers before the verdict in the resumed inquest into the death of Mr Kelly on April 16. The misadventure verdict was generally interpreted as an exoneration of the four policemen involved but internal disciplinary proceedings are believed to be continuing. Mr Kelly's family stated at the close of the inquest that they intended to go on pressing for a public inquiry.

Mr Oxford declined yesterday to bring up to date his report or comment further. It was presented to the Merseyside County Council police committee yesterday.

Prison officers ready for action

From Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent
Hastings

Forty branches of the Prison Officers' Association have submitted contingency plans for industrial action to their headquarters, Mr John Bartell, a member of the national executive, said yesterday at the association's annual conference in Hastings.

He was disclosing the broad outlines of a national plan, ready for action down to local level, to be coordinated from the association's headquarters. Other branches are also expected to submit their plans.

"The object of the exercise is secrecy and surprise", Mr Bartell said. "All action taken will need to be effective so as to ensure that there is a speedy end to the dispute."

What would trigger such action nationally is not yet clear, but threats continued to rumble around the conference yesterday.

Mr John Gunning, of Ashford, who was one of the dissidents organizing protests that in 1978 brought the system to the verge of breakdown, said that if there was no action nationally in pursuit of payment for meal breaks taken during an extension of duty "we shall take industrial action."

The conference voted to call on the TUC to do all in its power to persuade the Government to hold a referendum on the reintroduction of capital punishment.

Mr James MacLachlan, of Thorp Arch, West Yorkshire, addressed himself to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, who was at the conference on Tuesday: "You introduced the death penalty in the Iranian Embassy. Look how popular you became. Bring it back."

The conference expressed anger at the undermining of officers' positions as a result of "false and malicious allegations" made by prisoners.

Mr Bartell said that the object of certain attacks on officers was the breakdown of order in the prisons. The balance had swung too far in the direction of the prisoner.

"We know prisoners tell lies", he said. "What is beyond our comprehension is the people who assist them, pressure groups, politicians and sections of management, for their own dubious ends."

Mr George Elliott, of Manchester, said prison officers were vulnerable to increasing malicious attacks.

How to give some laws more status than others

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

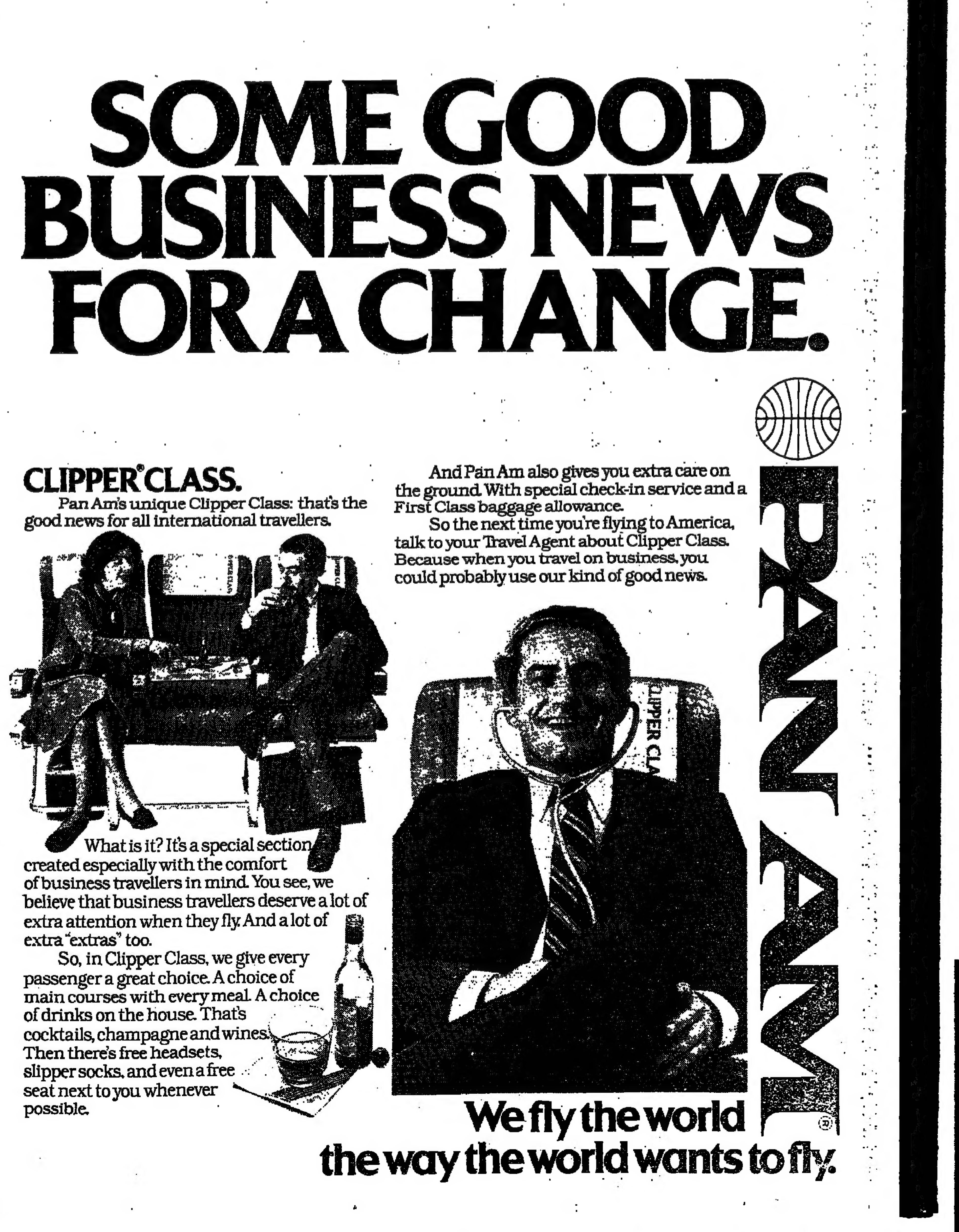
Professor H. W. R. Wade, in the second of his Hamlyn lectures, delivered yesterday, offered a solution to Britain's constitutional dilemma over giving some laws, a Bill of Rights, for instance, greater status than others.

Most legal and constitutional experts, he pointed out, believed that because Parliament was sovereign and could pass any law it liked, it would be impossible to entrench any particular law; any subsequent Parliament would always have the right to repeal the entrenchment procedure, or pass a law in conflict with the entrenched law.

He gave as an example the Act under which Britain joined the European Community. Although that specifically states that EEC law is binding even on future British Acts of Parliament, it has been made clear, by Lord Denning among others, that such a provision could not be binding, and that judges would follow whatever the most recently passed Act provided.

Professor Wade's "easy way out" is to change the form of the judicial oath. "If we should wish to adopt a new form of constitution . . . all that need be done is to put the judges under oath to enforce it."

If it was decided to entrench a Bill of Rights, judges would take an oath to recognize it and to refuse validity to any Acts of Parliament, including future Acts, that conflicted with it.



Premature action to cut interest rate would be foolish

House of Commons

There was no intention on the Government's part to get out and resign, Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Trtasury, said during exchanges about the interest rate. We are not quitters (he said).

Mr Biffen (Oswestry, C) informed **Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)** that the Government had received a number of representations from *employers' organizations*, individual businessmen, and industrialists regarding a reduction in the rate of interest.

Mr Cryer—Is it not true that the CBI are making much more strenuous efforts to get the Government to change this lunatic policy of high interest rates which a ruining small firms?

Will the Chief Secretary accept that many of these organizations want the Government to do something about the massive profits the banks are creaming off? If the *Government are unable to act* will the Chief Secretary and his cronies get out of office and resign? (Labour cheers.)

Mr Biffen—It is our determination to pursue a monetary policy which of necessity includes the current level of interest rates until there are such tangible signs of success that a reduction in the lending rate can be embarked upon wisely and with prudence. Any premature action would be foolish.

Mr Biffen, answering later question, said—We believe that a fall in *interest rates at this moment*, unless it was clearly indicated by market conditions, would have a serious impact on the *Government's monetary target*.

The subject of high interest rates arose earlier when Sir Geoffrey Howe Chancellor of the Exchequer, was asked for a statement on the progress of his programme to bring the money supply under control.

Sir Geoffrey Howe (East Surrey, C) replied: Since the measures of last November there has been a marked rundown in the rate of monetary growth. In the last six months £M3 has grown at an annual rate of 6½ per cent.

Mr Michael Latham (Melton, C)—This is welcome progress but will the Chancellor accept that while the timing of this matter must be for his judgment, it should be an urgent priority for the Government to bring down the level of interest rates. (Cheers.)

Sir Geoffrey Howe—We do not wish to see a move in that direction which cannot be justified by the movement of all the factors in *the monetary market*.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs (Leeds, East, Lab)—Can the Chancellor answer the question put by the President of the CBI on Tuesday? If the *Chancellor can boast that he has the* money supply under control, why is he keeping interest rates at this punitive level, particularly since they are having little or no effect on bank lending to private business but are having a disastrous effect on the value of the pound which rose 4 cents yesterday, partly in response to the change in interest rates between ourselves and the United States.

Sir Geoffrey Howe—A more significant factor was the movement in oil prices. I need no reminding *from him of the case made to me* on Tuesday night for a reduction in interest rates as soon as possible.

Interest rates are one of the factors affecting bank lending. The increase in bank lending is still being sustained. We wish to see *firm evidence of a reduction on* that front before we can be entirely confident about the timing of interest rates.

Mr Healey—These enormous and punitive interest rates are having little effect on the volume of bank lending but a disastrous effect on business liquidity and the value of the pound.

If he is to stick to these punitive *rates, why is the Chancellor boasting, rightly or wrongly, that he* has got the money supply under control?

Sir Geoffrey Howe—Mr Healey characteristically over-states almost every aspect of the argument. Interest rates are having an *effect on bank lending*. Bank lending is one of the factors about which one needs to be much more confident before one one can be sure about the movement of money supply. Interest rates will be coming down in due course.

Closing gap between pay and efficiency a sound policy

A policy which tries to close the gap between increased pay and efficiency could be called a pay policy and was the only sound pay policy, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister said.

Mr John Butcher (Coventry, South-West, C) asked—Will the Prime Minister remind trade union leaders that pay has risen 12 per cent more than prices over three years, while output has risen by a mere 5 per cent.

In expressing the hope that we are about to enter the post-Clegg era, a closer link between increases in wages and increases in efficiency may of necessity mean pay increases less than the current inflation rate.

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C)—I agree that it is vital to achieve a closer link between increased pay and efficiency. For that purpose, it may be necessary for some to accept a rate of increase below the level of inflation.

After all, the rate of increase one is entitled to is that earned, otherwise the extra goes into increased prices.

Mr Michael Foot, deputy Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab)—Will she arrange to meet representatives of the nurses? Does she regard herself as bound by the commitment she made to the nurses just over a year ago? Will she say how she proposes to carry out that promise?

Mrs Thatcher—If Mr Foot looks at the increases afforded to nurses, he will find that they have been of the same order—about 65 per cent to 66 per cent—as to doctors, in view of the latest review policy award since the 1978 period.

Mr Foot—Does she think that is a fulfilment of the pledge she gave to the nurses? The nurses do not think it is a fulfilment, so will she have an early meeting with them to discuss the matter before *she puts into operation the* arrangements for doctors, dentists or nurses?

***Mrs Thatcher**—I hope the nurses* will see the Secretary of State for Social Services, but Mr Foot will remember that we are pledged to put into effect the review policy for doctors, started by the Labour Government. We have honoured it and will continue to do so.

It is a very good thing we have taken over that pledge. When they have had that amount, they will have had the same increases as the nurses since 1978, assuming that the nurses take the 14 per cent increase this year.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L)—Is the Chancellor's invitation to the TUC to discuss wages the first step towards *a pay policy?*

Conservative MPs—No.

Mr Steel—If it is not, will she *explain how she expects the Scottish* teachers, for example, to accept 14 per cent—8 per cent below the going rate of inflation—unless it is to become the general rule overall applied to everybody?

Mrs Thatcher—There is no general rule which can be applied because circumstances are very different, but Mr Steel will perhaps accept that a policy which tries to close the gap between increased pay and efficiency can in some ways *be called a pay policy, the only* sound pay policy there is.

Mr Michael Neubert (Havering, Romford, C) in later questions, said—Today is Professor Clegg's sixtieth birthday. (Conservative shouts of: "Early retirement", and "Send him a farewell card".) Will Mrs Thatcher be wishing him *many happy returns*, or does she think his age and his recent decisions eminently qualify him and his commission for early retirement?

Mrs Thatcher—It so happens Professor Clegg let me know a few weeks ago that it was his intention to retire in September. The terms of reference of that Commission are such that they have never been carried into operation because they were to study the feasibility of comparability.

In fact, most of the actual references to that Commission have asked them to make a recommendation. There is the question *whether we can establish genuine* comparability between certain jobs.

Mr David Trippier (Rossendale, C) said—Mrs Thatcher should welcome the speech made earlier this week by Mr Frank Chapple emphasizing the failure of trade union militancy in recent years and condemning the sectionalism, selfishness and intimidation, as well as the unfair and undemocratic processes within the trade union movement.

Mrs Thatcher—It was an extremely interesting speech. Any selfishness in pay claims means it is only *other people who suffer from* increased prices. We all know of the difficulties of intimidation and the problems it causes when people want to exercise their right to work.

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North-East, Lab)—*Has she had a* look at the latest unemployment figures published two days ago? The unemployment level in the West Midlands is higher than the national average and GKN-Sankey are about to sack hundreds of *workers in Wolverhampton*, Telford and elsewhere.

What does she intend to do to reverse this trend and give those people who want to work the chance to work?

Mrs Thatcher—I am afraid that *levels of unemployment will over* the coming months continue to rise as there are some necessary rationalizations and reductions in overmanning to be made.

We have to go through this in order to increase productivity and to get the rest of our industries into efficient condition where they can compete in the real world.

Public sector's role in reducing inflation

Over the past three years pay had risen 12 per cent more than *prices* while output had only grown by 5 per cent, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said.

Mr Robert Hughes (Aberdeen, North, Lab) had asked what was the latest inflation rate.

Sir Geoffrey Howe (Surrey, East, C)—The retail price index rose by 21.9 per cent over the 12 months up to April 1980.

A better indication of the underlying rate will appear when tht once-for-all effects of last year's VAT increases drop out of the arithmetic in July.

Mr Hughes—How can public services such as the health service and local government possibly be expected to meet the cash limits set by the Government on the basis of 14 per cent inflation?

To average that over the year, inflation this time next year will have to be as low as 7 per cent. Does he believe we are going to have a 7 per cent inflation rate this time next year? If not, will he guarantee to protect those public services against the ravages of inflation?

Sir Geoffrey Howe—It is not possible to guarantee this or that for any sector of the economy against he ravages of *inflation*. It is crucial to continue achieving a reduction in the cash expansion of public expenditure.

One of the contributory factors to the substantial cost of the health service is the substanial increase in salaries in the service.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab)—Now that the Government's monetary policies have have succeeded *in doubling* inflation in the past 12 months, why not be logical and try a price freeze?

Does he expect public service workers to accept wage rises less than the rate of inflation?

***Sir Geoffrey Howe**—We are now* almost the only industrial country which has not accepted a rate of pay increase which is several percentage *points below the rate of* price increases.

It is inevitable that there should be a relationship between prices and earnings growth in this country. Over the past three years, pay has risen 12 per cent more than prices when output has grown by only 5 per cent. One has to face economic realities.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs (Leeds, East, Lab)—It argues disgraceful incompetence for a minister who set himself his main performance to bring down inflation, to have seen it in his first 12 months in office more than doubled to the highest level in the industrial world, higher than in Italy.

It would be 3 or 4 per cent higher still were it not for the 18 per cent increase in the real value of the pound which is crippling British business.

Sir Geoffrey Howe—One of the misfortunes of Mr Healey is that *while holding shadow office* he has to live down his record while holding real office.

How he manages to make that assertion when he knows better *than anyone that his policies* in the 12 months before we came to office are the main cause of our problems, I do not understand.

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley, L)—Any further persistence in the rate of inflation will consolidate public expectation of inflation. It is urgently important to introduce an incomes policy *with the authority of the House.*

Sir Geoffrey Howe—I fully accept it is important to secure a steady reduction in the rate of inflation and reduction *in such* expectation. The first step in that direction seems likely to take place in July and August.

He will find only a modest degree of support from all sides of the House for the proposal for an incomes policy.

Mr Michael Latham (Melton, C)—Is it the collective view of Treasury ministers that in the next wage round in the public sector a good example must be set by the Government?

Sir Geoffrey Howe—As an essential part of reducing inflation the public sector must play its role in securing progressively lower rates of pay. It is most important we *should achieve that.*

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—Would he consider, in view of the rise in inflation, the *rise in unemployment and with* interest rates as high as ever, that the monetary policy of the Government might be wrong?

Sir Geoffrey Howe—I will consider any suggestion made by him with the respect it is entitled to. The impact of monetary policy on inflation and the state of the economy is bound to take time.

Exchange rate is determined by market

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was urged by Mr David Knox (Leek, C) to take action to bring the exchange rate down to a more realistic level.

Asked about the balance of payments deficit, Sir Geoffrey Howe said: The most recent figues indicate a current account deficit of *£1,923m in the 12 months up to* April 30, 1980.

Mr Knox—When will the Government take measures to get the exchange rate at a more realistic level in relation to manufacturing costs?

Sir Geoffrey Howe—Mr Knox may claim to have an insight into *what is a sensible or more* realistic level of exchange rate but the fact is that the exchange rate is primarily determined by market factors. The influence we can have upon it over any sustained *period is very limited.*

If we attempted to do more than makes sense, we would be repeating the experience of the Opposition and finding ourselves losing control of the money supply.

Asked about the non-oil deficit, **Sir Geoffrey Howe** replied that this would be a misleading factor.

If (he went on) we were to seek to unwind the clock of history as though oil did not exist, we should not have had an inflow of investment into oil or *an outflow of revenue in respect* of investment in oil. Many factors would have been different.

The availability of North Sea *oil has made*, and *is still making*, a substantial contribution to this country's position.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, Lab)—The measures the Chancellor is taking are making our non-oil deficit worse than it needs be.

Sir Geoffrey Howe—I repeat that if the oil was not there the factors leading to a larger deficit would be. As a result of the availability of oil revenue, we are in a stronger position to reduce our borrowing requirement and so reduce exchange rates.

A three year residential test for buying freeholds

The residential qualification for a person wanting to buy the freehold of his property under the terms of the Leasehold Reform Act 1967 *should be reduced from five years* to one, Mr Alec Jones, Opposition spokesman on Wales, said in moving an amendment when the report *stage of the Housing Bill resumed.*

A Government amendment was also considered reducing the residential qualification to three years.

He said he had heard of no evidence of profiteering by owner occupiers picking up fag-end leases which the five-year qualification had been intended to prevent.

Another amendment considered was the introduction of a formula for calculating the price of the freehold before the leaseholder became committed to buy.

A leaseholder wanting to buy the freehold had no idea what the *price was going to be until he* actually served the official *notice. If the price was too high* and he was forced to withdraw, he lost his right to apply again until five years had passed.

We need, he said, a cheaper, simpler valuation procedure. There should be a formula so that leaseholders can acquire the freehold at a fair price without undue delay or cost.

Mr William Benyon (Buckingham, C) said there was no justification for the change proposed in the first amendment. It would improve the position of the speculator, who *would be able to buy the ends of* leases easier to make tax-free capital gains.

Five years was not unreasonable to establish genuine occupation and not allow the purely speculative buying which would take place in London if the amendment was passed

Mr Edward Rowlands (Merthyr Tydfil, Lab) said that it was sad *that the 1967 Act had to be* amended not because it had not done a good job tub because there done a good job but because there were still a number of ground landlords who were using the ambiguity, vagueness and difficulties of precision to restrict the right of the leaseholder to obtain *the freehold at the price MPs had* believed they had incorporated into the Act.

Sir Raymond Gower (Barry, C) *said there was difficulty in getting* a mortgage for houses on short leases.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Edge Hill, L) *said that many houses in* South Wales had been built at the time of the expansion of Cardiff Docks and had been let on 99-year *leases which were coming to an* end. Landlords were being unreasonable about selling leases to occupiers.

Leasehold was like a time bomb ticking away in the cities. Its detonation could destroy the Government's plans for home ownership.

Mr Ian Grist (Cardiff, North, C) said that the Government amendment introduced a welcome degree of flexibility into the operation of the 1967 Act and meant many more would be able to buy freeholds.

Mr Dafydd-Thomas (Merioneth, Pl Cymru) said the Government should look again at the question of the excessive cost of conveying *a freehold.*

Mr Wyn Roberts, Under Secretary for Wales (Conway, C) said the new leasehold valuation tribunals was the *best answer* to the problems. He hoped when the tribunals were set up the leaseholders' representative groups and those who represented ground landlords would take full advantage of them.

A Government amendment reduced the residential period from five years to three or three years out of the last 10.

The change from five years to three in the residential qualification would help leaseholders who bought the tail-end of a lease with only a few years to run, there by giving them a chance to enfranchise or by enabling them to do sooner and more cheaply if it had *more than five years to run.*

The Opposition amendment was rejected by 283 votes to 236—Government majority 47. The Government amendments were agreed to.

The report stage was concluded.

The Bill was read the third time and passed by 286 votes to 238—Government majority, 48.

Couple's £1,000 Bill before marriage

House of Lords

A man and his stepdaughter who wished to marry each other in the twilight of their lives were a "very special case". Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran (L) said when he moved the second reading of the Edward Berry and Doris Eilleen Ward Marriage Enabling Bill *which would enable them to marry* despite existing law.

He said the measure, a personal Bill, would apply to Mr Berry and *Mrs Ward alone and that the* Personal Bills Committee which considered their petition were unanimous in the view that the Bill was a proper one. *These Bills* were rare.

Mr Berry, aged 62, a projects engineer, had married Mrs Ward's mother *in 1943*, only three weeks after Mrs Ward now aged 58, was herself married. It was Mrs Ward's mother's second marriage. Mrs Berry died in 1977. Mrs Ward's husband died in 1965. Her own children were now adults.

After Mrs Berry's death, Mr Berry and Mrs Ward wished to marry but the relationship between them fell within the prohibited degree of affinity, *even though* there was no blood relationship between them.

They lived apart and did not *want to live as man and wife unless* and until they were permitted to marry. They lived in separate homes.

There is (he said) no ethical, moral, religious, or social objection to such a marriage.

The Bishop of London supported the *Bill*. He said if ever there was a case which merited the sympathetic consideration of peers it was this.

Should the Bill become an Act the marriage would be by reason of statute law but was banned by canon law, part of the law of England.

A clergyman invited to conduct the marriage would be free so far as Parliament was concerned but would be in danger of committing an ecclesiastical offence though, in his judgment it would be only *minor.*

This, he said, is a problem for the Church to sort out. A bishop would be within his rights in granting a dispensation from the effects of the canon law in such a case once such a marriage was no longer void by statute law.

This Bill required peers to look into the future and he would not wish his support of it to prejudice any views he might have if attempts should be made to widen the rules governing marriage between those related by affinity.

Serious social insecurity could result from any widespread relaxation, he said, and I should wish to stress such dangers.

He saw no reason why they should not at some appropriate time introduce legislation to make it easier, in such cases as that of Mr Berry and Mrs Ward, to be permitted legally to marry without requiring recourse to such a laborious and expensive process as that *of promoting personal Bills.*

Lady Wootton of Abinger (Lab), who has earlier tried to get a Bill through to remove some affinity *restrictions, said this* case was impeccable. The vision which had haunted many opponents of her Bill was that of a vulnerable young woman pressurized by a lascivious step-father.

She hoped Mr Berry and Mrs Ward would have a happy marriage for many years to come. They were of mature age, both their marriages had ended in death and not in divorce, and they were deeply religious people.

No better and no more acceptable special case (she said) can be thought of.

Lord de Clifford (C) said he was slightly apprehensive that if the Bill was passed it might be used as a precedent to advance many others. He did not think it right, however much he sympathized with this couple, that the House should reverse a principle on a private Bill.

Lord Hampton (L) said he supported the view that here were two people who should be allowed to marry. He hoped that if the House erred it would be accepted that it was on the side of compassion.

Lord Robertson of Oakridge (Ind) said there must be the possibility *that the passing of this Bill would* be followed, by the weakening of the existing law and it would be used as the thin end of the wedge to amendt'xemmow nepiciluynciple.

Lord Boston of Faversham (Lab), *for the Opposition, said that if the* House passed this Bill it would not necessarily be conceding the principle involved, that people at *present prevented from marrying* because of a relationship of affinity should be allowed to marry.

Was the House prepared to insist that everybody who sought such permission should have to go through this costly and lengthy procedure? The total cost of presenting a Bill of this this kind was in the region of £1,000.

He hoped the Bill would be given a second reading.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said the Government saw nothing *wrong* in a personal Bill of this kind, other than the inconvenience and embarrassment to the parties. The Government did not think that any question of public policy was involved and was therefore neutral.

He hoped this Bill went through and *that this couple had* a happy marriage at the end of it.

The Bill was read a second time.

Olympic athletes will not be deprived of passports

The Government would not deprive British athletes intent on going to Moscow of their passports, *Lord Trefgarne, a Lord in* Waiting, said.

The Earl of Kimberley (C) had asked whether the Government would draw to the attention of the British Olympic Committee the revelation in The Times of May *20 by a former* KGB officer and Tass correspondent that "some middle ranking Soviet officials welcome President Carter's call *for a boycott of the Olympic* Games in the hope that it might make the Kremlin think again about Afghanistan".

Lord Trefgarne *said* the government had throughout made clear its view that participating in the Olympics would be tantamount to condoning Soviet aggression in Afghanistan.

Lord Wynne-Jones (Lab) — Has *not* every country that has acted as host to the Olympic Games used them to advertise itself? Has the Olympic committee of the *Soviet Union done anything* wrong?

According to the International Olympic Committee they have *followed out strictly all their* obligations. Is it not, therefore, absurd to ask the athletes to do what the Government has not the courage to do?

Lord Trefgarne — I reject that. I find it difficult to distinguish between the Soviet Olympic committee and the Soviet Government. The senior officials of the Soviet *Olympic committee are senior* civil servants in the Russian Government. We do not think it wrong to ask the athletes to do *their public duty.*

The Government (he said later) deeply regret that the British Olympic Association still apparently intend to go to Moscow. We hope that even now they will see fit to change their minds.

Perhaps I can refer to the freedom of the dissidents *in* Russia who have been rounded up and imprisoned before the athletes get there.

Lord Paget of Northampton (Lab) — Why, if the Government, with *the overwhelming consent of the* country, regards the visit of these athletes as an injury to this country, can it not take the power to guard *this country's interests* and see that they do not go?

Lord Trefgarne — I still live in a free country, and so does he. We will not take their passports away.

Bills through

The Industry Bill and the Friends Meeting House (Reigate) Bill were read the third time and passed in the Lords.

Short debate?

During questions on forthcoming business Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) asked if time could be allowed for those MPs who had also been members of the European assembly for a year to give an account of what they had done in that time and say what they believed their role was.

Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Leader *of the House (Chelmsford, C)* replied—I am sure there will be an opportunity for what I imagine would be a fairly short debate.

Ulster pledge repeated

Northern Ireland would stay firmly *within the United Kingdom*, unless a majority of the people there wished it otherwise, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said. There was good cooperation with the Republic of Ireland on security matters across the border.

Mr James Kilfedder (North Down, UU)—Did Mrs Thatcher make clear to Mr Haughey, a former gun runner, that the Ulster people, *despite provisional IRA atrocities* and whether or not the British guarantee remains, will never cooperate and be swallowed up by the only country in western Europe *which still refuses to extraidte IRA* terrorists.

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C)—If Mr Kilfedder reads the communique, he will find what he seeks. I made clear that the pledge we have always given to Northern Ireland stands—that there will b no change in the constitutional status of Northern Ireland unless *the majority of people in Northers* Ireland wish it. Until they do, Northernf Ireland stays firmly within the United Kingdom.

Trade unions to share in cost of strikes

The Social Security (No 2) Bill completed its passage through the Commons early today when it received its third reading by 290 votes to 239—Government majority, 51.

There were exactly the same *voting figures in another division* immediately before that rejecting an Opposition amendment to delete from the Bill Clause 6 *(Supplementary benefit in cases* affected by trade disputes) which puts the onus for paying the first £12 of supplementary benefit on *to the trade union concerned.*

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on social services (Salford, West, Lab), moving the amendment, said strikers were being put in a category that made them worse off than a person who had been convicted of a crime.

The clause was not designed to save public expenditure. The House was dealing with a small *amount of benefit to strikers'* families. The saving in a normal year would be about £1m.

The clause was anti-trade unionist, aimed at the trade union movement in a vidictive way because the Government believed *it was popular from a political* point of view. It would affect lockouts. Where an employer, rightly or wrongly, locked out employees they *would* not be able to claim supplementary benefit for their families.

The proposal was divisive and vindictive and aimed at a section of the community who were being treated separately and worse than any other section who had recourse to supplementary benefit.

People did not go on strike lightly. He warned the Government which seemed to have had a field day recently that it would *not continue to have success* on that scale.

Mr James Lester, Under Secretary for Employment (Beeston, C) said he *wanted to correct* the impression that the clause was vindictive and anti-trade union. The Government had been careful *not to make great claims* about May 14. It was happy that the public should draw its own conclusions.

The Government was trying to bring about a balance between the financial obligations of unions and management. The Government was trying to change the trend which became apparent in 1966 and to transfer part of the cost of strike action to a trade union.

The Government was trying to bring a sense of reason and responsibility between those who paid *strike benefit to members* on strike and those who paid nothing. There was a great variation of benefits between unions who paid members on strike.

Our central proposal (he said) is to reduce the benefit paid to a family involved in strike by £12 a week. This is designed to ensure that all unions face up to the financial responsibility of the action *they have called.*

In the 1970s the nature of strike action had changed. That was why the Government had such wide public support for this measure. Strikes had become increasingly the first and not the last resort and they *had been aimed* at the general public.

Strikes had gone on longer during the 1970s and over 85 per cent of them were on pay. Often those on strike had been the people who had been highly paid and had been on strike for more pay. That created genuine sense of public resentment at taxpayers' money being spent on strike action which was against their interest.

The Government hoped to create a new trend in the 1980s with less strikes and industrial disputes and greater productivity.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, Lab) said the clause was one-sided because there was no *proposal* to penalize the employer who had clearly caused a strike through bad management or *because he believed it advantageous* to his business to provoke a strike.

A striker with a wife and two *children* would get £13.05p a week at a time when £6 a week was spent on average *per* person on food. It would result in poverty-stricken families. The clause was unjust, bad and vicious

Mr Kenneth Lewis (Rutland and Stamford, C) said if a union called a strike it could not object to paying £12 a week to those *people whom it was asking to* strike.

It was time that those who paid taxes were absolved from subsiding those who went on strike and caused turmoil.

Mr Reg Race (Haringey, Wood Green, Lab) said the number of industrial disputes that took place was related to the economic logic in society and the way in which the bosses' party — the Conservative Party — operated.

The clause was part of the Government's overall objective to change the balance of power between labour and capital. But the balance was already grossly unequal in favour of capital.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services (Redbridge, Wanstead and Woodford, C), said the Government's intentions to review benefits entitlements to strikers had been included in the election manifesto.

So by the time the clause became law, unions would have had 18 months to build up their funds for them to take on the *additional responsibility.*

Increasingly strikes were aimed at the public. There was indignation when the public found that through the social security system they were supporting the strikers and their families.

Saving money was not the primary objective of the clause. The main aim was to get a better balance and sharing of the *responsibility between trade unions*, the public and the individuals concerned.

All public opinion surveys showed there was an overwhelming majority in favour of the change and that it was long overdue.

Demand for speedy presentation of 1980 bu

European Parliament

Strasbourg

If the Council of Ministers was unable speedily to submit a budget to Parliament because of the failure to agree on the agricultural prices package there could be even greater chaos in Europe than that currently being witnessed, Mr Pieter Dankert, Parliament's rapporteur on the 1980 EEC budget, said.

He was speaking in the resumed debate on the motion from the Committee on Budgets calling for the budgetary process to be completed before the summer recess.

The motion stated that if the Council should prove unable to reach agreement on agricultural prices before June 1 the Council should submit a draft budget based on the Commission's preliminary draft of February 29, as modified by the proposals it had put forward in April.

Mr Dankert (Netherlands, Soc) said it was clear from the speech yesterday of Signor Emilio Colombo, President in Office of the Council of Ministers, that the council believed that the budget when presented must contain the *results of an agreement on farm* prices.

But there was nothing strange in Parliament receiving a budget which did not contain the agricultural prices aspect.

The budget was usually received and formally adopted even before negotiations took place between the farm ministers on agricultural prices. His motion was merely asking the council to draw together the financial consequences of the proposals submitted up to now by the Commission.

We want the Council (he said) to work on the commission's figures as provisional figures until *such time as the question of prices* is agreed.

There was no major difference between Parliament and Commission on this. If the Council did not do this there was the risk of a crisis.

M Maurice Martin (France, Comm) said that in France production costs had risen to such an extent that more and more farmers were getting into debt. Agricultural prices must be fixed at a level which corresponded to the cost of production.

If Parliament did not agree to *that, it was sacrificing good sense* for the sake of manoeuvres.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Commissioner for the Budget, winding up the debate, said he hoped the Council of Ministers would have paid attention to the exhortations *of Parliament* concerning the necessity and desirability of getting a budget in place as soon as possible.

He hoped the words of wisdom uttered in Mr Rey's speech yesterday would reach a wider audience.

The budget committee motion was carried by 116 votes to 31, with 37 abstentions.

An amendment from the European Democratic group opposing a draft budget which was incomplete or in which entries in certain critical and unresolved areas were *merely provisional* was rejected.

During explanations of voting on the main motion, Mr James Scott-Hopkins (Hereford and Worcester, *Ed) said his group believed Parliament* was making a mistake in going back on its decisions of December last year.

Solution to the problems facing the Community, including the British contribution to the budget agricultural prices, was nearly

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Protests at British ploy to delay sheepmeat

There were loud protests from other MEPs and members of the Liberal and Democratic Group walked out in protest after a procedural manoeuvre by the European Democratic Group led to a vote on the motion from the Committee on Agriculture on sheepmeat being postponed until tomorrow.

Parliament went through the motion, debated by the Parliament on Tuesday, dealing with amendments to its various clauses.

It rejected an amendment from the French Communists demanding that the principle of Community preference be respected so that French sheep farmers did not have to face unreasonable competition *from New Zealand lamb.*

When MEPs reached the controversial clause calling for the introduction of an intervention system for mutton and lamb similar to that for beef and veal Mr James Provan (North-East Scotland, ED), the committee *rapporteur, who on* Tuesday had spoken against the full intervention proposal, said he had a role as a mediator in trying *to help the Parliament reach* a compromise on this issue so that its credibility was maintained.

The committee had voted only by one vote in favour of this proposal. Full intervention might create over production, and as Mr Gundelach, the Commissioner, had said in the debate, the Community did not want another albatross around its neck.

Now there was a new dimension. The Council of Ministers had apparently agreed that for five months of the year intervention would not take place in the beef market.

If that was so the motion, which called for a similar scheme for sheepmeat, meant that at the very time of the year when they would be wanting intervention for sheepmeat it would not be available. That would cause untold damage to sheepmeat production.

He suggested that as a compromise they should accept the amendment of Sir Frederick Warner (Somerset, ED). This proposed that there should be a system of aids for private storage and a Community-financed system of premiums, and if these proved to be insufficient the Commission should be able to recommend stronger and further *amendments.*

That amendment, Mr Provan said, represented the middle ground the Parliament should be seeking.

Herr Martin Bangemann (West Germany) leader of the Liberal and Democratic Group, said the rapporteur should reflect the opinion of his committee in his comments. Mr Provan had gone far beyond *his duties (cheers).*

Mr Mark Clinton (Ireland, Dep) said Mr Provan did not represent the view of the committee.

Mr Pieter Dankert, presiding, said he could only assume because Mr Provan had not been contradicted by the chairman of his committee, that he was speaking on behalf of the committee.

Mr Provan said he thought the committee was sufficiently divided to try to seek mutual ground.

Mr Dankert said Mr Provan had to defend the majority opinion in his committee (cheers).

The voting then continued and Sir Frederick Warner's amendment was rejected on a show of hands.

When the text of that part of the motion calling for full intervention *was put to the vote it* was carried by 91 votes to 89. The European Democratic Group and British Labour MPs voted against it.

There were cheers from the European People's Party members, *the Liberals, and Gaullists* as the vote was announced.

Other amendments were dealt with and this left the whole motion to be put to the vote.

Mr James Scott Hopkins (Hereford and Worcester, Ed) leader of the *European Democrat Group*, requested a quorum
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House of Common
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Today at 11: Royal Ass

rrors in accounts of EEC Commission e indicted by MPs

eorge Clark
cal Correspondent

: accounts of the EEC nission are incomplete and shed financial statements ot enable the reader to a clear insight into the unity's financial affairs.

s criticism, voiced by the of Auditors, who exed the accounts for 1978, ndorsed yesterday by the nons Select Committee on pean Legislation in a l report to the House.

court gave examples of nting errors and concluded ' the overall effectiveness ie Commission's internal ol is a matter of concern ".

ily was the balance sheet nplete, it also lacked an nation of the accounting ples applied and failed to other information needed full understanding of the s.

his appears to us to con- e a severe indictment of ccounts, and it would be sting to know whether the of Auditors, would, if ed explicitly to certify consider them as giving a nd fair view of the affairs e Community ", the Comcommittee said.

committee recommended ne Commons that the rs' report raised questions gal and political impor- and should be debated House.

Mr Nigel Spearing, Labour MP for Newham South, and chairman of the Safeguard Britain Campaign, who is a member of the Select Committee, said last night: " The comments of the Court of Auditors, if applied to a British company, would reuire a Government investigation and possibly an order to case trading ".

When the Commons debated the report, MPs would want to know a lot more about the EEC internal controls which were, according to the court, " a qmatter of concern " and why, for a second year running, the occounts did not even meet the EEC's own financial regulations.

" The report states that in 1978 two member states (not named, but understood by us to be the United Kingdom and Germany) accounted for 79 per cent by number and 88 per cent by value of the total cases reported . . . no solution has yet been found by the Commission to the problem of dealing with amounts definitively lost as the result of irregularities.

" Procedures for dealing with frauds and irregularities are still far from satisfactory. Indeed, member states do not even agree on what constitutes an irregularity."

Thirty First Report on the Select Committee on European Legislation. Financial Control in the Community. (Stationery Office, £1.25).

utlook worsens for cuts British EEC payments

ed Emery
al Editor

outlook has worsened stling Britain's demand rtual elimination of its ontribution of more than m to the EEC budget, it greed in Whitehall yes- .

worsening assessment rst been disclosed by Mr s Haughey, the Irish Minister, who discussed ing his Downing Street with Mrs Margaret ier on Wednesday.

Haughey said he was no optimistic because both est German and French ments had withdrawn fers they made in vain ain at Luxembourg.

In Whitehall, however, the view remains that the dispute will be cleared up in the three weeks remaining before the EEC summit in Venice on June 12.

Mrs Thatcher, in a written parliamentary answer yesterday, confirmed that " complex negotiations " were taking place.

She told Mr Tony Marlow, Conservative MP for Northampton, that she did not think it would help " at present " to follow his suggestion that, failing agreement, Britain should unilaterally reduce its contribution from July 1 to £325m, and recover what he described as " overpayment " for the first six months.

yan accused r Rome rder attempt

e, May 22.—A young charged with the ted murder of a res- t owner told police here he had been sent from to kill " an enemy of ople ".

aroni Belgazem was d last night minutes iring three shots at Salem ned Fezzani, a naturalized who was born in Libya. s unhurt.

as the second attack in rs against Rome's Libyan unity. A businessman was strangel on Tuesday, the Libyan exile killed here past three months.

Libyans have also been red in London and one in Bonn, Beirut and .

: murder: Abu Bakr Rahman, aged 23, from was found mjurdered in partment in a working- Athens suburb yesterday. man had been living in for about a month, work- a factory. Local resi- claimed that he had been l of the regime of Colonel fi and refused to return country, despite please is mother.

Libyan Embassy here d complete ignorance of ian, who was the first to be murdered here.

MEPs back tunnel plan for Channel

From David Wood
Strasbourg, May 22

Some European Parliamentarians launched a campaign for a Community channel tunnel.

British, German and Benelux MEPs announced that they wer bringing forward from the transport committee, probably in June, a report recommending a rail tunnel linking Dover and Calais.

In part, the campaign is an attempt to win back British support for the idea of a unified Community. But the practical problems have been investigated and it is believed that after initial help from the European Investment Bank, the project would be profitable within a few years.

Launching of the campaign was spoiled when an open quarrel broke out at the press conference between Dr Cornelius Berkhouwer, Dutch Liberal and a former president of the Parliament, and Mr Roland Boyes, a British Socialist.

Mr Boyes protested that a Community channel would put depressed British and French peripheral regions at more disadvantage than they were already.

Dr Berkhouwer angrily replied that he was not thinking of Mr Boyes' constituency problems

ters jailed in sterdam

s jailed in
rdam

terdam, May 22.—Eleven who took part in riots the inauguration of Beatrix in April were ced in the Amsterdam Court today to prison ranging from one to four s.

heaviest sentences were to a Moroccan and an nman, who were found by urt to have been in the nt of fights between strators trying to disrupt ration ceremonies and lice. Under Dutch prac- ie names of those con- were not released.—AP.

Winter returns to Finland with a May snowfall in Helsinki yesterday.

Refund on budget unlikely in 1982

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, May 22

Britain's net contribution to the EEC budget could rise to more than £1,400m next year, and any financial relief the rest of the Community agreed to grant Britain to reduce this burden would be likely to exhaust the Nine's existing sources of revenue by 1982.

This is the grim financial picture which emerges from tthe latest calculations prepared by the European Commission for a crucial series of meetings in Brussels next week at which the Nine will attempt to break the deadlock over Britain's contribution to the Community budget.

Despite the lack of progress last weekend in Naples it is still hoped that a meeting of finance ministers here next Tuesday will be able to prepare the ground for a final compromise to be thrashed out by foreign and agricultural ministers later in the week.

The new figures produced by the Commission estimate Britain's net contribution this year at £1.088m. However, British officials believe that the deficit will actually be nearer £1,160m because the rising value of sterling has eliminated the EEC subsidy on British food imports.

The Commission's calculation takes into account the 5 per cent EEC farm price increase which at the moment is being blocked by Britain, but which Mrs Margaret Thatcher is expected to concede as part of a budget deal.

In 1981, assuming that agricultural expenditure increases by 18 per cent, the Commission estimates that Britain would suffer a net deficit of £1.415m. The only other net contributor would be West Germany, to the tune of £854m.

Six member states would get more out of the budget than they paid in: Italy, £537m; Ideland, £427m; Belgium and Holland, £378m each; Denmark, £354m and Luxembourg £195m. France would be in exact balance.

A separate set of figures, assuming an increase in agricultural expenditure of only 12 per cent, would leave Britain next year with a slightly lower deficit of £1,366m.

The Commission's calculations can be taken as fairly conservative because agricultural expenditure, which takes up more than 70 per cent of the budget and from which other member state, has been growing at an annual rate of more than 20 per cent in recent years.

The Pope praises Britain's vital 'international role'

From Peter Nichols
Rome, May 22

The Pope said today that Britain had an important international part to play " in keeping with the values of democracy and respect for human dignity that are part of your people's magnificent historical and cultural tradition ".

He was greeting Mr Mark Heath, the newly appointed Minister at the head of the British Legation to the Holy See, who was presenting his letters of credence.

The formal exchanges were unusually full. The Pope spoke of the good auspices under which Zimbabwe had joined the independent nations of the world as attributable " to an initiative of the British Government that happily combined courage with patience."

He added: " I pray to God to grant that such positive results will continue to come from the same source."

Continuing this thought, he voiced his hope that the difficulties in Northern Ireland " will be eased by peaceful political means, and that it will be shown that peace achieves the works of justice, while violence does not, so that reconciliation and love will be victorious over hatred and strife ".

ocialists criticize Warsaw visit

Our Own Corrspondent
May 22

François Mitterrand, of the French Socailst has said it was perfectly for President Giscard ng to meet President ev, and that he did not o ask anyone's permis-

he reproached him with o Warsaw in full know- hat he would not obtain ig from the Russians. " If esident brings back noth- s shows a certain imper- on the part of Soviet towards us ", M Mitter- aid in a television inter- st night.

d it shows a certain ss on the part of France s her talking partners. ace made any progress? sly not. Has unrest increased? Obviously yes. I would certainly not have gone there under those conditions.

" We live in difficult times. . . . France is in one camp. . . . She belongs to the Atlantic Alliance. She also belongs to those who consider international law to be a serious basis of international relations. For that reason, she cannot endorse the military occupation of Afghanistan. . .

" The independence of France, which is not neutralism, must be exercised within the limits of her alliances."

M Mitterrand went on to reproach M Giscard d'Estaing with behaving more as a candidate for the Presidency than as President, and with seeking to benefit from Communist votes through his foreign policy designs.

The Gaullists were more critical of the Warsaw meeting. M Jean de Lipkowski, the party secretary for foreign affairs, said: " M Giscard d'Estaing's initiative was completely ill-considered. It did not advance the cause of peace; tarnished the image of France; and it played into the hands of the Soviet Union."

Thatcher criticism: Mrs Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, yesterday implied that she would not have met President Brezhnev as M Giscard d'Estaing did. Asked whether the talks in Warsaw were " consistent with foreign policy initiatives agreed between European heads of government ", she said, in a written parliamentary reply:

" France did not take a decision, as we did, to avoid high-level and ministerial contacts with the Soviet Union for the time being."

Spanish censure motion has little chance of success in Cortes

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, May 22

In spite of an assurance of Communist support for a Socialist sponsored censure motion, to be voted on by the Spanish Parliament next Tuesday, the chances of Señor Felipe González replacing Señor Adolfo Suarez as Prime Minister appeared very slim here today.

Señor González, the Opposition leader announced a censure motion yesterday during the second day of what Spaniards are calling the " great debate ", a series of special parliamentary sessions in which the Prime Minister, who is the leader of the Centre Democratic Union (UCD) is defending his Government's policies at a time of increasing troubles on all domestic fronts.

The censure motion surprised most MPs because it will be almost impossible for Señor González, whose Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) has only 121 seats, to muster the rest of the 176 votes needed for the absolute majority required for the motion's success.

Even by joining forces with the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), the Andalusian Socialist Party (PSA) the Catalan deputies, the Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) and an assortment of smaller parties represented in the Cortes, Señor González would still need at least one breakaway vote from Señor Suaréz's party.

To further complicate matters it is unlikely that the Basque votes will go to either the Socialists or the Centre Party, since the PNV has been boycotting the Cortes for several months in protest over alleged delay on the part of the central Government in turning over authority in certain sectors to the newly constituted home-rule government in the Basque country.

Señor Suárez had no objection to the call for a vote of censure, he said. Questioned about it shortly after Señor González's speech, he said that he was " not in the least disturbed ".

He added: " I am surprised that the PSOE did not present such a motion before. It is a perfectly constitutional mechanism and they are within their rights in using it. . . I am not bitter. I would be if it should break up the UCD, but I consider that impossible because I have the greatest faith in the Centre Party people."

M Poniatowski hits back at accusers

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, May 22

One cannot but admire the resilience and self-confidence of M Michel Poniatowski, the former Minister of the Interior. He actually congratulates himself on the evidence given by M Jean Ducret, the former head of the Paris criminal police, yesterday to the parliamentary commission of inquiry.

This proved, M Poniatowski said in a radio interview today, that he did not know of the police reports on the threat of assassination against Prince Jean de Broglie, before the crime took place, contrary to the resolution tabled in the National Assembly by the Socialist Party demanding his impeachment before the High Court of Justice for " non-assistance to a person in danger ".

He added that it confirmed all he had always declared about his role in the affair.

But M Poniatowski believes that attack is the best form of defence. He described as " scandalous ", the attitude of the opposition press which he said now merely brought out the fact that he had been informed of the assassination threats before the sensational press conference he held in his ministry in the presence of the most senior police officials, including M Ducret.

He announced then that the investigation was already over and all the main culprits were under lock and key It is true that M Poniatowski has never given any indication as to when he actually learnt of the assassination threats.

Another accusation in the Socialist resolution, alleged that he had violated the obligation of secrecy imposed by the code of criminal procedure by holding the press conference. He countered the accusation by saying that this rule bound only those who were involved in the judicial investigation and not the Minister of the Interior.

This was not the view taken by M Olivier Guichard, who was Minister of Justice at the time. He confirmed yesterday, also before the commission, that it was contrary to the code to present as guilty people against whom no warrant had yet been issued.

M Poniatowski challenged the Socialist and Communist members of the parliamentary commission of inquiry saying that " they have already announced their findings. By condemning without hearing, they have demonstrated their lack of impartiality and serenity ", he said.

He expressed the hope that the commission's hearings would be carried to their conclusion, " in order to put an end to the political fiddle of the Socialists and Communists.

" It is an abnormal state of affairs ", he said, " because when a normal, ordinary, judicial procedure has been initiated (the court of appeal last April decided there were grounds for reopening the judicial investigation into the case), that is where things should happen, and not in the context of plotting by the Opposition."

Le Quotidien de Paris, which cannot be described as an organ of the Opposition, even though it is something of a thorn in the flesh of the Giscardian establishment, talks about the " Ducret bombshell ".

It points out that " the official version of the facts, until yesterday, was that M Jean Ducret had not transmitted the two police reports (on the assassination threats) to his superior, and that therefore M Michel Poniatowski did not even know of their existence ".

The only merit of the parliamentary commission in the opinion of M Gérard Longuet, its *rapporteur* and close friend of M Poniatowski, was to raise the question of relations between the police and the judicial authorities, and of the reform of the obsolete provision of the criminal code on the secrecy of judicial investigations, which was " ill adapted to the reality of things ".

Next week, the commission will examine the third accusation in the Socialist resolution against M Poniatowski, of deliberately withholding documents from the judicial authorities, namely the two incriminated police reports.

KGB-tainted reporters' messages checked in Moscow against Reuters, says former colleague

In the second in a series of articles based on exclusive interviews with The Times, Ilya Dzhirkvelov, a former KGB officer and Tass correspondent who defected to Britain last month, explains the intelligence role of Russian journalists abroad and their relation to the KGB.

All Soviet correspondents abroad are agents of the KGB, to a greater or lesser extent. But according to Mr Dzhirkvelov, the information they send back to Moscow is often tailored to suit the Kremlin's view of the world. As a result the Soviet leaders receive and even act upon a distorted picture of world events.

Mr Dzhirkvelov was a full-time KGB officer until 1956, and after a spell with the Union of Journalists in Moscow became a correspondent of Tass, the Soviet news agency, overseas, first in Zanzibar (subsequently part of Tanzania) in the mid-1960s, then in Sudan at the beginning of the 1970s.

But, as he put it in his interview with *The Times*, as a Tass correspondent he "never lost touch" with his former colleagues in the KGB, and worked for Soviet intelligence both in East Africa and *subsequently* as information officer at the World Health Organization in Geneva, his last posting before his defection.

According to Mr Dzhirkvelov, some correspondents are what he describes as "pure journalists.", while others are simply KGB agents who use journalism as a cover. "Pure" journalists send their information to Tass, which distributes it as it thinks fit, while "KGB" journalists have their own channels.

In the final analysis both perform the same function, since both act as an arm of Soviet foreign policy. A Soviet journalist, Mr Dzhirkvelov says, is by definition an agent of political intelligence, whether he works directly for the KGB or not.

While what reaches the Soviet press is tendentious and selective, what reaches the authorities tends to correspond more closely to the true state of affairs. But Mr Dzhirkvelov maintains that the authorities prefer an "interpretation" of events which reinforces their belief in the gradual advance of the Communist—or at least, Soviet—cause throughout the world, and tend to ignore less palatable reports and inconvenient facts.

When he was a correspondent in both Khartum and Zanzibar, Mr Dzhirkvelov tried—according to his own account—to alert the authorities on a number of occasions to the fact that the situation was not as favourable to the Soviet interest as was believed. *His* instructions in both cases were to form close ties with members of the Government, especially those thought to be sympathetic to Moscow.

"I was obliged", he told *The Times*, "to get to know leading personalities, find out the balance of forces, report back what changes were in the wind and so on. As a journalist I could ask questions a more obvious KGB agent could not."

In Khartum, Mr Dzhirkvelov reveals, he had a meeting every morning at *nine o'clock* with a regular KGB agent, at which he reported in detail his conversations with Sudanese figures. He also undertook intelligence missions on request.

It is KGB policy to infiltrate UN

He was dismayed to discover *in* 1971 that Moscow took the quite unfounded view that Sudan was ripe for a pro-Soviet coup. Mr Dzhirkvelov's knowledge of the country suggested otherwise, and he claims to have advised the authorities in Moscow and the local Soviet Embassy accordingly.

In the event the Communist coup of July, 1971, was short-lived, the conspirators were rounded up and shot, and the Soviet Ambassador was asked to leave. Mr Dzhirkvelov left Sudan discreetly soon afterwards.

After the Sudan debacle, Mr Dzhirkvelov served for several years as chief foreign editor of Tass in Moscow. He was by now identified with the KGB in the *minds of African leaders*, and was refused entry to Zambia by President Kaunda in 1975 when appointed by Tass to be their correspondent in Lusaka. In 1977 he was seconded to the World Health Organization in Geneva as information officer.

It is KGB policy, Mr Dzhirkvelov confirms, to infiltrate the United Nations and other international organizations. But he feels too much attention has been paid to highly placed Soviet agents in the United Nations bureaucracy, such as *Mr Geliy Dneprovsky*, the head of United Nations personnel in Geneva.

Mr Dneprovsky, Mr Dzhirkvelov says is important because of his access to the files of United Nations employees. But all Soviet citizens in Geneva are—like Tass correspondents—agents of the KGB in some sense, and all report back their conversations with' Westerners.

"Geneva", Mr Dzhirkvelov says, "is a huge centre of international espionage, the Tangiers of our time".

When he arrived at WHO, *Mr Dzhirkvelov* was told by his Soviet superior that his work would be judged not by its contribution to the United Nations, but by the amount of information it yielded for the KGB. "The more you report", he was told, "the better your work will be—and the better you will feel".

Geneva is not, on the other hand, a particularly effective espionage centre for the Soviet Union. This is partly because Russians there report what they think the Kremlin wants to hear, *including conversations* which never took place.

Another reason is the enclosed, hothouse atmosphere in which the Soviet community works. Nepotism is rife, according to Mr Dzhirkvelov, and this creates bad feeling. Also, Soviet agents in Geneva compete with one another to satisfy the KGB, with the aim of feathering their *nests in Moscow once their* tour of duty in the West is over.

The result, Mr Dzhirkvelov told *The Times*, is even more "disinformation" in the Soviet propaganda and intelligence system.

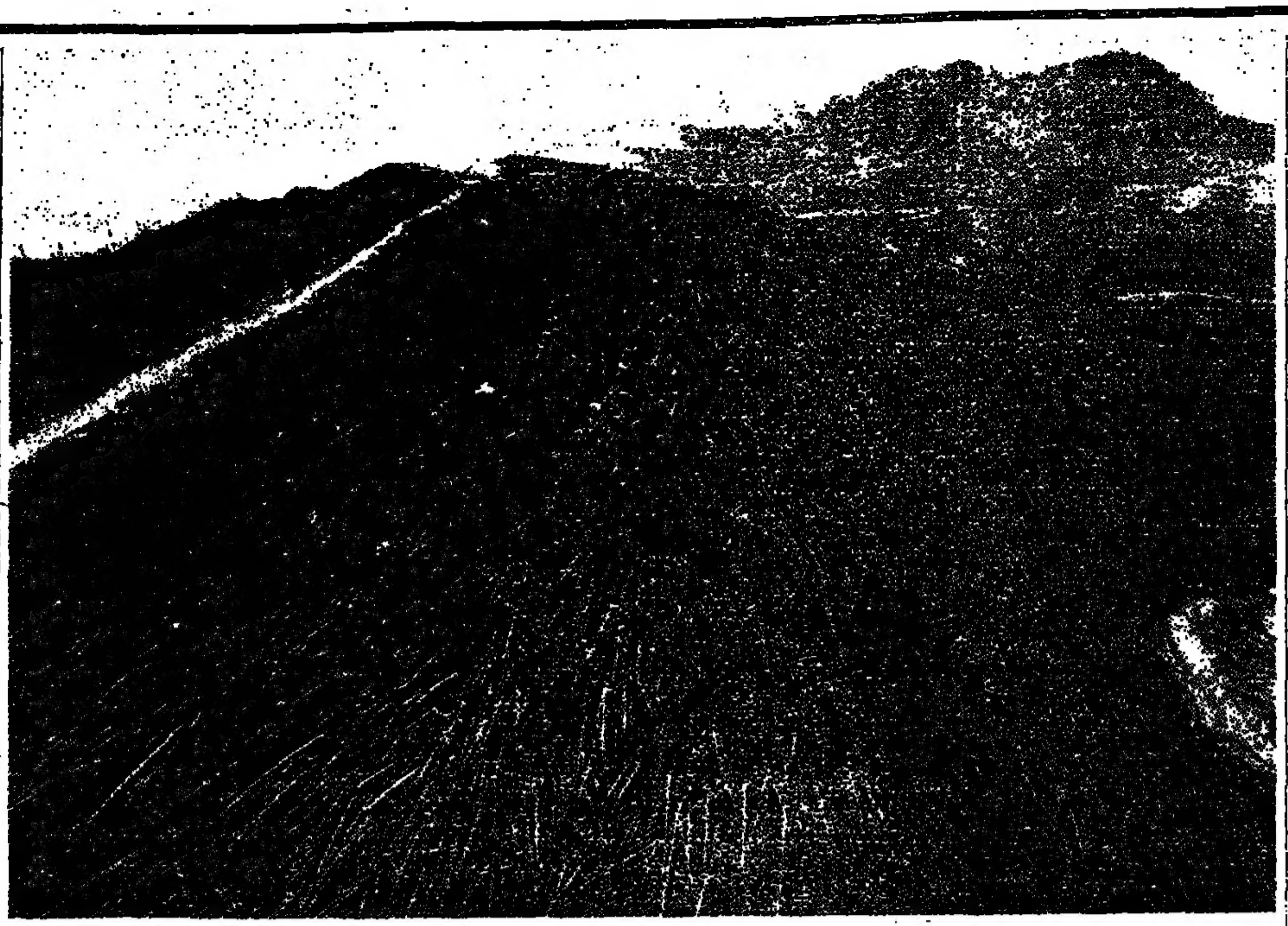
This is a situation which he feels cannot last, especially as the gap between objective truth and the Soviet version becomes daily more apparent to Soviet people through Western broadcasts in Russian. Ninety-nine per cent of those Russians interested in politics listen to the BBC or *Voice of America*, as indeed do the Soviet leaders themselves, Mr Dzhirkvelov says.

"*More often* than not we heard the news from the BBC rather than our own correspondents, and when our people do file we always check what they send against Reuters to see what is really happening."

With the "immense growth" in the influence of the BBC and VOA in recent years, the Soviet authorities have reassessed their propaganda effort. Last year a Central Committee directive in *Pravda* called for a more "persuasive" approach, and less "grey" attempts at "window-dressing" in the Soviet media.

There was, it said, a "propensity toward verbal babbling and propaganda clichés". A committee was formed under the former director of Tass, Leonid Zamyatin, to liven things up.

The machinery remains, however, in Mr Dzhirkvelov's view, clumsy and permeated with "disinformation". There were *red faces in both Tass and the* KGB, he says, when Mr Robert Mugabe was elected Prime Minister of a democratic Zimbabwe, an event which Moscow had insisted the "British imperialists" would never allow.



Volcano devastation: Thousands of fir trees lie, flattened by the force of the volcanic explosion, on the slopes of Mount St Helens, Washington State, which erupted earlier this week.

President Carter yesterday flew by helicopter through thick clouds and rain to within two miles of the volcano's crater. Afterwards he said: "The moon looks like a *golf course compared to* what is up there."

The University of Washington reported that three small earthquakes, the largest 3.1 on the Richter scale, shook Mount St Helens early yesterday and that noise *during the night* indicated that molten rock was probably moving beneath the surface.—UPI.

Carter visit to four countries

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, May 22

President Carter will visit four European countries at the time of the Venice summit next month. He will not be visiting London or Paris, but arrangements have been made for him to go to Rome and Belgrade.

Details of the rest of the trip have yet to be worked out, but it seems likely that he will also visit Madrid and Lisbon. Governments are being consulted, and arrangements will be announced next week.

The President visited Britain in 1977, shortly after he took office. He has also visited France and West Germany. This will be his irst visit to southern Europe.

The summit, on June 22 and 23, will be attended by President Carter, President Giscard *d'Estaing, Mrs Thatcher*, Mr Ohira of Japon, Herr Helmut Schmidt and Mr Pierre Trudeau, with the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Cossiga, playing host. Its main object will be economic policy, but foreign policy will also be discussed.

Israelis release Arab families, dumped in desert refugee camps

From Christopher Walker
Bethlehem, May 22

Less than a week after being consigned to what was described as "permanent exile" in an abandoned desert refugee camp without running water, an Arab family returned to their home here today, courtesy of the Israeli military authorities.

Shortly before 1 pm a local blacksmith was summoned to force open the metal front door of the family's spacious house which had been welded shut after Israeli troops removed all the contents *last* Thursday night. A group of helpers were provided by the Israelis to move furniture back inside the empty building.

Predictably, the sudden rebersal of Israeli policy was treated as an excuse for a triumphant display of Palestinian nationalism. Hundreds of local Arabs gathered to sing *Palestinian songs and dance in* the streets, while a beaming Mr Yaacob Shumali, head of the exiled family told reporters: "This is one of the biggest victories ever gained by the Palestinian people in this area."

Mr Shumali, an articulate teacher of Arabic literature and a former *major in the Jordanian Army*, was accompanied by his wife and their two daughters, aged 20 and 24. All had been on *hunger strike since being* dumped in the desolate camp where they had used staves and rocks to fend off wild dogs and scorpions.

At the same time, 12 members of the other Palestinian family banished last week to a crumbling mud hut in a Jericho camp were being returned to their home in the occupied *West Bank town of Nablus*. Both families had been singled out for the new form of collective punishment because a male member from each family was suspeected of attacking an *Israeli vehicle*.

Members of the Israeli Cabinet have so far avoided comment on the embarrassing affair, although the decision to *revoke* the *bainshment* orders was taken by Mr Ezer Weizman, the Defence Minister.

Officially described as a "humanitarian gesture", the switch was a direct result of strong *internal* and *international* criticism about the inhuman conditions to which the *exiled* Arabs had ben subjected.

Although it seems certain that the inhospitable Jericho camps will not be used again, the military Government insists that it intends to continue imposing "internal exile" on Palestinian families whose members are suspected of attacking Israeli vehicles.

A senior military official today strongly denied the suggestion that the decision to allow the 16 Arab men, women and children back to their homes was evidence that the policy of collective punishment was being abandoned. "This was a humanitarian gesture", he said "the punishment of *moving families from their* homes will continue."

Peace problems: Further problems for the troubled, Middle East peace process were created *today by a decision of a committee* of five Israeli Government ministers to sanction the *seizure of an unspecified* amount of land in the occupied West Bank to provide extra space for six existing Jewish settlements.

Baseballe strike at an Americ summer

From Michael Leapman
New York, May 22

The sound of an A summer is the thwac leather ball (made in against an ash bat (n Taiwan). The sight American summer is of *peaked caps and knicker* wagging their fingers i at red-faced umpires w decision has gone again

Today it seems cert *summer*, which trad begins with next M Memorial Day holiday, shorn of these essent ments, for a while a Unless there is a surpr minute settlement, prof baseball players will strike tomorrow for the time in the game's hist

With average sala *$150,000 (£65,000)* a ye with star players com sums that run into se ures, Major League players are possibly the paid athletes in the wor are striking because t frightened that new p which the team owners insert into their contrac return them to a cond servitude from which th released not long ago.

Much of the players' prosperity derives fr free agent transfer *introduced only in 1976* that, players were in bound to the clubs w ginally signed them un owners agreed to thei fer.

Undr the new syste six years with a Major club a player can opt to a free agent, selling his to the highest bidder. I a result of this that seve contracts for star became the pattern.

The trouble was that many team owners disa of the free agent syste with rich and successf simply could not restra selves from buying all t they could get their h *The prosperous* Nev Yankees won the nation pionship in 1977 and dint of lavish expenditu free agent market.

At the other end of t were teams like the Ne Mets, bottom of their and unable to attrac crowds, who could no to compete at the top *the market. Thus the* tween the rich and the talented teams and th ocre, grew wider.

In an effort to halt *owners are trying to in* a new rule which woul every team which en free agent to compens team he is leaving, by ring one of its own pl that team. The players would so discourage t agent market as effect end it.

They point out tl excesses in the free market are not their f the fault of managem the owners had the se line not to chase afte player with a shred o and offer him astro inducements to join the the system would work ably. They wonder w players should suffer owners' weaknesses.

Before the baseball began last month the walked out of their training camps for a f *flexing their muscles* showdown. They have their main strike f because the season has progress for more month, interest is in and crowds building warmer weather comes.

Professional teams roughly five games before crowds which between 20,000 and 30 are sometimes double th stoppage of more than days would, therefore b cially damaging to the —as well as to the among whom the highe have the most to lose.

The strike in 1972, wh over pensions and healt fits, lasted 13 days, games cancelled. In where a single heroic b make the difference victory and defeat, mil anxious fans are hopin *last-minute miracle* wh leave their season intac

EEC stand isolates the British

Britain's EEC partners have decided formally to adhere to their decision to impose trade sanctions on Iran with effect from November 3 of last year, the date on which the American hostages in Tehran were seized.

This emerged at a meeting here yesterday of technical and legal experts from the Nine which was called to examine the implications of Britain's surprise decision to renege on the sanctions agreement reached by EEC foreign ministers last weekend in Naples.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher revoked British agreement to the retroactive application of sanctions, because of a revolt by Conservative backbenchers which would have led to the Government being outvoted in the House of Commons.

The decision by the other eight member states leaves Britain publicly and painfully exposed as the country which talked loudest about supporting the Americans in "their time of trial" over the hostages, but was able to do least when it came to the point.

In practice, however, the retroactive element in the sanctions imposed by the other eight member states is likely to be more apparent than real. Few countries have signed any important trade contracts with Iran between November 4 and now.

Those countries which could be affected are expected—while formally respecting the November 4 date—to turn a blind eye to the completion of trade deals signed *between* then and today, when the sanctions decision goes into effect.

It is noted, for example, that in West Germany the legislation makes no specific reference to this aspect of the sanctions. It seems that decisions will be taken on a case-by-case basis, and that partially completed export contracts will be allowed to continue even if signed after November 4.

If sanctions were strictly backdated to November 4, the West German Government could face claims for damages *amounting* to as much as £2,000m from affected companies, according to sources in Bonn. France and Italy could also be subject to high compensation claims.

59 die in bus crashes

Delhi, May 22.—Fifty-nine *people* died and 77 were injured in two bus accidents in western India. Police said a bus plunged into a river near Shimoga, in Karnataka state, last night killing 20 people, and 39 passengers died when a bus crashed into a bridge and caught fire near Ratnagiri, south of Bombay yesterday.

Muslim committee formed to seek Afghan solution

From Richard Wigg
Islamabad, May 22

The Islamic foreign ministers' conference has set up a three-man committee to seek a political solution of the Afghanistan *crisis through talks with* Moscow and in "other capitals", possibly leading on to an international conference under the United Nations.

The committee consists of Dr Habib Chatti, the conference secretary-general, Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the Iran Foreign Minister, and Mr Agha Shahi, the Pakistan foreign affairs adviser.

Both Mr Qotbzadeh and Mr Shahi warned the Soviet Union such contacts could in no way mean recognition of the Russian regime installed in Kabul.

The three-man committee will report back to the Islamic ministers' conference and then possibly to the United Nations.

A final resolution on Afghanistan hammered out in negotiations, which dragged on till dawn, included a reiteration of the foreign ministers' demand in January for the immediate total and unconditional withdrawal *of all Soviet troops* stationed in Afghanistan. Five representatives objected to the resolution—Syria, Libya, the two Yemens, and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr Shahi described the conference initiative on Afghanistan as "a major forward step" in the search for a comprehensive political solution. But besides the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops. He reiterated that any solution must show full respect for the Afghan people's choice of government, free from outside interference.

Mr Qotbzadeh said of the three-man committee's *task*: "We are not going to beg the Soviet Union to negotiate. If they want to help to solve the Afghan problem, they can do it. If there is a will to talk on the substance, to resolve the problem, without any tricks then we are ready."

Dr Chatti also insisted that the "useful contacts" the committee would now have did not mean recognition of Kabul.

On the question of the United States hostages in Iran, the final resolution, agreed unanimously, proved relatively undramatic in spite of the fierce condemnation of American policies in the Middle East and the interference or imposition of economic sanctions by any country against Iran.

But the foreign ministers appealed to Iran to continue to work for a solution to the hostage problem.

The foreign ministers also adopted a resolution calling for an immediate meeting of the United Nations Security Council to examine the "dangerous situation" created by the decision of the Israeli Parliament to annex the old city of Jerusalem.

An extraordinary session of the conference is to be held within four months if Israel does not back down.

Waldheim anxiety on Middle East

By David Spenier
Diplomatic Correspondent

The world is not on the brink of a third world war, Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, said yesterday. "Governments and peoples are surely to alert for that, having learnt the terrible *lesson of two world wars in* this century."

Dr Waldheim was speaking at Keele University where he received an honorary degree.

He had no intention of proposing to the Security Council that United Nations forces should be withdrawn from southern Lebanon, he said in reply to reporters' questions, *despite "tremendous difficulties"* they were facing.

"*If we were to do* this, I am convinced war would break out again." It might not be confined to Lebanon but spread more widely in the Middle East.

In his talks with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, earlier in the week, Dr Waldheim *said that particular attention* was given to European moves to revive the peace process in the Middle East.

"We are *facing* a very dangerous situation, as we can see the autonomy talks have not succeeded", he said, "and *therefore* a sort of vacuum has been created". It seemed logical for the European Community countries to *make* a new move,

Senior US minister about to go

From Frank Vogl
Washington, May 22

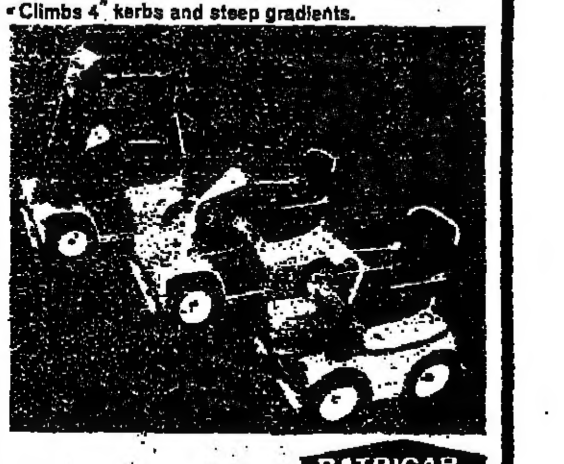
The formulation and implementation of American international economic policy may soon suffer antober serious blow with the resignation from the Department of State of Mr Richard Cooper, Under-Secreary for Economic Affairs.

Harvard University has announced that Mr Cooper has accepted a professorship at the Harvard Centre for International Affairs. Officials at the State Department said they had no idea that Mr Cooper planned to leave. Mr Cooper, who joined the Carter Administration *in 1977, is currently* attending a conference in Paris.

This news comes at a time when the State Department is in some confusion after the *resignation recently of* Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary, and the apopintment of Mr Edmund Muskie; and it also comes at a time when the key international post at the Treasury is vcaant.

In January Mr Anthony Solomon, the Under-Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, announced his resignation *to become the president of* the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Mr Solomon has not been replaced at the Treasury and informed sources suggest that his post will not be filled this year.



Haddad militia in fresh incursion into UN-held territory

From Robert Fisk
Rashaf, South Lebanon, May 22

The village of Rashaf is in ruins, its houses and villas folded in on themselves in piles of smashed concrete. It has been that way since the Israeli Air Force raided it during the 1978 invasion.

Except for the occasional patrol of Irish United Nations soldiers the village had until recently been left to the lizards and the 3ft snakes that lie sunning themselves on the hot, broken *tarmac of the country* lanes.

Not any more, however. The Irish venture no further than a sandbagged emplacement to the north of the ruins and Major Haddad's Christian militia now control the land.

With Israeli assistance they have built a new road through what is meant to be Irish *United Nations territory* and they have driven a Super Sherman tank on to the top of an adjacent hill and pointed its gun muzzle towards the Irish battalion headquarters town of Tibnine.

A mere traversing of the barrel and the tank can rain shells into Haris, where the Dutch have their United Nations battalion headquarters.

The official United Nations maps give no hint of this situation. *They show the United* Nations front line as a blue cordon running at least a mile south of Rashaf, south of the village of Al-Tiri and almost two miles south of the hamlet of Beit Yahoun.

The maps, however, are as lamentable as the incursions into the United Nations' territory in southern Lebanon, for Major Haddad now has his men on the outskirts of Al-Tiri and he has a tank on the northern side of Beit Yahoun, having inexplicably also acquired permission to drive his military vehicles through two Irish United Nations checkpoints.

Ask the United Nations why their maps are so misleading and the official reply is that *they are not misleading at all*. The blue line marks the southernmost point of United Nations operations, you are told, not the northernmost positions of Major Haddad's militia.

But the lost ground—like the whole southern Lebanese Christian enclave of which the United Nations failed to take control—is palpably not an operational area. It is effectively closed to all United Nations troops.

Of all United Nations soldiers, *the Irish themselves* are unlikely to venture there. After having had two of their troops murdered, and after the public declaration of a blood feud by the brother of a militiaman killed in an earlier battle with the Irish, the local operations room officers just down the hill from "Camp Shamrock" in Tibnine are the last couple to want to see their men go *into* the enclave.

Almost every day, the Irish are vilified on Major Haddad's country-and-western radio station,

A recent issue of the *Jerusalem Post* that has just found its way to Tibnine suggests that the Irish are antisemitic, recording in detail the story of *a nineteenth century* pogrom against Jews in Limerick.

Just why the Christian militia —and the Israelis—have chosen to direct their anger on to the Irish is something which still puzzles the officers at United Nations headquarters.

Is it because the Irish contingent holds the most valuable United Nations terrain and Major Haddad feels he can bully them into surrendering parts of it to him? Is it be*cause Major Haddad believed* that the Irish—being a Catholic country—would be sympathetic towards his own cause and therefore feels betrayed?

Or is it because the militias genuinely do believe that the Irish favour the guerrillas. The Irish Foreign Minister announced in Bahrain not long ago that his country accepted the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people in any future negotiations.

Certainly, General Emmanuel Erskine, the United Nations force commander, seems to believe that there is a political reason behind the feud.

"The difficulty that the *Irish have been having with the de facto* forces (the Haddad militia) goes back a long time", he says, "and I feel that it may have all sorts of political connotations. I have drawn the attention of our headquarters in New York to this and they are trying to defuse the tension. But so far we have been unsuccessful."

Not only has New Yo unsuccessful; the Nations headquarter *Lebanon* has made se concessions to Major over the Irish that the must sometimes think th trol the Irish battalion's tions, as in a sense the times do.

When Major Hadd manded that the Irish wi from their outposts ins Christian enclave, the withdrawn. "I do no this was a question of ing", General Erskine sa "I just think it is a mor matic way of ensuring th can fulfil their tasks efficiently."

Then the Irish wer bidden to travel by road United Nations headqua Enn Nagoura and the Nations endorsed Majo dad's order.

Even more incredibly, half the members of a Nations working commi Enn Nagoura believe t accordance with the latest demand, the Irish shake hands with the man who murdered tw soldiers last month.

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Students' essays show they believe force will be necessary to achieve majority rule

Frustration and bitterness among young S African blacks

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, May 22

The Afrikaans newspaper, *Die Vaderland*, asked a class of black students at a school near Pretoria to write short essays on how they viewed the future of South Africa. What has emerged, in extracts published by the newspaper, is a picture of bitterness and *frustration* which, says *Die Vaderland*, bodes "nothing good for the future".

One student wrote: "If I could be president, I would dance on the Boer's back until he says 'ouch'. I hate whites, even their smell makes me angry and I will not stop until I have what I want—and that is freedom, equality and independence".

The children apparently believe that black majority rule will come to South Africa eventually, but only through force.

"South Africa's future is clear," wrote another student. "First the oppressors, racists, fascists, imperialists and colonialists will have to be got rid of and then all that *remains* will be blacks, the rightful inhabitants of South Africa.

"Then Nelson Mandela (the imprisoned black nationalist) will become Premier. He will have a communist Government. But first there will be great bloodshed which has already begun and the oppressed will overthrow the Botha regime and take over everything."

The phraseology of much of the essays suggests that the children are brought up on a diet of revolutionary-style pamphlets.

But *Die Vaderland* points out that the pupils were asked in their Afrikaans class to give their views in the language of their choice. "Remember, this was in the Afrikaans class and then with a woman teacher who is popular at the school. Yet of the 39, only two wrote in Afrikaans and the rest in English", the newspaper says.

One pupil wrote: "There are some of the *Boere* (Afrikaners) who are kind-hearted. My Afrikaans' teacher is one of them. She can cooperate with a black child of Africa".

The child's frustration comes *through clearly further in the* essay. "One of these days South Africa will be in control of the blacks and then the whites will start thinking of blacks as people. Hertzog said he would sit on a kaffir's back but things *will change. Why can't we just* live together and stop the fighting?".

The mention of people such as Mandela and Hertzog reveals the children's awareness of the identities of key figures in the *racial issue.*

Nelson Mandela, former leader of the African National Congress, has been in prison for 16 years and his writings have been banned in the country for much longer than that. Most of the children were not born when he was still free. Dr Albert Hertzog, who broke away from the ruling National Party to form the Herstigte Nasionale Party, has not been active on the political scene for some years, but his name is synonymous with white supremacy.

"I do not regard the Mangopes, Mphehus (homeland leaders) and Bothas as my leaders. My leaders are the Mandelas, Sisulus and Motlanas because they are trying to bring justice to this country", another pupil says.

Walter Sisulu is in prison with Nelson Mandela and Dr Nthato Motlana is leader of the Soweto "committee of ten".

"Mr Botha is a man among men because he knows what he is doing, contrary to Mr Vorster", a pupil writes in a further essay. "Mr Botha is trying to pull South Africa out of the flood of corruption. But he is scared of his colleagues, the Boers, because he wants to give South Africa independence—freedom as we call it."

Die Vaderland says it has published extracts from the essays to draw white attention to the depth of the feelings of black youths. It says: "These are not feelings which can be dismissed with words and they bode nothing good for the future. In fact, every responsible leader and also the ordinary man should take note of them.

"Only through a complete change of attitude towards the black man, coupled with the economic, social and political change which the Government *is now advocating,* will the situation be avoided in which the weapon will determine how the future South Africa will look."

Anti-government rioters ride in captured military vehicles through the South Korean city of Kwangju yesterday.

Hongkong uses superlights against illegal entrants

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, May 22

British security patrols have turned to dazzling illegal immigrants trying to enter Hongkong in hired speedboats with 65 million-candlepower superlights known as Nitesun.

The light, mounted on the Royal Navy Searider boats and helicopters, virtually blinds those whom it confronts and could cause permanent eye damage to anyone who tried to outstare it for more than a few minutes.

The Nitesun has a 360° movement and an 18in beam that can be widened or narrowed. It is powered by a rare gas known as xenon, which is used experimentally in arc lamps at lighthouses.

It supplements another British naval weapon also used by the Hongkong security *patrols, the 600,000-candlepower* flares that are dropped by helicopters above the dark seas and stay alight for nearly five minutes.

The Nitesun, combined with the flares, was used for the first time last night by a helicopter to trap a speedboat carrying six illegal immigrants who would otherwise have lost the pursuing Searider that could travel at only half the rate of the speedboat.

The immigrants managed to scramble ashore on an island but the flares the helicopter *dropped guided the security*

The Hongkong authorities are seriously concerned over the growing number of legal immigrants from China, whose relatives in Hongkong are applying for visas to allow them to come *and live in the colony.*

Mr A. J. Carter, the Deputy Commissioner of Immigration, has disclosed that during a six-week period last year the Immigration Department issued 100,000 application forms to *people who wanted to bring in* close relatives from China.

America's future lies in Asia, says Tokyo envoy

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, May 22

The United States' bilateral relations with Japan are more important than Washington's ties with any European ally, Mr Mike Mansfield, the American Ambassador in Tokyo, said today.

Taking many European diplomats in Tokyo by surprise, the influential American envoy said the United States should shift its priorities because its important and fundamental interests lie with Japan and the *Pacific and not with Europe* and the Atlantic.

The ambassador's controversial statement was made three weeks after he returned to Tokyo from a meeting with President Carter in Washington.

Mr Mansfield, a former Senate majority leader and a close confidant of President Carter, also claimed that the United States should strengthen its military presence in East Asia "because I think the most strategic area of the world is in the north Pacific, not in Western Europe".

Addressing a press conference today, the outspoken envoy went on to declare in emphatic terms that his country's future lay with East Asia. "I think the most important, and I repeat most important, bilateral relationship we have in the world is with Japan. This is where everything is happening. As far as my country is concerned it is where the future lies", he said.

Emphasizing the strategic importance of Japan and the Pacific area, Mr Mansfield pointed out that one had only *to look at the map to realize* why America should bring its strength in the area on parity with its forces in Europe.

"If you look at the map you see the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the United States and *Japan* right close to one another, and right in the middle is Korea.

"It is out here where American business has its opportunities. This is where the biggest returns are.

"I think events in Afghanistan and Iran are bringing that home to us and it is time we shifted our priorities and recognized where our important primary interests lie."

In the past Japan had tended to shy away from what the world saw as its political and diplomatic responsibilities as an economic power. But recent trends showed that Japan was taking a more responsible role for the security of the area, Mr Mansfield said.

He was confident that the relationship between Japan and the United States would remain intact whether or not the ruling conservative Government lost power at the general elections next month in Japan.

Brazil union leaders freed to ease crisis

From Patrick Knight
Sao Paulo, May 22

With a political crisis deepening, the Brazilian Government has acted to reduce the pressure at one point by suddenly releasing the detained metal workers' leader, Senhor Luis Inacio da Silva (Lula) and 12 other union leaders.

A statement from the political police said Lula was no longer a threat to public order in the vehicle-making suburb of Sao Bernardo, but they threatened to arrest him again if incitement recurred.

The Government is under pressure on several fronts. Its main concern is to avoid holding local elections, scheduled for November. The government party would almost certainly lose control of many areas.

With the ending of the system of having just two parties in Congress, the Government can no longer rely on the party which previously gave it unconditional support, now the Social Democratic Party (PDS), to save it.

The Popular Party (PP) formed mainly of government *rebels, was expected to support* the Government on issues of importance, and probably would have done so. But political mishandling has alienated its leadership and the PP would not now back the Government in a vote to postpone the elections.

In a surprise court decision, Senhor Leonel Brizola, the *former* governor of Rio Grande do Sul state, has lost his fight to be able to use the vote-winning PTB insignia, the initials of the "Brazilian Labour Party".

The main result of this episode is that Senhor Brizola, who had previously intimated to the Government that he would not be among its most ferocious critics, has now also gone on to the attack. He has now been deserted by six *members of his small party, most* of whom are to join Lula's fast-growing Labour Party, with which the government will not be able to reach any agreement.

Senhor Brizola himself may now seek agreement with Lula, who earlier *repulsed* an approach by a man seen as a tacit ally of the establishment.

It now seems that the Government will either have to decree that local government office holders remain in their *posts for a further two years,* or simply suspend elected officers altogether, and rely on the bureaucracy to carry on.

White elephant fit for a king

Bangkok, May 22.—A white elephant has been born in Thailand's southern Petchaburi province in what is considered a good omen for the reign of King Bhumibol.

The white elephant, the fourth to be found during the present reign, is to be examined by experts before being presented to the king.

Ships collide in fog off Japan

Hakodate, May 22.—The 10,242-ton Liberian cargo-ship Zenlin Glory sank today after a collision with a West German ship in fog in Tsugaru Strait, off this northern Japanese city, the Maritime Safety Agency said.

All 28 crew members were taken off by a Japanese patrol boat after the collision.

Bigamist tells why divorce is 'impossible'

Pretoria, May 22.—A woman with two husbands said today that it was impossible to divorce either because whenever the *question of divorce* came up one kept having heart attacks and the other threatened to kill her.

Mrs Louisa Theron admitted bigamy, but asked a Pretoria court for a light sentence

Ex-premier 'avoided law'

Colombo, May 22.—Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike, *the former* Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, revised the value of her properties, nationalized under a law passed by her own Government in 1972, so as to claim higher compensation, a presidential commission has been told.

The revaluation was said to have been carried out, after the Land Reform law was passed, to defeat the purpose of the law.

Three senior judges are *investigating* alleged abuses during Mrs Bandaranaike's rule from May 1970 to July 1977.

Charges include avoidance of the land reform law, making a false tax declaration and wrongfully prolonging her Government's emergency powers.

The commission has no punitive powers, but if it finds Mrs Bandaranaike guilty, it can recommend Parliament to prevent her holding public office for up to seven years.—Reuter.

roccan drive to clear Polisario hideouts

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Ouarkziz mountains to cut northern Morocco off from its newly acquired Saharan provinces.

But to achieve this they had to wipe out a number of Moroccan strongholds in the area, in particular *the* 5,000-strong garrison in Zag, at the crossroads for traffic between Algerian Sahara and the Atlantic and the routes into the Sahara from Goulimime and Assa, the observers said.

A series of Polisario attacks aimed at gaining control of the "holy" city of Smara, a strategically important city to the south-west, ended in failure early in October. This, observers in Rabat said, had *forced* the nationalists to concentrate their efforts closer to their bases in Algeria.

Two months later came operation "Ouhoud" when a Moroccan mobile brigade crossed the Western Sahara and met no resistance.

The second of these, "Zellaka", led the first Moroccan attempt to clean up the Ouarkziz region early in March.

Undertaken in cooperation with several units from the "Ouhoud" brigade and troops from the garrison in Zag the operation began well. Things went wrong however, when a number of Moroccan units chas*ing fleeing Polisario forces* fell into ambushes.

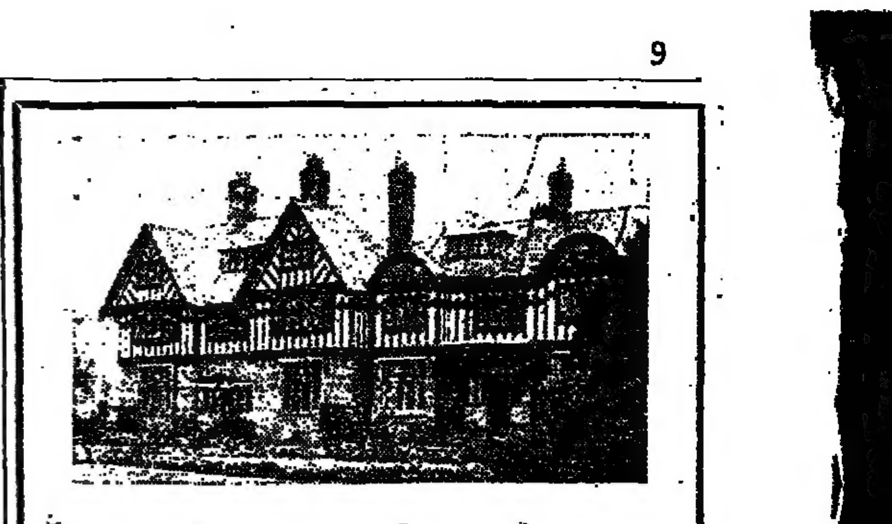
The Polisario nationalists said that they had put 1,357 Moroccan soldiesr out of action. King Hassan put Moroccan losses at 82. This operation resumed at dawn *on* May 6, with an extra 10,000 Moroccan troops taking part.

General Ahmed Dlimi has set up a joint command and improved cooperation between the Air Force and the Army. A number of Mirage F1 and F5 *jets have been put at the direct* disposal of the joint command.

This tactic paid off immediately with Moroccan aircraft seeking out and attacking columns of Polisario vehicles anxious to avoid a direct confrontation with the ground forces.

The Moroccan high command said that the aircraft had destroyed more than 60 Polisario vehicles and three multiple rocker launchers on May 6 and 7.

A further Moroccan communiqué said that two Polisario motorized columns—360 vehicles in all—had come to the rescue from the east on May 8 *but had suffered a similar fate.* The following day, 32 nationalist Jeeps trying to break away to the east were surprised by Moroccan jets and 19 were destroyed.—Agence France-Presse.



FOREIGN REPORT

Controversy over Mr Reagan's California years

The second of two articles in which our Washington Correspondent looks at the policies of Ronald Reagan

The lessons of Mr Ronald Reagan's eight years as Governor of California are a matter of some controversy. When another ex-governor, Mr Jimmy Carter of Georgia, was running for the presidency, he, too, made some rather exaggerated claims for his past successes.

Politicians should not be blamed if they overstate their achievements, but some of Mr Reagan's boasts do not stand up at all well to close examination.

He takes great pride in having returned $5,700m (£2,500m) in tax revenues. He glosses over the fact that these were the profits of huge tax increases that he himself had introduced. Income tax, for instance, went up from 7 per cent to 11 per cent.

He says: "In California, the size of government had grown by 75 per cent in eight years (before he took office). During the eight years of our administration, there was virtually no growth at all, despite the fact that our population was increasing faster than any other state in the union."

In Governor Pat Brown's eight years, the state budget grew by 130 per cent. In Mr Reagan's, it grew by 122 per cent. Under Mr Reagan, when he says "We stopped the bureaucracy cold", the number of state employees increased by 21 per cent.

Mr Reagan signed a Bill greatly liberalizing California's abortion laws. (Now he wants a constitutional amendment prohibiting all abortions.) He says: "I was elected Governor by a million votes and reelected by nearly as many." In 1966, his majority was 993,739 and in 1970 it was 501,057.

He is remembered with some affection and approval, even by people who opposed him. He chose competent people, usually businessmen, to run the departments of the administration, and left them alone. He uttered terrible threats against the universities, but in fact quickly came to an understanding with them.

He could even argue that he erred on the right side, by taxing Caliornia too heavily in the early days, to redress the state's finances. It allowed him to cut taxes at the end of his time, and enabled him to bequeath a huge surplus to his successor and permit Proposition 13, which cut property taxes, to go through.

He will not so argue, however. He is wedded to the idea that the panacea for inflation, the federal deficit, and declining productivity is a huge tax cut.

He justifies it all by saying that a tax cut would so stimulate the economy that government revenue would rise, not fall. He wants to cut taxes by 30 per cent over three years.

"What the President should be proposing", Mr Reagan says, "is what John F. Kennedy proposed in 1963 and put into effect, and that is a 30 per cent cut in the income tax. Congress only gave him 27 per cent average across the board but even so, the federal Government itself ended up getting $54,000m more in revenue than it had been getting at the higher rates."

President Kennedy's tax cut, which was enacted under Lyndon Johnson, provided for a reduction of 19.4 per cent in individual taxes and 7.7 per cent in corporation taxes. Mr Reagan evidently just added the two figures together to get his "average". Federal receipts went up by about $10,000m (not $54,000m).

It is hard to put a figure on the amount he wants to cut from taxes, because he also recommends large cuts in taxes on business, the abolution of the windfall tax on oil profits, and a much more generous schedule for depreciation of industrial plant.

Ronald Reagan: "Cutting the fat" off the federal budget.

The total cut in taxes would be well over $100,000m (£43,000m) (20 per cent). He does not appear to have any clear answer to suggestions that adding so much money to the economy would stimulate inflation.

Instead, he talks about "cutting the fat" off the federal budget. President Carter, and and his two predecessors, Presidents Ford and Nixon, also did their best to "cut the fat" off the budget, and Congress has been virtuously paring away at it and has even managed to balance the 1981 budget.

Since Mr Reagan also wants to increase the defence budget substantially (though he does not say by how much), the only way to balance the budget would be wholesale cuts in social spending. At the least, this would probably mean ending "indexing" social security and other welfare, medical and pension payments.

At the moment, all these outlays go up in tune with inflation. There is even an argument that they run up rather faster than the real inflation rate (because the Government uses an index that takes account of the rising cost of housing, which is not relevant to pensions and medical costs).

Mr Reagan, however, denies that he will end indexing. Even more, he claims that the social security budget is "trillions of dollars" underfunded.

He says that when today's children reach retirement age, they may find the social security cupboard bare. If he is against cutting benefits then, presumably, he must support substantial increases in social security taxes. To the increasing confusion of those who are searching for a coherent economic policy, it turns out that he does not.

This leaves him with one last possibility. He claims that the Attorney General has said that $50,000m of the federal budget is wasted or goes to cheats. The money is stolen or is given to people, particularly those on welfare, who do not need or deserve it.

In fact, the figure, which is no more than a guess, was between $2,000m and $25,000m —nothing like Mr Reagan's $50,000m.

Mr Reagan's way with figures leaves much to be desired. He says: "General Motors has to employ 23,300 full-time employees just to fill out government paperwork and comply with government regulations." The company, in fact, employs 5,000 out of more than half a million, to fill in government forms, and they work mostly on taxes.

He said: "It costs the Department of Health, Education and Welfare $3 in overheads to deliver $1 to a needy person in this country." In fact, the cost is 12 cents.

He claims that the Government has hired an extra 131,000 employees since President Carter took office. The correct figure is *60,000*.

He says: "As much as 80 per cent or 90 per cent of the western states are owned by the federal Government. Alaska, for instance, if you count the part of Alaska that actually is under state control, it's smaller than Rhode Island."

The Government owns about half a million square miles of Alaska, which leaves about 80,000 square miles for the state authorities and private people, an area 65 times the size of Rhode Island. The Government owns 87 per cent of Nevada and much less of every other western state.

Mr Reagan's most striking economic fallacy concerns energy policy. Despite strenuous efforts by a variety of experts, he still refuses to believe in the energy crisis.

"The Department of Energy has come before us to tell us that somehow it's our fault", he says. "Be miserable at home, turn the thermostat down when it's cold, don't drive your car at all, or drive it slowly.

"All these things are conservation, as though that were the answer to Opec. There's a very simple answer to the energy problem. We live in an energy-rich nation. One hundred and twenty years ago we drilled the first oil well in Titusville, Pennsylvania.

"In all those years, for a century or more, we had more gasoline and oil, and more kerosene and heating oil than any other nation on earth at a lower price than any other nation. And only in the last few years have we found increasing scarcity and skyrocketing prices. And that's because the President would have us believe we're energy poor.

"There is more oil in this country yet to be found than we have so far used. All we have to do to solve the energy crisis is for government to get out of the energy industry and turn it loose in the market place."

One of his favourite aphorisms is: "For many years, we have been told that there are no simple answers. Well, the truth is that there are simple answers, just not easy answers."

The idea of turning the oil industry loose is certainly a simple one. The idea that there is more oil under the seas and the wastes of Alaska than has yet been extracted is rejected by the United States Geological Survey and the American Petroleum Institute (API).

The Survey estimates that about 106,000m barrels of oil have been recovered in the United States, or off its shores, since 1859. The API puts American reserves at 27,800m barrels, to which it adds 3,900m barrels that might be found with improved technology.

It will offer no estimate of undiscovered reserves, finding it utterly impossible to make a useful guess of what might be found in the Arctic or off the Atlantic coast. Less cautious people can be found to put these notional reserves at anything from 20,000m barrels to 100,000m barrels. At the most, if all pricing considerations are ignored, 60 per cent of this oil could be recovered. Taking the highest estimate, therefore (a most dangerous assumption), the United States therefore has about 90,000m barrels of oil (API's 30,000m and 60,000m from undiscovered reserves).

This is some way short of the amount already recovered. American oil consumption last year was 6,934m barrels. At that rate, America's maximum possible reserves would last for 13 years.

That is why America imports 43 per cent of its oil, at a cost of $90,000m (£40,000m) a year. That is why Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter have tried to produce an energy policy. That is why there is an energy crisis.

It is more than a little disconcerting to find the man who might very well be the next President persist in making these statements, however often the figures are explained to him.

His audiences love it, however. He was born in 1911, in small-town America, in the heart of the mid-West, and was a child in a time of golden certainty. It all collapsed in the Depression, but while Mr Reagan was in his 20s, America pulled itself out of that horrifying experience, and went on to fight and win the Second World War.

Mr Reagan learnt that with hard work and sensible government everything was possible for America (though his definition of sensible government has changed since he was a New Deal Democrat).

He believes that the 1980s can be a replay of the 1920s or, better still, the Truman years when America was overwhelmingly rich and universally respected. That is his appeal, and his success will be a measure of American nostalgia.

Patrick Brogan

World Food Council

Attack on growing hunger

Britain may be the latest industrialized country to join the "food strategies" scheme, which has been launched by the World Food Council (WFC) as a medium-term line of attack on the world's growing hunger.

The scheme links a developed country or an international organization with a Third World country to help it to work out an overall strategy for feeding its population.

So far 32 countries with populations totalling about 500 million have adopted the food strategy concept. One, Sudan, is in contact with Britain, though WFC officials say no conclusion has been reached.

Thirteen links have been established with developed countries (Canada, Belgium, Italy, Denmark and The Netherlands) or international institutions (the World Bank, the Interamerican Development Bank, and the United States Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Requests from others are being processed.

The poorer part of the world is becoming hungrier. Mr Maurice Williams, aged 60 and a former United States official with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, is the WFC's executive director. He says 450 million are really hungry, and up to 1,000 million do not have enough to eat. Starvation is particularly serious in Africa where, to quote figures from the FAO, 2 per cent average annual increases in food production have been overtaken by a 3 per cent increase in population, and the average African has 10 per cent less food than 10 years ago.

In the days of empires, Mr Williams says, the colonial powers tended to do research on commercial crops, leaving the local populations to feed themselves on subsistence agriculture. In the 1930s few developing countries needed to import food on any scale; but by the late 1960s they were importing 25 to 30 million tons of grain annually, by 1977 52 million tons, and today more than 80 million tons at a cost of about $20,000m (about £8,800m).

The idea behind food strategies is to draw up a concerted policy for food with high priority in national economic planning. It is necessary to overcome the dispersal of effort which often results from production being under a ministry of agriculture, nutrition under a ministry of health, food imports and exports under a ministry of commerce.

Mr Williams describes the WFC's role as that of matchmaker, to bring the two sides together. He is surprised at the response since the WFC launched the scheme last September. "I thought I would get five or six requests, with which we would do pilot operations and learn from the experience", he said. "I never expected anything like this many."

The Philippines is likely to be the first country to have a food strategy ready, with help from the World Bank. Nigeria, though rich in oil, has only managed to increase food production by 1 per cent a year, and is described by Mr Williams as being half way to drawing up a plan, again with support from the World Bank. Tanzania has got down to work with a team from the FAO and Denmark together. Zambia has just made a link with the Netherlands.

Progress of the scheme will be discussed at the WFC's next ministers meeting, at Arusha in Tanzania on June 3 to 6. Other subjects on the agenda include a review of what it calls "food entitlements", such as food-coupon, rationing and direct *distribution schemes*, and plans for an international grain reserve of 12 million tons. However, discussion at a recent preparatory meeting in Rome gave little hope of immediate progress on such a reserve.

The WFC is undertaking its task with slender resources. It is the cheapest and slimmest of the various—and some would say too numerous—United Nations bodies in Rome dealing with food and agriculture. There is the FAO, concerned with the transfer of technical knowledge and experience, the World Food Programme, for food aid, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to provide financing, and the World Food Council.

Set up in 1975, the WFC consists of 36 member countries, elected on a three-year rotating basis by the United States General Assembly, to provide a political impetus to eradicate hunger.

It is housed in the building of FAO, with whom it maintains a not always easy relationship. But, compared to FAO's multimillion dollar budget and a staff running into thousands, the World Food Council has an annual budget of $1.5m and a staff of 30. It should be at least immune to criticism of squandering member countries' money.

John Earle

The following countries have already adopted a food strategy; helpers are in brackets: Bangladesh (World Bank); Ghana (Canada); Haiti (Canada); Honduras (IADB); Indonesia (World Bank); Morocco (World Bank); Nigeria (World Bank); Peru (Canada); Philippines (World Bank); Rwanda (Belgium); Somalia (Italy); Tanzania (FAO and Denmark) and Zambia (The Netherlands).

The following countries have still to form links or are negotiating with those in brackets: Benin; Cape Verde (The Netherlands); Ecuador; The Gambia (FAO and West Germany); Grenada; Liberia (United States); Madagascar; Mali (United States); Mauritania; Nicaragua; Senegal; Sri Lanker (The Netherlands); Sudan (Britain); Uganda (IADS); Burma; Cameroon and Kenya.

Brazil and Venezuela are in the scheme, but require minimal outside aid.

Law Report May 22 1980

Court of Appeal

Tax consultant fined for contempt

In re Rossminster Ltd and others and R. C. Tucker

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Brightman and Sir Patrick Browne

Mr Roy Clifford Tucker, chartered accountant and tax consultant, was fined £1,000 for contempt of court for failing to comply with an undertaking given by his counsel to the Court of Appeal last August to deliver up documents seized by tax investigators in a raid on premises of the Rossminster group. The documents—five desk diaries—had been returned to him pending an appeal to the House of Lords.

On December 13, 1979, the House allowed the Revenue's appeal (*The Times*, December 14; [1980] 2 WLR 1) and held that the documents had been validly seized by the Revenue acting on search warrants granted under section 20C of the Taxes Management Act, 1970.

Mr Tucker was ordered to pay the costs as between solicitor and client.

Mr Brian Davenport, QC, for the Inland Revenue; Mr Roger Titheridge, QC, Mr M. G. Tugendhat and Miss Elly Goodall for Mr Tucker.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that last July the Revenue had conducted what he had described as a "military style operation" searching premises for evidence in connexion with alleged tax frauds. Many documents were seized. The Court of Appeal had held that the conduct of the Revenue was illegal and ordered that the documents be returned to the persons concerned.

As the court considered that its decision might be reversed by the House of Lords counsel on behalf of Rossminster and, inter alia, Mr Tucker, had given an undertaking that (1) until the determination by the House of Lords of any appeal by the Revenue they would retain at named addresses all those documents taken by officers of the Inland Revenue and retain them in their like form and order and that (2) if the House of Lords should determine in the appeal that any of the documents were lawfully seized pursuant to valid warrants they would redeliver *them to the* Revenue upon demand.

The Revenue had duly returned the documents. It was plainly the duty of those to whom they were returned to hold and return them to the Revenue if the Court of Appeal's decision was reversed.

The House did reverse the decision. Many documents were returned, but not five big desk diaries of Mr Tucker, showing all his engagements and appointments for 1974-77. A 1978 diary had been returned. They had been put into the dust bin.

The Inland Revenue had brought proceedings against Mr Tucker on the ground that he had broken his undertaking and was in contempt of court.

It appeared that instructions had been given by Mr Tucker and his staff that the documents were to be retained. In December, 1979, Miss Binks had replaced Miss Johnson as Mr Tucker's secretary. In February, 1980, Miss Binks had said that to the best of her recollection she had not thrown away the diaries, but that she might have discarded one.

In an affidavit she said that she had had every intention of throwing the diaries away and only keeping the 1978 one. Later she said that she threw the diaries away and a Mrs Page, a cleaner, recalled seeing the books thrown away with the rubbish. She remarked that there had been a good clean up. Miss Binks said that she had completely forgotten having been told not to disturb the diaries.

Mr Tucker ought to have sworn an affidavit to the court explaining the position and apologizing to the court instead of leaving it to his counsel. He could have said what instructions he had given to see that the documents were kept in a safe place and that his staff clearly understood they might be wanted for redelivery to the Revenue. There had been no affidavit or explanation from Mr Tucker. His Lordship could not help wondering whether he thought that he could not risk being cross-examined.

In Comet Products U.K. Ltd v Hawkex Plastics Ltd ([1971] 2 QB 67) the court had said that contempt of court was analogous to a criminal offence and a person charged with contempt could not be compelled to give evidence. But Mr Tucker could have given evidence. Cross-examination could well have been allowed.

By his counsel Mr Tucker said that he had explained everything to the Revenue and had said that he had stressed that the diaries were not to be thrown away. If he had told Miss Binks in proper terms about the diaries one could not help wondering why at first she did not remember. The explanation given by Mr Tucker was not in the least satisfactory.

It was submitted that there was no contempt unless it was contumelious and if what had occurred had been unintentional, casual or accidental. An absolute undertaking had been given to redeliver the documents on demand.

If something had happened, like a fire or theft—which made redelivery impossible, that would go a long way in mitigation.

Even though a breach of undertaking was not contumacious, it could constitute contempt: In re Mileage Conference Group ([1966] 1 WLR 1137, 1161-1162). But if there were to be sequestration or imprisonment, the court would hesitate unless it was deliberate. One had to look at the nature of the breach and the explanation.

There had been a serious breach of a solemn undertaking. The diaries had not been redelivered but put in the dustbin. The explanations were far short of what was satisfactory. Mr Tucker should be fined £1,000 for contempt of the court.

Lord Justice Brightman and Sir Patrick Browne agreed.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Roneys.

House of Lords

Lonrho: no discovery of documents

Lonrho Ltd and Others v Shell Petroleum Co Ltd and Others

The House of Lords criticized the Court of Appeal for granting leave to appeal from unanimous decisions of a judge at first instance and two differently constituted Courts of Appeal refusing to order discovery of documents, "an essentially interlocutory matter."

Lord Diplock suggested that it was not appropriate to give leave to appeal against such concurrent and unanimous judgements. Nor did his lordship accept that the size of the damages claimed, of the order of £100m, was a valid reason for giving leave to appeal in an interlocutory matter which would not have qualified for leave on any other grounds.

Their Lordships unanimously dismissed two interlocutory appeals by Lonrho Ltd and Companhia Do Pipeline Mocambique Rodesia SARL from refusals of the Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Shaw and Lord Justice Brandon, (*The Times*, February 13; [1980] 2 WLR 367) and the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Waller and Lord Justice Dunn (*The Times*, March 13), to order discovery of certain material wanted in an arbitration fixed for June 23 in which the plaintiffs claim damages against Shell Petroleum Co Ltd, British Petroleum Co Ltd and 31 other oil companies arising from the non-use of the pipeline from Beira, in Mocambique, to a refinery in Rhodesia after the unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia in 1965.

On the directions for discovery of documents by the arbitrators, Shell and BP disclosed many documents in their possession but did not disclose documents in the possession of subsidiaries in Rhodesia and South Africa which the local directors had refused to disclose.

The plaintiff companies on an originating summons ("the subsidiaries appeal") which came before Mr Justice Robert Goff in January, 1980, contended that the documents in the possession of such subsidiaries were in the "power" of the defendants within the meaning of Order 24, rules 2(1) and 3(1) of the Rules of the Supreme Court, and sought an order for their disclosure. The judge dismissed the application.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal from that decision, holding that in order for documents to be in the "power" of a party within Order 24, that party had either in fact to be virtually in possession of them or have an immediate indefeasible legal right at the time of discovery to demand possession of them from the person in whose possession they were: and that whether a parent company or the head of a group of companies had "power" over documents in the possession of its subsidiaries depended on the facts of each case.

The second appeal ("the Bingham appeal") arose from a *further* originating summons by Lonrho for discovery of certain material which only came into existence in connexion with or *for the purposes of* the Bingham inquiry into the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to Rhodesia pursuant to the Southern Rhodesia (United Nations Sanctions) (No 2) Order 1968.

Both BP and Shell cooperated in the inquiry and were given an assurance of confidentiality—which the Order of 1968 also confers. They produced many contemporaneous documents, all of which were disclosed to Lonrho. They arranged for many witnesses including managers and directors of subsidiary companies operating in Southern Africa to give oral evidence at the inquiry. Three new classes of documents came into existence and into the possession of Shell and BP in the course of the inquiry: (1) copies of the transcripts of the oral evidence of those witnesses; (2) written submissions made by Shell and BP; and (3) certain correspondence between Shell and BP and the Foreign Office and the members of the inquiry.

When the Government announced its intention of publishing the Bingham report as soon as the consents required by the 1968 order had been obtained, Shell and BP consented to the disclosure of information and documents furnished by them to the inquiry, but only to the extent that they were contained in the report and any appendices thereto; they did not consent to publication of any more extensive information or documents which could then be available for the purpose of other proceedings.

Lonrho's application was for discovery of the three specified classes of documents. Mr Justice Robert Goff had before him a certificate of Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, lodged by the Attorney General who was given leave to intervene to assert on behalf of the Crown public interest immunity from disclosure of the Bingham documents.

The judge concluded that the public interest immunity from disclosure ought to prevail in the particular circumstances of the case; and the Court of Appeal unanimously agreed with him. They granted leave to appeal to the House of Lords on condition that steps should be taken to have the appeal heard at the same time as that in the subsidiaries appeal, for which leave to appeal had also been granted.

LORD DIPLOCK said that very rarely would their Lordships themselves give leave to appeal to the House on a question that was essentially interlocutory, in the sense that the answer to it would not dispose finally of the main proceedings either in law or as a matter of practical reality. In neither of the instant cases would his Lordship have thought it appropriate to give leave to appeal to the House against concurrent and unanimous judgments of the judge and the Court of Appeal. The circumstances giving rise to the disputes about discovery were quite exceptional and unlikely to recur in any other case; and for that reason they did not provide a suitable occasion for *any* general disquisition on the principles of law applicable to the discovery of documents. That was also the view taken in the courts below.

In the Bingham appeal there was no dispute about the law applicable; all that was in issue was the application of well-settled law to very special facts. One was left to suppose that the size of the damages claimed in the arbitration, which were of the order of £100m, might have been thought to justify giving leave to appeal in a case in which, if the amount at stake had been smaller, leave would have been refused.

His Lordship did not accept that as a valid reason for giving leave to appeal to the House, in an appeal on an interlocutory matter, such as discovery, which would not have qualified for leave on any other grounds. That was particularly so where the discovery was sought in an arbitration. It reflected discredit on English arbitral procedure that so much delay and costs (which in the instant appeals, in which 13 counsel were engaged, must have been enormous) should be permitted to be incurred by reason of the intervention of a court in matters merely preparatory to the hearing of the arbitration by arbitrators of the parties' choice.

His Lordship, dealing with the subsidiaries appeal, said that in relation to the subsidiaries resident in South Africa or Rhodesia the evidence was that it would have been a criminal offence for the board of a subsidiary to disclose the company's documents to Shell or BP unless they could obtain a ministerial licence permitting them to do so. In answer to an inquiry by Shell and BP whether those boards were willing to disclose their companies' documents of which Lonrho sought discovery, the boards had refused on the grounds that it would *constitute a criminal offence to do so* and that in any event, it would not be in the best interests of the companies.

In those circumstances it seemed quite unarguable that the documents of those subsidiaries were or had ever been in the "power" of Shell or BP within the meaning of Order 24.

Their Lordships were only concerned with the relationship between parent and subsidiary companies in so far as it affected the duty of a parent company of a multinational group, whose company structure was that of the Shell and BP groups, to give discovery under Order 24. That depended on the true construction of the word "power" in the phrase "the documents which are or have been in his possession, custody or power".

That phrase looked to the present and the past, not to the future. As a first stage in discovery, the stage with which the subsidiaries appeal was concerned, identification of documents required that they must be or have at one time been available to be looked at by the person on whom the duty lay to provide a list. Such was the case when they were or had been in the possession or custody of that person: and in the context of the phrase "possession, custody or power" the expression "power" must mean a presently enforceable legal right to obtain from whoever actually held the document inspection of it without the need to obtain the consent of anyone else.

In dismissing the subsidiaries appeal on its own special facts, his Lordship expressly declined any invitation to roam any further into the general law of discovery.

In the Bingham appeal his Lordship said that even without the minister's certificate, he would not have needed evidence to satisfy him that the likelihood of success of such an inquiry in discovering the truth about what happened was greatly facilitated if the persons who knew what happened volunteered information rather than having it extracted from them by question and answer. Nor would his Lordship need any evidence to satisfy him that without an assurance of complete confidentiality information was less likely to be volunteered; particularly where the inquiry was directed to the subject matter of a pending civil action to which the possessor of the information was a defendant.

His Lordship agreed that the public interest immunity from disclosure ought to prevail in the particular circumstances of the case.

Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Russell of Killowen, and Lord Keith of Kinkel concurred with Lord Diplock.

(continued on page 10)

THE ARTS

Katharine Ross, with Senator and friend, in *The Final Countdown*

The recipe is not quite as before

Star Wars: The Empire Strikes Back (U)

Odeon, Leicester Sq.

The Final Countdown (AA)

Leicester Sq. Theatre

City on Fire (AA)

Swiss Scene/Odeon, Westbourne Grove

George Lucas's conception of *Star Wars* was of a single episode in an unmade serial, in the same way that an odd part of *Flash Gordon* might conjure up an entire series. From the opening of *Star Wars* there was an element of invisible continuity. The sloping writing into space reminded more than told of the Empire and the rebellion led by Princess Leia. At once we were into the action, as old serials had to begin with excitement to extricate the heroes from the predicament which they had been left in the previous week.

It was important for *Star Wars* that there were to be no future episodes. It was far too interesting to be a single instalment. The pace could not be maintained. The borrowing of the genre of the space serial was part of a larger conceit in which Lucus filled his feature with cinematic allusions. *Star Wars* was science fiction, but in it Lucas had crammed lines, gags, clichés and characters from the past and had, like every New Hollywood director, affectionately pillaged old Hollywood to make his own picture.

If Lucas thought of making the other missing episodes of *Star Wars*, he thought it late at night—an idea not to be revived in the morning. The success of *Star Wars* changed all that. It broke all box office records. There was commercial pressure on Lucas to come up with the same again, to make those missing episodes and lay a few more golden eggs. Lucas was plainly reluctant to repeat what he had thought to be a single feature.

Star Wars: The Empire Strikes Back is evidence that he could not resist that pressure. The sequel is now described as the second in a main trilogy. The plot ends in mid-air, with a principal character frozen in resin, making a third *film inevitable. If the second* and third are profitable, at least a further six films are planned. *Star Wars* may be the first feature film serial made up of consecutive stories, quite unlike either a small-budget, B-film serial or a traditional series of sequels.

The quality is already beginning to diminish. Lucas provides the story and is executive producer of *The Empire Strikes Back*, but has delegated the screenwrighting to Leigh Brackett and Lawrence Kasdan and the direction to Irvin Kershner. Although the entire cast of of the original, including Alec Guinness briefly as Ben Kenobi, has been reassembled and a similar British special effects team, led by Brian Johnson and Richard Edlund, brought together, this sequel misses the magic of the original.

There is very little humour: The Laurel and Hardy of C3PO and R2D2, the mismatched robots, are kept apart from most of the story. Too much is said and not enough left to visual explanation. The escaping princess and her earthly companions become dull, the frightening *Darth Vader and his gang less* fearsome and more attractive than they should be. The new characters, a glum plastic puppet and a black space pirate, do not grip the imagination. Quite simply, Lucas has done it all before and better. Without his intelligence and the novelty of meeting the *Star Wars* menagerie for the first time, the film fails to involve and seldom charms.

Even when followed faithfully, some of Lucas's original ideas do not travel well. The mystical strength which Luke Skywalker is meant to have inherited from Ben Kenobi, a mix of Transcendental Meditation and Moral Rearmament, has become a sub-religious bore. The comic-strip characters of the original defy injections of genuine emotion and fall victim to commonplace sentiment. Only the stunning versatility of the special effects and the plausible sophistication of the flashing, bleeping hardware gives the film the necessary lightness and momentum.

It is the attraction of complicated military machines which carries *The Final Countdown*, disguising a tame piece of old-fashioned science fiction of the pre-*Star Wars* school. As a bonus, the nuclear aircraft carrier on which the action is based, the USS Nimitz, has, *since filming, contributed its* own notoriety. It was the Nimitz which provided the faulty helicopters for the failed mission to rescue the American hostages in Tehran.

The United States Department of Defense must have *gladly agreed* to filming on the Nimitz, for the first 30 minutes or so are a thrilling tour of the carrier in action, a spectacular display of landing and taking off from its five-acre deck, flying its jet fighters and its helicopters The introduction is as seductive as military equipment on a recruiting stand to a *wide-eyed schoolboy*.

But this naval tattoo contains a poor story. The carrier is cruising in the Pacific in 1980 and sails into a whirlwind. When it emerges, the year is 1941 and the radar shows Japanese planes heading for Pearl *Harbour. It is up to the captain* of the Nimitz (Kirk Douglas) to make the Wellsian decision of whether or not to change the course of history.

It is a dilemma which does not take long to solve and the rest is a dreary routine of familiar *histrionics. Martin* Sheen acquits himself, but Katharine Ross is handicapped by the most unspeakable lines. It seems incredible that such a demeaning woman's part can be written today. She is a scatty, brainless, cowardly, animal-loving, hanger-on to a senator (Charles Durning) who happily betrays her avowed feminism. The director, Don Taylor, might have paid more attention to the humans: the machines look after themselves.

The early Seventies were the golden age of disaster movies. The scale and absurdity of such monsters as *The Towering Inferno*, *Earthquake* and *The Poseidon Adventure* added to the intended enjoyment. Ten years on, it is hard to take the tame ritual of *City On Fire*, directed by Alvin Rakoff, a belated entry which looks as if it would be happier on a television screen.

Names like Ava Gardner, Henry Fonda and Shelley Winters appear in the credits in an attempt to acquire dignity and style by association. But *these actors are given little to* do and seem to have been filmed in a vacuum, isolated from the main drama, which is played by lesser names. Despite the blazing city, the film remains a tepid adventure.

Nicholas Wapshott

A Village Romeo and Juliet

Grand, Leeds

William Mann

Frederick Delius detested his native Yorkshire, and moved elsewhere as soon as possible. That county, with true Christian charity, forgave *him* and honoured the centenary of his birth with a splendid Delius Festival in Bradford, his birthplace, including a new staged production of his opera *A Village Romeo and Juliet*, later taken to Sadler's Wells whose company had mounted it.

Now English National Opera North, an offspring of that company, is launching a policy to propagate operas by northern English composers, and first choice has again gone to *A Village Romeo and Juliet*. Patrick Libby's production of *which was unveiled in Leeds on* Wednesday night. Some will doubtless wish that ENON had chosen instead Delius's last opera, *Fennimore and Gerda*, a more subtle study of human character, or *The Magic Fountain* of which the BBC broadcast an impressive studio performance not long ago, or even *Margot la Rouge*, which is virtually unknown.

Fond as I am of *Fennimore*, I have little doubt that *A Village Romeo and Juliet* was the right choice. Even to those who did not see it in Bradford, the title is familiar from the orchestral interlude known as "The *Walk* to Paradise Garden": some will know a complete gramophone recording.

Real devotees acknowledge it as the first breakthrough of the masterly Delius (though *Paris* had been its greatly poetic herald), a significant example of non-Italian *verismo* opera (more fey than D'Albert's *Tiefland*, but also more inventive and eloquent), and one in which the achievement of that "Walk" is paralleled in each of the other scenes: I think of the spirited, *al fresco* contrasts in the first scene, the "last night *in the old home*", *the fair*, the many vocal ensemble numbers and the final rustic *Liebestod*.

The Wagnerian reference is not idle. *A Village Romeo and Juliet* is steeped in Wagner's technique of thematic transformation, and it comes uncomfortably close to a *Tristan* played out by country working folk in place of royalty and courtiers.

The style of Delius's score is not easily mastered, even so. David Lloyd-Jones conducted an intelligent, scrupulous reading which, nevertheless, fell short on legato melody and a certain flexibility—he *was right to eschew molto rubato*, as out of place here as in Tchaikovsky, let alone such Delius contemporaries as Elgar and Richard Strauss, to say nothing of Mahler. It is in the context of their music that we will best appreciate *A Vilalge Romeo and Juliet*, and discover its individuality.

The singing also fell short on smooth vocal line, though Tom Hammond's English back-translation would surely have met the composer's full approval, since it is both musical and intelligible (as so often, *the singers often swallowed* consonants). Adrian Martin made a suitably boyish, ardent and reliable Sali, his tenor somewhat dry, Laureen Livingstone a sweet Vreli, but slightly inclined to judder in her middle register, a perilous fault worth eradicating at once. The very pertinent role of the Dark Fiddler was cautiously sung by Stuart Harling.

John Fraser's adaptable permanent set has a background of trees, or fences if you like, symbols of pertinent confinement, but inappropriate in the first scene, and not always apt *thereafter: they should be* movable quickly, and less noisily. Libby's production excels in the busy fair-scene, and the wedding (adult Sali and Vreli dream that their childselves are married by the Dark Fiddler, a brilliant notion).

Other events raise eyebrows: can one reverse a horse-drawn plough? Why steadfastly ignore Delius's kiss-theme, even when he specifically prescribes kisses in the stage-directions? Why drive out Nature with a pitchfork when the opera is entirely about people as slaves *of their natural surroundings*? It is a clever production, and a welcome revival of a lovely opera, but not yet quite right.

Books

The League goes down to meet the people

Today the National Book League removes, book and bookage, literature and *literati*, from Mayfair to Wandsworth. Snobs consider this removal to be going down in the world, as had as being sent to Outer Mongolia or Basildon New Town. And it is true that Wandsworth is South of the River, and slightly farther than Mayfair from Fleet Street. But, in the name of Samuel Johnson, there are bridges over the Thames, and hacks can take taxis, can't they? They are going to charge for them on their expenses, anyway.

The move symbolizes a change in direction for the NBL from being just a trifle elitist and Reithian, to becoming the national consumers' organization for the book: all sorts of book, and all sorts of readers, all over the country.

Book House used to be Wandsworth Town Hall, and then the London Electricity Board. It stands on an island in the South Circular Road, a self-confidently ugly bastion in the Victorian Municipal Style, with an Art Deco entrance hall and a Huguenot cemetery at the back. The Stanley Unwin charitable trust paid three-quarters of the cost of buying the first national home for all our bookish organizations. For the first time it will bring under one roof not just the NBL, but also the School Bookshop Association, the New Fiction Society, the training departments of the Publishers and Booksellers Associations, and maybe others later.

Number 7 Albemarle Street was grand for chic little meetings that sometimes coffee took and sometimes literature, and for its admirable literary exhibitions. But it was somewhat out of touch with the great mass of the country from Portsmouth to Kilmarnock where a book literally *means* a magazine to many people. In spite of the riches of English literature, the United Kingdom comes low in the league table of book-buying countries. We buy more books per caput than your average Turk, but far fewer than Americans, Scandinavians, Germans, and French.

More people live in Wandsworth than Mayfair (does any real person, not counting advertising agencies as real, still live in Mayfair?). The NBL will be in much closer touch with ordinary people, and particularly young people, on whom it spends 65 per cent of its effort. If you can catch them young, and make them readers, they will progress to one of the greatest pleasures available in this wicked world, reading real books.

Some of the trustees of the Leslie Linder collection of original Beatrix Potter illustrations (an NBL treasure) take the Olympian view that Wandsworth is too far away from civilization. But the paintings are going there anyway, where they will delight hundreds of thousands of London children who never penetrate to Mayfair.

Now that the NBL has come down from its ivory tower into everyday life in south London, we need to get it more money. Assuming that you believe in state aid for the arts, it is absurdly underfinanced for the consumers' organization of our most important and successful art form. In round numbers it gets £100,000 a year from the book trade; a pitiful £50,000 from the Arts Council; a little from industry (including *The Times*, hurrah); and raises the rest of its £200,000 budget itself from publications, exhibitions, and prizes.

Martyn Goff, its dedicated director and bookman, says: "I believe that the book, in spite *of* all the new technological revolution, is going to remain a marvellous source of enjoyment and civilizing influence. The NBL intends to introduce many more book-starved people to reading as one of the great pleasures of life." Today's *move promises to* be a good day for books and bookmen.

Philip Howard

Julius Caesar

Riverside Studios

Irving Wardle

As befits a work on the republican ideal, Peter Gill's production is preeminently a company show. Severe as ever, the Riverside stage this time consists of a hinged wooden platform of polished wood backing on to a wall full of Roman graffiti. Upon this gymnastic *tabula rasa* (designer Alison Chitty) an identically clad cast in grey sweaters and leg-warmers perform the duel of power and freedom, with principals only holding the stage against the anonymous ritual dance of mob passion and military combat.

Like Mr Gill's previous Riverside shows, there is no conceptual underlining of the text. The style is at once neutral and extremely weighty—reinforced with *elaborately* disciplined crowd work, stabbing light changes (by Rory Dempster), and an Orff-like score by George Fenton that marks the main turning points with barbaric percussion and brazen discord.

One effect of identical costume is to intensify vocal contrast, though even without that sounding board one would have been struck by the extreme stylistic discrepancy between Robert Flemyng, who sings Caesar's lines with the sustained tone of the old tragedians, and the short-phrased modern delivery of most of the company. Another surprise is the reversal of the Brutus-Cassius relationship. Michael Byrne's Cassius, for once, is the phlegmatic partner, a gruff sceptical presence who *comes over as one of nature's* Cascas, who resists every temptation to soar with the lines. He is also consistently overshadowed by the fiery Brutus of John Shrapnel who uses his full tonal range from caressing lyricism to biting *metallic brilliance to convey* the idea of a self-intoxicated civic star.

This balance is clearly one that Gill intended, and emphasizes in details such as the tent scene, where Cassius grins as the old poet barges in and puts an arm round his shoulder, while Brutus (immediately after advertising his gentle nature) undergoes a hystical spasm of outraged dignity. In spite of such moments, much of the psychological tension has been lost; and where Brutus does come up against the equal opposition of John Price's raw opportunistic Antony, a performance as subtle as a battering ram, both actors gain from it.

The show conjures up some stunning spectacles out of thin air: such as the blazing vertical *smoke-belching* spot for the assassination, with Brutus biding his time down-stage to deliver the last blow; and the repeated changes between rigid and random group movement, as if a magnet were being switched on and off. From such effects the production makes its point that historical forces are more powerful than the characters who enact them.

Lord Arthur Savile's Crime

Malvern Festival

Ned Chaillet

You could avoid the officially honoured spirits of the Malvern Festival with ease. Certainly there is a variety of music apart from that of Elgar, and only half the dramatic programme, which is as usual two plays, is by Bernard Shaw. The festival this year even offers a tour of Malvern's public houses to quench another sort of thirst, but it would be a shame to avoid the town's charming theatre.

Keeping Shaw's *Heartbreak House* company there is a cobbled work based on a story by Oscar Wilde, *Lord Arthur Savile's Crime*. Constantine Cox has crafted a comedy with tones of aristocratic chit-chat, farcical doses of the laughable variety of bomb-throwing anarchism and enough grand posturing to delight the ham in any actor. With the talented company in the Triumph Theatre production every last posture is exploited.

Murder is the joke of the play, or more exactly Lord Arthur Savile's inability to *commit a murder before his* wedding although he has been warned by the best palm-reader in Britain that he will. No one expects him to be good at it and John Quentin blunders elegantly through his attempts proving himself unfit for any action except sitting in the House of Lords, as his future mother-in-law says.

In the manner of such things the initiative for the crime must come from the butler and there Patrick Cargill unveils a whole dark side to his stiff good manners, turning to villainy *with relish and even adding* lust to his happy formality.

It is he who turns Savile's relatives into potential victims and thereby endangers such actors as Anthony Quayle, Honor Blackman and Margaret Rawlings.

Clearly no one in Clifford Williams's production, and that also includes Mel Martin and Barbara Murray, is under any illusion about the play's real values. They play it commendably seriously, but the hamstrings are unloosed and they have concocted successfully the lightest of entertainments.

Royal Ballet of Flanders

Sadler's Wells

John Percival

A second programme by the Royal Ballet of Flanders at Sadler's Wells on Wednesday introduced three more works together with a repeat of *Ritus Paganus*. Again, only one of the ballets had been shown in London before, this time *La Cathédrale engloutie*, which was given a few performances by Netherlands Dance Theatre some years ago.

The choreography is by Jiri Kylián, a young man of excep*tional gifts whose work is too* little known in Britain. The Debussy piano prelude which gives the ballet its title is played in full only at the end, but fragments of it punctuate the sea noises to which the main part of the ballet is danced. There are four dancers but their costumes and gestures, as well as the programme note, hint that they represent only two people (as also in Kylián's *Verklaerte Nacht*).

However you read it, the substance of the ballet is a sad soul-searching for a lost, or *perhaps imaginary, happiness.* The finale brings some kind of resolution but through acceptance rather than hope. This is shown mainly in duets of rich, imaginative invention, sometimes almost violent in the vividness with which they speak the characters' thoughts. The Flanders cast gave it with a passionate directness and subtle depth: Vivien Loeber and Chris Meyten in the women's roles, Rudi Van den Berghe and Daniel Rosseel the men.

Loeber danced also in *Dialoog*, a duet which uses many of the steps you would expect to find in a virtuoso showpiece, but deployed to suggest, as the title implies, a conversation between two people whose relationship has reached some sort of crisis. The other dancer in this was Tom Van Cauwenbergh; together, they brought out well the implications of Jeanne Brabants's choreography. Vaughan Williams's *Tallis Fantasia* is the musical accompaniment.

The opening ballet was *Opus Vivaldi*, set to movements from that composer's single and double mandolin concertos. The dances were arranged by Aimé de Lignière, a former member of the company, for five women and a man. They look elementary and predictable, such mild interest as they possessed coming from the quality of the dancers, not what they had to do.

I must apologize for accidentally adding a decade or so to the age of *Cage of God* in yesterday's notice, but it does not affect the argument I was putting forward.

Murphy's Stroke

ATV

Joan Bakewell

It was certainly a cool job, and so was the programme. In 1974 an Irish race track coup almost cleared out the British bookies. A gang of rogues planned a betting trick, "not strictly against the law", that stood to make them a quarter of a million pounds. Its ingenuity almost defied detection, but not quite.

In 1980 Thames Television gave the Irish film-maker, Frank Cvitanovich, and the writer, Brian Phelan, the chance to recreate the excitement and tension of that enterprise. Their cool direction and spare script was a delight. And it began with a warm Irish joke: "Names have been changed to protect the guilty". Instead we had Murphy and Donnelly and Collins and someone looking very like Terry Wogan. Perhaps it was his name that had been changed.

The betting plot, as I understand it, depended on double and triple bets on three horses, two of which would scratch, leaving the bets to accumulate on the third running at a country course where there was no telephone link to tip off the bookies.

The dramatic plot revolved round the natural tensions of the tale plus further booby-traps happily placed along the way: a bank manager fears IRA connexions with the large cash withdrawal; a housekeeper's innocently give-away remark over the phone . . . the best type of Dick Francis stuff given extra edge by the knowledge that it actually happened.

It made you wish they had got away with it. But then, weren't they rich already and only in it for "the crack"—the fun of it. I cannot believe that in reality they took their disappointment with such good humour, nor could the police *have been satisfied with such* laughably light fines. But by this time it was all a delightful fable and it would have been too bad if someone had got hurt. As a drama documentary it might mend a few of the fences damaged by *Death of a Princess*. Unless, that is, the Irish Ambassador boycotts Ascot as a result.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

ENON to mount 'Hoffman' and 'Oedipus Rex'

New productions of Offenbach's *The Tales of Hoffman*, celebrating the composer's centenary this year, and of Stravinsky's *Oedipus Rex* will be presented by English National Opera North during the 1980-81 season. *Hoffman* will be produced by Anthony Besch and designed by John Stoddart, with Norman Bailey in the baritone roles, the Australia soprano Joan Carden making her British debut as the four heroines and David Hillman in the title role. Patrick Libby is producing *Oedipus*, with Robert Ferguson in the title role and David Lloyd-Jones conducting.

Tennis

Miss Wade uses up her capital to German profit

From Rex Bellamy
Berlin, May 22

Britain were beaten by West Germany in the women's world tennis championship for the Federation Cup here today. Bettina Bunge, who is only 16 years old, was so resilient and sound that she reduced Susan Barker to frustration, dejection, and a 6—2, 6—0 defeat that took only 53 minutes. But it took Sylvia Hanika two hours to win 4—6, 6—1, 7—5 against Virginia Wade, more than 14 years her senior. That third set was tremulously exciting.

Miss Wade was a break up at 4—1, came within a point of leading 5—2 on her own service, had five break points for 5—3, and at 5—4 had a match point which Miss Hanika saved with a backhand volley. So Miss Wade certainly had her chances. In her long career she has, perhaps, given too much emotional and physical energy battling through such crises as these. If the memory is reliable, it was Lord Moran who once wrote of soldiers that a man's courage was his capital—and he was always spending. In terms of competitive sport that is equally true of tennis players and, for that matter, sportsmen and women of all kinds.

Since this event first attracted heavy sponsorship—and, consequently, the active interest of all the leading players instead of merely some of them—the United States have beaten Australia in four consecutive finals. With Tracey Austin and Christine Lloyd in action (on the clay courts that bring out the best in them) that should happen again this week. Australia had a nasty shock today when Dianne Fromholtz, who has been taking penicillin for influenza-type throat trouble, played a listless match and was beaten 6—2, 6—3 by Lena Sandin of Sweden, who is only 18. Thanks to Wendy Turnbull and a doubles success Australia won anyway, but soon Miss Fromholtz will be at her fittest and best. In the semi-final round the pairings will be the United States or the Soviet Union versus Czechoslovakia or Romania, and West Germany against Australia.

The United States and the Soviet Union? Yes, that is to happen tomorrow. In the context of Afghanistan and the Olympics it will be an unusually interesting clash. Not that the Soviet Union stand much of a chance. They have already been taken to a deciding doubles by Korea and Italy in turn and Italy came within eight points of beating them. But the political background is loaded with debating points. Perhaps the most puzzling is that the Soviet Union are competing here whereas South Africa are barred. The short answer is that the South African issue serves the conscience of the International Tennis Federation. The case of the Soviet Union and the Olympics, on the other hand, can be seen as a matter of expedience for the ITF. Conscious that many governments finance and control national Olympic committees—and sport generally—the ITF are lobbying for the restoration of tennis to the Olympic programme. The worth of such an ambition is as questionable as their motives behind it.

Only eleven players have represented Britain in 18 Federation Cup competitions. It would be healthy if there were obvious challengers to Miss Wade, who has probably had enough of the heat and dust of battle in such international team events as this, and Miss Barker whose competitive will seems—on today's evidence—to need the stimulus that could be borne from an awareness that she is fighting for her place. Dressed in tangerine, Miss Barker today looked prettily ineffective. She played plenty of good shots but could not string them together consistently and was firmly outclassed by a gifted teenager who has German parents but was born in Switzerland, brought up in Peru and lives in Florida.

Miss Hanika, a left-hander commands such a variety of spins that her game is always difficult for an opponent to read. Today she and Miss Wade both played well except for a tendency—more marked in Miss Hanika—to hit the ball back to the opponent as if still engaged in the warm-up. The second set was a little closer than the score suggests. But Miss Wade was worried about a thigh muscle and was briefly attended by a physiotherapist and a doctor. In the third set she did not seem inhibited and was going so well that the injury receded, as it were, into the back of her mind. The finish was a thrilling cliff-hanger. Miss Wade did come within a point of leading 5—2 but later had to fight back from 4—all and love—30. At 5—all and deuce, Miss Hanika broke service with a winner on each flank in turn and then held her service to love for the match. It was a pity either player had to lose such a bonny scrap.

QUARTER FINAL ROUND: Australia beat Sweden, 2—1; West Germany beat Britain 2—0 (Bettina Bunge beat Susan Barker 6—2, 6—0; Sylvia Hanika beat Virginia Wade 4—6, 6—1, 7—5. Doubles to be played).

Tulasne makes another stand before going out

Rome, May 22.—Thierry Tulasne, the 16-year-old French junior who yesterday defeated holder Vitas Gerulaitis, went out of the Italian tennis championships today after cruising through the first set of his third round match against Tomas Smid.

The youngster from Tours, who is ranked 334th in the world, tired and was beaten 1—6, 7—5, 6—1 by his 24-year-old opponent from Czechoslovakia.

At two games up in the second set everything started to go wrong for Tulasne. Smid, a Davis Cup veteran who is ranked 31st in the world, took control. "After playing well in the first set and taking all my chances I began to feel tired," Tulasne said. "The third set went very badly. Smid is stronger than Gerulaitis and he was playing well. I'm disappointed naturally but even more tired."

Eddie Dibbs, the fourth seed, withdrew after pulling a muscle in his match against Yannick Noah from France. The 20-year-old African born Noah was leading 6—0, 1—0.

Guillermo Vilas, the top seed, reached the quarter-finals by beating Hank Pfister of the United States, 6—4, 7—5.

MEN'S SINGLES: Third round: R. Ramirez (Mexico) beat J. Luis Clerc (Argentina) 7—6, 3—6, 7—6; E. Teltscher (US) beat P. McNamara (US) 7—6, 6—3; Y. Noah (France) beat E. Dibbs (US) 6—0, 1—0 (Dibbs retired); M. Orantes (Spain) beat A. Gomez (Ecuador) 1—6, 6—3, 7—5; T. Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat T. Tulasne (France) 1—6, 7—5, 6—1; G. Vilas (Argentina) beat H. Pfister (US) 6—4, 7—5; I. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat B. Gottfried (US) 6—4, 6—4; C. Barazzutti (Italy) beat H. Gildemeister (Chile) 4—6, 6—4, 6—3. Men's doubles second round: Edmondson and Warwick (Australia) beat Dalmartino and Mazzocchi (Italy) 6—1, 6—1; Noah and Portes (France) beat Drewett and Maher (Australia) 6—4, 7—5; Taroczy (Hungary) and Teltscher (US) beat Ball and Case (Australia) 6—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Drysdale's Davis Cup hopes dashed by broken finger

Robin Drysdale, the British international, who was in contention for a place in the Davis Cup team which meets Romania in Bristol next month, had his hopes dashed yesterday when an X-ray revealed a broken middle finger on his right hand.

Drysdale, the 29-year-old national number six, should have contested a mens' singles quarter final round tie with Dave Schneider of South Africa, in the Pernot Trophy Masters tournament at Bournemouth. But after getting the specialist's report he was forced to scratch, leaving Schneider to meet John Feaver, another candidate for recall to the international side, in today's semi final round.

Drysdale will be out of action for at least three weeks. "But that is only a minimum and it could mean I have to miss Wimbledon", said the disappointed Essex player. Paul Hutchins, the British team manager, who had been watching Drysdale and other possibles for his side, said: "This is very bad luck. He was running into form both in singles and doubles and I honestly felt Robin was capable of winning the tournament this week".

Drysdale's injury could also prove costly for the 25-year-old Feaver, for together this season they have formed one of the country's more reliable doubles partnerships and were well in the running to replace the disbanded Mark Cox-David Lloyd combination. Feaver defeated John Whiteford of Sussex, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1, while Jonathan Smith, the 25-year-old Exeter player, enhanced his Davis Cup chances with a 5—7, 6—3, 6—2 victory against Charlie Fancutt, the third seed from Australia. Smith now meets the second favourite, Deon Joubert of South Africa.

MEN'S SINGLES: quarter final round: D. Joubert (South Africa) beat W. Hampson (Australia), 6—2, 6—1; D. Schneider (South Africa) walked over R. Drysdale (Essex), scratched; J. Feaver (Dorset) beat J. Whiteford (Sussex), 3—6, 6—3, 6—1; J. Smith (Devon) beat C. Fancutt (Australia), 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: quarter final round: L. Geeves (Middlesex) beat D. Freeman (Australia), 6—3, 6—5; S. Rollinson (South Africa) beat J. Walker (Australia), 6—0, 7—6; C. Jexell (Sweden) beat K. Pratt (Australia), 6—0, 6—5; K. Gulley (Australia) beat J. Mundel (South Africa), 6—2, 7—6.

Cricket

Willis moves advantage the way of Warwick

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

WORCESTER: *Worcestershire, with eight wickets in hand, need 173 to beat Warwickshire.*

What was meant to be a warm and sunny day at Worcester yesterday turned out, instead, to be cold and damp, and dark enough for bad light to claim two and a half hours of play. The match, therefore, between Worcestershire and Warwickshire, to decide which of them goes into the draw for the quarter-final round of the Benson and Hedges Cup, will have to be continued today. In repl yto Warwickshire's 227 for nine, Worcestershire, after 21 overs, are 55 for two.

So what advantage there is lies with Warwickshire. Worcestershire have lost the prolific Turner, for one thing, and also Ormrod. In as fast a spell as I have seen him bowl for some while, Willis had Turner caught at the wicket. This was a fine ball that "took off" from not much short of a length: a little bit of the old Willis, in fact. The match is not quite over yet, but Worcestershire seldom win when Turner makes nought.

The cathedral clock was still chiming eleven when Amiss hit the first two fours of the day, through the covers off Alleyne. By three o'clock, though, only 24 overs had been bowled, not so much because it had been wet as dark. Warwickshire by then were 75 for two, Amiss and Lloyd having both been leg before. The odds are shortening, I think, on Amiss getting back into the England side, while lengthening, perhaps, on Woolmer doing so.

For leading them out of the murkiest part of the day and on towards a useful total, Warwickshire were indebted to Smith and Claughton who added 97 for the third wicket. Smith is a big man with a hearty backlift. The bat would have to come down a long way to stop a fast yorker; but yesterday he made some powerful hits off the front foot, mostly cover drives and lofted pulls.

Claughton, an Oxford blue for the last four years, is making a niche for himself at number four. He is also a splendid fielder. Having scored a hundred in his first match for Oxford he got another in his third championship match for Warwickshire. With some quick and enterprising running, he and Smith had got Worcestershire themselves on the run when their understandings failed. That was at 147 in the 39th over. Smith stayed on until the 47th over, when he hooked Younis to long leg, whereafter Humpage, Ferreira, Willis and Small swished quite effectively.

Alleyne is an enthusiastic, spring-heeled, unpredictable Barbadian. He was Worcestershire's liveliest fielder but they are not an especially lively fielding side. Inchmore keeps plugging away and Younis is finding himself bowling, left arm and at a gentle pace, more than he did for Surrey. In the last over of Warwickshire's innings Gifford, on the long-on boundary, held a remarkable catch; he looked to be signalling a six when, like a conjuror, he produced the ball in his left hand.

WARWICKSHIRE
D. L. Amiss, l-b-w, b Pridgeon .. 10
K. D. Smith, c Alleyne, b Younis 84
T. A. Lloyd, l-b-w, b Inchmore .. 12
J. A. Claughton, run out .. 37
P. R. Oliver, c Humphries, b Alleyne .. 3
G. W. Humpage, b Inchmore .. 23
A. M. Ferreira, b Inchmore .. 13
†C. Maynard, c Humphries, b Alleyne .. 1
G. C. Small, not out .. 8
*R. G. D. Willis, c Gifford, b Inchmore .. 4
D. R. Doshi, not out .. 0
Extras (b 2, lb 16, w 4, nb 4) 26
Total (9 wkts, 55 overs) .. 227

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—16, 2—30, 3—147, 4—161, 5—183, 6—205, 7—213, 8—214, 9—223.

BOWLING: Alleyne, 11—1—38—2; Inchmore, 11—2—31—4; Pridgeon, 11—0—48—1; Gifford, 11—8—39—0; Younis, 11—0—35—1.

WORCESTERSHIRE
G. M. Turner, c Maynard, b Willis .. 0
J. A. Ormrod, b Ferreira .. 4
P. A. Neale, not out .. 14
E. J. O. Hemsley, not out .. 20
Extras (l-b 6, w 5, n-b 6) .. 17
Total (21 overs) .. 55

Younis Ahmed, D. N. Patel, D. J. Humphries, J. D. Inchmore, *N. Gifford, H. Alleyne and A. P. Pridgeon to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—14.

Umpires: C. S. Cook and R. Palmer.

Tribute to Walsh

The Leicestershire County Cricket Club secretary-manager Michael Turner yesterday paid tribute to Jack Walsh whose death has been announced in Australia. Turner said of the Australian-born Walsh, who played for Leicestershire in the 1940's and 50's, "he was a real wizard of spin with his left arm chinamen and googlies."

Walsh took 1,190 first class wickets, including 174 in 1948. He took 100 wickets in a season seven times and completed the cricketer's double of 100 wickets and 1,000 runs in the 1952 season.

Today's cricket

OTHER MATCH (one day, 10.30 to 6.30).
CHELMSFORD: Essex v West Indians.
BENSON AND HEDGES CUP (11.0 55 overs).
DERBY: Derbyshire v Leicestershire.
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Sussex.
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Warwickshire.
SECOND XI COMPETITION
NORBURY: Surrey II v Middlesex II.
NUNEATON: Warwickshire II v Leicestershire II.

West Indians suffer first defeat of tour

CHELMSFORD: Essex beat the West Indies by five wicekts.

The West Indians suffered the first defeat of their tour when they went down in a 50-over match here today. The tourists were bowled out for 149 in 45.2 overs to pave the way for a match-winning partnership, involving the former England captain, Denness, and the Essex captain, Fletcher.

They put on 98 in only 19 overs with Denness, having spent 22 overs compiling his first 19 runs, gting on to hit 63 before being bowled by Marshall. Fletcher made 48 before being dismissed by Holding. But it was the medium pace bowler, Pont, who collected the man of the match award. He was brought on for the eighth over with the total on 20, after the West Indians had been asked to bat, and trapped Greenidge leg before with his second delivery. He bowled Richards with his fifth.

Kallicharran was unperturbed by the early disasters and soon pierced the field with a couple of fine drives off Pont. With the total on 60, in the 18th over, Pont struck again. This time he sent back Kallicharran, stumped by Smith. Haynes found a reliable partner in Lloyd, and they sent up the 100 in the 27th over. Eight runs later Haynes's fine effort was ended when, thrying to pull East over midwicket, he only succeeded *in skiing a catch to Gooch.*

The tourists' last hopes of a formidable total disappeared in the first over after lunch with the departure of Lloyd. He had failed to add to his interval score when he was caught behind by Smith while driving at Gooch.

Pont ended with four for 36 from 11 overs and Lever, with two for 10, and East (two for 24) gave him admirable support.

WEST INDIANS
C. G. Greenidge, l-b-w, b Pont .. 12
D. L. Haynes, c Gooch, b East .. 45
I. V. A. Richards, b Pont .. 0
C. L. King, b Lever .. 0
A. I. Kallicharran, st Smith, b Pont .. 20
*C. H. Lloyd, c Smith, b Gooch .. 30
†D. A. Murray, b Pont .. 18
D. Parry, run out .. 7
M. D. Marshall, not out .. 10
J. Garner, l-b-w, b East .. 1
M. A. Holding, b Lever .. 1
Extras (l-b 5, w 7, n-b 2) .. 14
Total .. 149

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—20, 2—20, 3—21, 4—60, 5—108, 6—119, 7—134, 8—139, 9—148, 10—149.

BOWLING: Lever, 7.2—1—10—2; Sainsbury, 10—0—37—0; Pont, 9—3—36—4; Gooch, 10—1—28—1; East, 9—0—24—2.

ESSEX
G. A. Gooch, l-b-w, b Marshall 13
M. H. Denness, b Marshall .. 63
K. S. McEwan, b Garner .. 3
*K. W. R. Fletcher, c Murray, b Holding .. 48
B. R. Hardie, c King, b Holding 11
M. S. A. McEvoy, not out .. 0
K. R. Pont, not out .. 4
Extras (l-b 7, n-b 4) .. 11
Total (5 wkts, 44.1 overs) 153

R. E. East, †N. Smith, J. K. Lever and G. E. Sainsbury did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—87, 3—123, 4—142, 5—145.

BOWLING: Holding, 9—2—25—2; Marshall, 10—3—15—2; Garner, 7—3—7—1; King, 10—0—49—0; Parry, 7—0—31—0; Richards, 5.1—0—24—0.

Umpires: J. G. Langridge and K. E. Palmer.

Don't look back: Lloyd is caught at the wicket by Smith, another victim for Po

Glamorgan have no commanding batsman

It was another chilly, gloomy day. Glamorgan scored 185 for nine, and must have felt that they should have done better after a good start to the innings. They were 102 for two in the thirty-fourth over, and then Javed Miandad, who looked in prime form, was caught at the wicket, just before lunch.

Nobody else played the major innings which was needed for a commanding total. Francis looked as if he might, and indeed batted well. It took an excellent running catch at deep mid-off to end him. Featherstone was another who made a promising but unfulfilled start, and Nash threatened a fierce assault until he was caught, just within the leg boundary.

Sussex held some good catches—perhaps the best was that which took Eifion Jones at slip—but also dropped one or two, and their throwing to the wicket was variable. The pitch was not quite straightforward: the bounce on the ball was uneven.

GLAMORGAN
A. Jones, c Graves, b Wells .. 20
J. A. Hopkins, b Imran .. 2
D. A. Francis, c Spencer, b Phillipson .. 48
Javed Miandad, c Long, b Waller .. 35
N. G. Featherstone, l-b-w, b Phillipson .. 16
G. C. Holmes, c Wessels, b Arnold .. 20
*M. A. Nash, c Wessels, b Phillipson .. 13
†E. W. Jones, c Waller, b Arnold .. 1
A. E. Cordle, c Parker, b Arnold .. 8
E. A. Moseley, not out .. 3
A. A. Jones, not out .. 2
Extras (l-b 6, w 6) .. 12
Total (9 wkts, 55 overs) .. 185

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—35, 3—102, 4—127, 5—134, 6—154, 7—162, 8—173, 9—173.

BOWLING: Imran Khan, 11—2—28—1; Arnold, 11—3—22—3; Wells, 11—[illegible]; Spencer, 11—2—33—0; Phillipson, 11—0—38—3; Waller, 7—0—28—1.

SUSSEX
K. C. Wessels, l-b-w, b Nash 15
G. D. Mendis, not out 51
P. W. G. Parker, b Cordle 44
Imran Khan, not out .. 12
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, w 6, n-b 1) .. 20
Total (2 wkts, 41 overs) .. 148

P. J. Graves, C. P. Phillipson, C. M. Wells, *A. Long, G. G. Arnold, J. Spencer and C. E. Waller to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—31, 2—131.

Umpires: R. S. Herman and P. B. Wight.

An academic exercise fluently accomplished

By Alan Ross

LORD'S: *Middlesex (2 pts) beat Kent by 80 runs.*

Middlesex, having been put in and given a nine-wicket hiding by the West Indians here at Lord's the day before, were put *in again* yesterday by Kent in the last round of the group D Benson and Hedges Cup. This time they fared rather better, reaching 213 for 8, and then never letting Kent get within striking distance of the four runs an over needed. Kent lost half their wickets for 80, of which Eavare, suspect in some quarters against fast bowling, made over half and made them well. They were all out in late sunshine for 133.

In a sense the match was purely an academic exercise, since *Middlesex head their group, come what may, and Kent are out of it.* But some pride is involved and for most of their innings Middlesex batted fluently. Brearley and Radley played the Kent quicker bowlers without discomfort, taking the score from 28 to 99 before Radley hit Asif's first hard back at him.

Brearley who, I had come to believe, would nowadays wear his helmet even for beach cricket, was so confused by Underwood that he took it off. Underwood, whose 1 lovers cost only 22, got lift and turn from a spot on the line of the leg stump and deserved more than his solitary wicket. Brearely was caught off a slog to square leg on the verge of lunch, having made 47 out of 108.

On a coolish afternoon Barlow seemed in good fettle, hitting Asif pwerfully to leg and through the covers. He was dropped at cover when he was 16 and then holed out in full flight on the square leg boundary. Gatting, never quite timing it as he can, hit over a ball of full length from Underwood and was bowled. Edmonds hit a six before leaving to a catch by Underwood, who had to run like a lamplighter to get anywhere near him. Van der Bijl enlivened the closing minutes by taking 16 off an over from Shepherd, skimming blows made firm-footed with a ferocious swing of the bat. Asif bowling at brisk medium pace with only two men close enough to stop the single, picked up five wickets for 42.

Van der Bijl, looking from the back disconcertingly like Lord Longford, and Daniel must be the heaviest player ever to open the bowling for a county and they take an age over it. However they gave away only 11 runs in nine overs, mostly by pitching just short of a length and Kent struggled thereafter. Rowe went to a good catch at the wicket off Van der Bijl but Tarvare batted agreeably for over an hour without ever looking in trouble.

Johnson, so promising an all-rounder a decade ago, went at 55, and then Tavare himself, trying to force Gatting to leg, was bowled. That was about the end of Kent, who now lost three wickets for two in two overs.

MIDDLESEX
M. J. Smith, c Rowe, b Shepherd 17
*J. M. Brearley, c Johnson, b Asif 47
C. T. Radley, c and b Asif .. 37
G. D. Barlow, c Tavare, b Asif .. 20
M. W. Gatting, b Underwood .. 16
†I. J. Gould, c Rowe, b Asif .. 5
P. H. Edmonds, c Underwood, b Asif .. 9
J. E. Emburey, not out .. 17
V. A. P. van der Bijl, run out .. 29
Extras (l-b 14, w 2) .. 16
Total (8 wkts, 55 overs) .. 213

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—28, 2—99, 3—104, 4—138, 5—149, 6—153, 7—165, 8—213.

W. W. Daniel and M. W. W. Selvey did not bat.

BOWLING: Dilley, 11—2—42—0; Shepherd, 11—2—46—1; Jarvis, 6—0—19—0; Underwood, 11—2—22—1; Johnson, 5—0—26—0; Asif, 11—0—42—5.

KENT
G. W. Johnston, c Radley, b Emburey .. 15
C. J. C. Rowe, c Gould, b van der Bijl .. 1
C. J. Tavaré, b Gatting .. 44
C. S. Cowdrey, c and b Gatting 10
*A. G. E. Ealham, run out .. 0
Asif Iqbal, l-b-w, b Emburey .. 31
†A. P. E. Knott, c Gould, b Gatting .. 13
J. N. Shepherd, c Edmonds, b Daniel .. 3
G. R. Dilley, b Daniel .. 3
D. L. Underwood, not out .. 0
K. B. S. Jarvis, b Emburey .. 1
Extras (b 2, l-b 8, w 1, n-b 1) 12
Total (46.5 overs) .. 133

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—55, 3—72, 4—74, 5—80, 6—105, 7—127, 8—127, 9—131, 10—133.

BOWLING: van der Bijl, 7—3—10—1; Daniel, 8—1—17—2; Selvey, 6—1—14—0; Emburey, 9.5—1—35—3; Edmonds, 11—1—38—0; Gatting, 7—0—19—3.

Umpires: R. Julian and C. T. Spencer.

Cairns inspires Minor Counties' triu

The Minor Counties sent out for champagne after beating Gloucestershire by three runs off the last ball at Chippenham yesterday. It was their first win in the Benson and Hedges Cup and they never lost the initiative.

Lance Cairns, a New Zealand Test player, who now plays for Durham, steered them to their highest score, 212 for eight, with three sixes and five fours in his 54. Then he took the valuable wicket of Mike Procter for 45: Peter Johnson emerged from the shadow of the plane tree on the deep square leg boundary to hold the second of his three catches.

At the start of the final over, Gloucestershire needed 12 to win. David Surridge was run out without scoring and Philip Bainbridge came out although he had broken the index finger of his left hand in dropping a catch offered by Cairns when on five. He scored two but had his off stump uprooted off the last ball by Brian Collins, of Hertfordshire. The gold award went to Cairns.

Bradford

Yorkshire lost to Northamptonshire by only two runs in the Benson and Hedges cup after an uncommonly fluctuating match. Sent in by Yorkshire, Northamptonshire scored consistently to reach 205 for eight (55 overs). Richard Williams was the mainstay of the innings wich a faultless 83 (a six and 11 fours) and he received the gold award from Cyril Washbrook.

Graham Stevenson, with three for 13 in his 11 overs, was the most effective Yorkshire bowler. After Yorkshire had lost Boycott (without scoring) at two, Richard Lumb was the backbone of the innings until he was eighth out at 193 for 90 (including seven fours). Steady Northamptonshire bowling, however, had left Yorkshire with too big a task and, needing 10 runs to win from the they fell two short.

Manchester

Lancashire cruised i eight of the Benson Cup, toppling their maximum points, aft win over Scotland at C yesterday.

David Lloyd equall score in the competio cashire with 113 and for 23 with his left ar was the obvious choi man of the match awar ser 214 to win, cause lems although a late sw 44 from Dallas Moir two sixes, enabled the 152 for eight, their h in the tournament.

Bournemouth

Hampshire and So only the prize money as both had failed to the last eight. In the e set won by 55 runs.

Gower brings a little colour to a grey day

By Gerald Richmond

DERBY: Leicestershire have scored 112 for four from 32 overs.

Rain interrupted the Benson and Hedges Cup match at Derby yesterday, prolonging an occasion which was already of little significance as Derbyshire and Leicestershire have failed to reach the quarter final stage.

The County Ground, a bleak and vast expanse, was at its least hospitable for Leicestershire, who having won the toss, struggled before recovering.

There were, however, two factors to encourage England as Gower batted fluently and Hendrick, who has undergone a shoulder operation since his early return from Australia, made his first appearance of the season.

Derbyshire's bowling has been thin in Hendrick's absence, but although seldom touching his full pace, he immediately dropped into the familiar nagging length. His partner, Tunnicliffe, felt the benefit of Hendrick's presence, bringing the ball in to bowl John Steele and dismiss Dudleston leg before.

When Hendrick had Boon caught at the wicket Leicestershire were 11 for three and in trouble until Davison and Gower profitd from the undemanding bowling of Russell and Walters with 43 runs in five overs.

The spin of Miller and David Steele brought a more sober note, but Gower still completed his first fifty in the competition in 67 minutes. Davison hit Miller for one enormous straight six before he checked his shot against Steele and lobbed an easy catch into the covers. Then the rain that set in before lunch forced play to be abandoned for the day.

LEICESTER
B. Dudleston, l-b-w b Tunnicliffe .. 3
J. F. Steele, b Tunnicliffe .. 1
T. J. Boon, c Taylor, b Hendrick 1
D. I. Gower, not out .. 61
*B. F. Davison, c Kirsten, b Steele 24
†R. W. Tolchard, not out .. 10
Extras (l-b 5, w 2, n-b 5) .. 12
Total (4 wkts, 32 overs) .. 112

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—5, 3—11, 4—60.

DERBYSHIRE: J. G. Wright, A. J. Borrington, P. N. Kirsten, D. S. Steele, K. J. Barnett, *G. Miller, J. Walters, †R. W. Taylor, C. J. Tunnicliffe, P. E. Russel, M. Hendrick.

Umpires: D. O. Oslear and B. J. Meyer.

Group D

	P	W	L	Pts
Middlesex	4	4	0	8
Surrey	4	3	1	6
Somerset	4	2	2	4
Kent	4	1	3	2
Hants	4	0	4	0

Middlesex and Surrey qualify for quarter-final round.

M Counties v Gloucs

AT CHIPPENHAM
MINOR COUNTIES
J. S. Johnson, c Graveney, b Surridge .. 28
J. G. Tolchard, st A. Stovold, b Graveney .. 35
Timur Mohammed, c Sadiq, b Surridge .. 20
*D. Bailey, c Sadiq, b Partridge 23
B. L. Cairns, b Procter .. 54
P. D. Johnson, run out .. 4
S. Greensword, not out .. 22
†F. E. Collyer, c A. Stovold, b Wilkins .. 13
B. G. Collins, b Wilkins .. 0
A. W. Allin, not out .. 3
Extras (l-b 13, w 2, n-b 1) 16
Total (8 wkts, 55 overs) 212

D. Yeabsley did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—45, 2—80, 3—97, 4—123, 5—149, 6—183, 7—206, 8—209.

BOWLING: Wilkins, 11—2—35—2; Procter, 11—4—38—1; Surridge, 11—1—32—2; Bainbridge, 7—0—31—0; Partridge, 10—0—49—1; Graveney, 4—1—17—1; Broad, 1—0—3—0.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE
C. B. Broad, c Cairns, b Yeabsley 7
Sadiq Mohammad, c P. D. Johnson, b Yeabsley .. 42
Zaheer Abbas, c Collyer, b Collins 26
*M. J. Procter, c P. D. Johnson, b Cairns .. 45
†A. W. Stovold, c P. D. Johnson, b Allin .. 18
M. W. Stovold, c Tolchard, b Allin 3
D. A. Graveney, c and b Allin .. 2
M. D. Partridge, not out .. 20
A. H. Wilkins, l-b-w, b Cairns .. 27
D. Surridge, run out .. 0
P. Bainbridge, b Collins .. 3
Extras (b 1, l-b 12, w 3) .. 16
Total (55 overs) .. 209

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—44, 2—60, 3—129, 4—136, 5—144, 6—151, 7—151, 8—202, 9—208, 10—209.

BOWLING: Collins, 11—0—38—2; Cairns, 11—0—35—2; Greensword, 11—2—32—0; Yeabsley, 11—0—48—2; Allin, 10—1—37—3; Bailey, 1—0—6—0.

Umpires: W. E. Alley and A. G. T. Whitehead.

Lancs v Scotland

AT MANCHESTER
LANCASHIRE
A. Kennedy, c and b Johnston .. 38
D. Lloyd, run out .. 113
J. Abrahams, b Johnston .. 0
*F. C. Hayes, not out .. 43
B. W. Reidy, not out .. 12
Extras (b 3, lb 3, w 1) .. 7
Total (3 wkts, 55 overs) .. 213

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—121, 2—125, 3—176.

I. Cockbain, J. Simmons, D. P. Hughes, †C. J. Scott, M. F. Malone and W. Hogg did not bat.

BOWLING: Smith, 5—1—9—0; Clark, 7—0—32—0; Donald, 7—0—25—0; Black, 4—0—17—0; Moir, 10—0—54—0; Goddard, 11—1—26—0; Johnston, 11—0—43—2.

SCOTLAND
T. B. Racionzer, b Hughes .. 30
W. A. Donald, c Cockbain, b Hughes .. 4
R. G. Swan, c Scott, b Simmons 2
R. K. Kunaran, c Malone, b Hughes .. 5
N. G. Johnson, st Scott, b Lloyd 17
I. M. Black, c Malone, b Lloyd 28
D. M. Moir, b Hogg .. 44
G. F. Goddard, c Kennedy, b Lloyd .. 5
H. K. More, not out .. 1
J. Clark, not out .. 3
Extras (b 5, l-b 9, w 1) .. 15
Total (8 wkts, 55 overs) .. 152

G. M. Smith did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—38, 2—39, 3—43, 4—59, 5—94, 6—98, 7—139, 8—149.

BOWLING: Hogg, 11—1—45—1; Malone, 11—6—24—0; Simmons, 11—4—26—1; Hughes, 11—3—19—3; Lloyd, 11—4—23—3.

Umpires. R. Aspinall and H. D. Bird.

Yorkshire v Nor

AT BRADFOR
NORTHAMPTONSHI
G. Cook, c Lumb, b Sa
W. Larkins, c Sidebotto
R. G. Williams, c Athey,
A. J. Lamb, b Cooper
P. Willey, c Bairstow, bottom
T. J. Yardley, b Old
*P. J. Watts, c Bai Stevenson
†G. Sharp, c Bairstow, Old
Sarfraz Nawaz, not out
T. M. Lamb, b Stevenso
Extras (b 5, l-b 3,
Total (9 wkts, 55
FALL OF WICKETS:
3—148, 4—149, 5—
7—203, 8—203, 9—20
B. J. Griffiths did no
BOWLING: Old, 1
Stevenson, 11—4—13—
11—0—49—1; Boycott,
Cooper, 11—0—34—2;
1—12—1.
G. Boycott, c Sharp, b
R. G. Lumb, c Watts, b
C. W. J. Athey, run out
K. Sharp, b Watts
*J. H. Hampshire, c an
†D. L. Bairstow, c W Griffiths
C. M. Old, c A. J. Lamb Lamb
G. B. Stevenson, b Sar
A. Sidebottom, not out
H. P. Cooper, not out
Extras (l-b 9, w 1)
Total (8 wkts, 55
A. Ramage did not ba
FALL OF WICKETS:
3—65, 4—86, 5—134,
179, 8—193.
BOWLING: Sarfraz,
Griffiths, 11—0—45—0;
9—3—37—1; Larkins,
Willey, 11—0—29—0;
20—2.
Umpires: J. van Gelov
Spencer.

Hants v Somers

AT BOURNEMO
SOMERSE
*B. C. Rose, b Malone
S. M. Gavaskar, b Ste
P. W. Denning, b Stev
I. T. Botham, b Sout
V. J. Marks, not out
†D. J. S. Taylor, c
Cowley
G. I. Burgess, c Ste
Cowley
D. Breakwell, l-b-w, b J
K. F. Jennings, b Stev
C. H. Dredge, b Steven
H. R. Moseley, b Malo
Extras (b 9, l-b
Total
FALL OF WICKETS:
3—25, 4—75, 5—140,
159, 8—179, 9—195.
BOWLING: Malone,
—2; Stevenson,
5—0—14—0; Jesty,
Southern, 9—1—38—
10—2—32—
HAMPSHI
N. G. Cowley, l-b-w, b
M. C. J. Nicholas, c Moseley
C. L. Smith, run out
T. E. Jesty, c Taylor, b
D. R. Turner, c and b
*N. E. J. Pocock, b D
M. N. S. Taylor, c Bo mings
†G. R. Stephenson, run
J. W. Southern, b Dred
K. Stevenson, not out
S. J. Malone, c Gavask
Extras (b 1, l-b 9, w
Total (49.3 overs)
FALL OF WICKETS:
3—19, 4—60, 5—66,
8—156, 9—149, 10—
BOWLING: Moseley,
Dredge, 7.3—0—10—4;
1—37—0; Marks,
Breakwell, 6—0—26—
6—1—14—1.
Umpires W. L. Bud
Constant.

Yachting

Record entry for Tomatin Trophy series

By a Special Correspondent

The excellence of the racing in Scottish waters for the top classes of yacht IOR ratings has attracted a record 151 entries for the Clyde Cruising Club's Tomatin Trophy series, named after the sponsore who distill five million gallons a year of *malt whisky from the* highest distillery in Scotland.

The pipe-opener for the week's racing was the start from Inverkip yesterday of 14 mini-tonners racing not only in their Scottish championship but for selection for the world championship of the mini-ton class to be sailed on the Forth in August.

Last night the rest of the fleet sarted from Gourock and Bangor in Northern Ireland in races to Campbeltown. From there they will be given middle-distance events to the fishing village of Tarbert in Loch Fyne where the Tomatin series continues round Olympic courses for three days.

Silver Apple of the Moon, from Cork, and Vanquero II, from Ulster, will race against such local champions as Ian Fyfe, of Fort William, in his Peterson 43 Bubblegum in IOR Division A. Division B includes last year's winner of the Tomatin trophy, the Shamrock half-tonner Jonathan Livingston Vulture of J. W. B. Anderson.

Golf

Student gives a lesson in putting

Diane Park, a university student, gave the performance of a star pupil in the English women's amateur golf championship at Aldeburgh yesterday. Her putting performance was worthy of a diplomat as she sank putts from all angles to knock out a Curtis Cup team member, Lynda Moore and the Staffordshire title holder, Ann Booth, to reach the quarter-final round.

The 20-year-old from Cheltenham, who is studying engineering at Bath University, now seems certain to be included in the England side being selected this weekend for the European junior championships.

Miss Park, whose next opponent, Beverley New, is also a likely candidate, was a reserve for the senior England side last year.

Miss Park holed putts of 20 feet for a birdie and an eagle at the second and third respectively and was five up after reaching the turn in one under par. The former Gloucestershire champion suffered a hiccup or two on the way home, but finished the match with anoter long putt at the 15th.

Her only previous appearance in the championship was in 1977 when she gained the notable scalp of another Curtis Cup international, Julia Greenhalgh. That year she was beaten in the next round, but today Miss Park continued her phenomenial putting in the second. She came back from two down with four to play to beat Mrs Booth with yet another 20 foot putt—at the first extra hole. Mrs Booth had earlier in the week led the qualifiers after 36 holes of medal play.

Carole Caldwell, the other Curtis Cup team member involved, reached the last eight with a convincing five and four victory over the former British champion, Angela Uzielli. Also through is Angela Bonallack, twic a winner, who now meets an England international, Julie Walter.

After a day of surprises only two of the four seeded players are left in the Welsh women's championship at Tenby. In the champion, Vicki Rawlings will play her 15-year-old sister, Mandy, the Welsh girl champion. Audrey Briggs, attempting to win the title for the fifth time, takes on a 17-year-old Brecon bank clerk, Jill Lapthorne. The final is over 18 holes in the afternoon.

The first seed to be eliminated was the Curtis Cup player Tegwen Thomas, who went down on the last green to a former Welsh team reserve, Anne Sheldon, a 31-year-old promotions executive from the Midlands.

Mrs Sheldon was steadier around the greens but later in the day was *herself eliminated* by Jill Lapthorne, who played one of the finest games of her career to triumph by five and four.

TENBY: Welsh Women's championship: Second Round: Miss V. Rawlings beat Mrs J. Baker, 7 and 6; Mrs B. Chambers beat Miss J. Richards, 2 up; Miss M. Rawlings beat Miss A. C. Thomas 6 and 4; Miss P. Whitley beat Miss S. Jump, 3 and 1; Miss F. Jones beat Mrs R. Williams, 3 and 2; Miss J. Lapthorne beat Miss F. Connor 8 and 7; Mrs A. Briggs beat Mrs C. E. Thomas, at 20th; Mrs A. Sheldon beat Mrs T. Thomas 2 holes.

CARNOUSTIE: Scottish Women's championship. First Round: Miss C. Stewart beat Mrs M. Richmond, 2 and 1; Miss A. Watson beat Miss L. Phimister, 4 and 3; Mrs A. Ferguson beat Miss P. Wright, 2 and 1; Mrs I. C. Robertson beat Miss G. Wallace, 4 and 3; Miss L. Vanreenan beat Mrs A. Gallier, at 22nd; Miss G. Stewart beat Miss J. Bald 3 and 4; Miss L. Bennett beat Mrs P. Williams, 4 and 3; Dr A. Wilson beat Miss J. Leishman, 4 and 3; Mrs W. Wooldridge beat Miss C. Reid, 3 and 2; Miss K. Hope beat Mrs M. McKerror, 1 up; Miss L. Hope beat Miss D. Thomson, 4 and 3; Miss C. Hay beat Mrs J. Rennie, 4 and 3; Miss C. Lugton beat Miss K. Lackie, 6 and 4; Miss K. Sutherland beat Mrs J. Marshall, 5 and 4; Miss F. Anderson beat Miss J. Smith, 1 up.

ALDEBURGH: English women's amateur championship First Round: Mrs A. Booth beat Miss M. Sandford, 3 and 2; Miss D. Park beat Miss L. Moore, 4 and 3; Mrs M. Fielding beat Mrs C. Balls, 1 hole; Miss B. New beat Miss S. Latham, 5 and 4; Miss S. Peters beat Miss C. Pierce, 3 and 2; Miss G. Gundy beat Mrs M. McCarthy, 4 and 3; Miss A. Brown beat Mrs R. Slark, 2 and 1; Miss B. Cooper beat Mrs M. Kerr, 3 and 2; Mrs E. Boatman beat Miss S. Taylor, 1 hole; Mrs A. Bonallack beat Mrs N. Rains, 5 and 4; Miss P. Barry beat Mrs J. Johnson, 6 and 5; Miss J. Walter beat Mrs F. Barsham, 1 hole; Mrs A. Uzielli beat Miss J. Stant, 1 hole; Mrs C. Caldwell beat Mrs M. Birtwistle, 2 and 1; Mrs P. Jackson beat Mrs W. Russell, at 21st; Miss C. Barker beat *Mrs S. Hedges, 2 and 1.*

Miss Huke returns in style at Blairgowrie

By Lewine Mair

In her first tournament round since November, Beverley Huke yesterday handed in a two under par 74 to share the lead with Jane Panter at the halfway stage of the European Championship event, sponsored by Carlsberg, at Blairgowrie. Miss Huke, who has a full-time job with the civil service in Edinburgh, last season picked up some £2,000 in holiday money from playing on the WPGA tour. Out in 39 yesterday, against the par of 37, she went to three under the card with a run of 4, 3, 3, 4, against the card of 5, 5, 4, 5.

The 16th at Blairgowrie goes under the name of Black Loch—and for many it spelt disaster. Where Miss Huke salvaged a six and Miss Panter escaped with a regulation five, there were at least two nines, one of them belonging to Julie Smith, a new recruit to the tour who contrived to finish the day with nothing more damaging than a 77.

Four under par after 15 holes, Miss Smith had hit the perfect shot off the 16th tee. On a course where all the par fives are within reach for the longer hitters, she selected a four wood for her second, only to haul her ball out of bounds in the direction of the loch.

Playing four, she let fly with her four wood for a second time—and promptly did the same thing again. With a defiant look in her eye she persisted with the same club and, at her third attempt, hit up short of the green and was down in three more for her nine.

Five times a junior England international, Miss Smith, aged 23, is the only golfer in her family, her interest in the game having been aroused when, as a 13-year-old, she would find old balls on the Batchwood municipal course opposite her home and sell them to the professional for pocket money.

Apart from Miss Huke and Miss Panter, the only other player to finish under par on a day when conditions for scoring were well night perfect was Susan Moon, of the United States. Jennie Lee Smith and Dale Reid are poised on 76 with Cathy Panton, a local heroine, only one shot further back. Miss Panton is swinging very much more easily than has been the case ove rthe last few weeks: she has just had a slipped-disc returned to its proper place.

LEADING SCORES: 74: B. Huke, J. Panter; 75: S. Moon (US); 76: J. Lee Smith, D. Reid, C. Trew; 77: A. Middleton, C. Sharp, J. Smith, K. Ehrnlund (Swe), C. Panton; 78: S. Peterson (US), L. Dwyer (SA), M. Slavert, D. Hastings, V. Marvin, J. Smurthwaite, M. Walker.

Time a Briton elbowec Ballesteros aside

By Peter Ryde

Let us set Severiano Ballesteros on one side for the moment. Anyone who can beat the world's best as he has done in the past 12 months can, of course, win the PGA golf championship which begins today under the auspices of the Sun Alliance Insurance Group at Royal St George's. But no one can win every time and it is time, now that the sixth professional event of the season is upon us, that another British player should stand alongside Eddie Polland on the winner's list.

Ballesteros is not in top physical condition at the moment, and his thoughts may already be turning towards the next high peak, the United States Open championship which is less than three weeks away, so that I am quite prepared not to see him win here. Against that has to be set the fact that he hates to lose, especially if he gets a good start, and that he takes the obligation arising from his receipt of appearance money extremely seriously. One of the best things about his victory at Wentworth last week was that he almost alone was responsible for the size of the crowd on the final day. It will be the same this week, although the crowd: smaller. They came t pion, and he showed finish what a true ch

Barnes has probabl his full share of cred last weekend a mem occasion. He alone a Ballesteros and a round. If I do not it will have taken a of him emotionally, a be some reaction. shown signs of striki this year and I w chances high here, moderated. It wa Pinero, World Cup Ballesteros at the t finest hour when he Colgate PGA char 1977, giving a classi short game finesse.

He has shown sig ing from last year' does not yet look vincing. Dale Haye Africa, had clearly form last week aft off, but was hitting better in yesterd Another South A McNulty, joins th after a much m winter, in which h ment in the Far Ea for a time in Japar

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all

ırd-working Strachan gives eenwood food for thought

Strachan, Scotland's ressive player in the 1—0 over Wales yesterday England, his country's at Hampden Park tomor- be is capable of playing ter.

England manager Ron od was particularly 1 with the industrious ld Aberdeen midfield Wednesday night and the that Strachan styles him- the former England Alan Ball who played him in a friendly six).

ood said of Strachan. sed a busy little player ted chances for himself. did well and with a bit ould have been clear at There was a vast im- t in their application to the Irish game ".

n, currently contemplat- our-year contract with admitted, " having Willie Miller and Alex in the side helped me a ing told I was definitely England gave me a good eep. I've only watched n television and this will ce to see how good they They will have a bit of n them and there is no an play this match down n English cup final."

h England are in danger up the wooden spoon European championship Greenwood does not bothered. Despite losing Liverpool defender Phil his squad yesterday, he have won the British hip for the past two no-one's made a fuss " We haven't thought about whether we will finish bottom, but we don't intend losing any more games anyway."

He did, nevertheless, admit that a Hampton win would be " a nice basis on which to go to Italy ", before discussing the significance of Argentina's 5—1 win in Austria on Wednesday. England beat the World champions 3—1 at the start of their European tour and Mr Greenwood said, " Arbentina's performance in Austria did the lads a lot of good. It will help our confidence ".

England, who made a staggering nine changes for the Irish game at Wembley on Tuesday, are once again expected to have a much-changed side. The front pair Kevin Reeves and Alan Devonshire, who played against Ireland, did not travel to Scotland. ' They are going on the trip to Australia and this will give them a bit of a break ", said Mr Greenwood, who could make as many as another five alterations.

The championship may well be settled by the time Scotland and England meet for beforehand there is the matter of tonight's vital game between Wales and Northern Ireland at Cardiff. The Welsh may include Ian Rush who became Britain's most expensive teenager last month when Liverpool bought him for £300,0000 from Chester. Rush made his debut when be appeared as substitute for the injured Ian Walsh, who is unlikely to recover from a twisted knee in time. The 18-year-old Rush is the only other central striker left in the Welsh squad.

The Welsh manager Mike England delays naming his team until this morning so as to give Walsh, David Jones (knee) and Paul Price (broken nose) every chance to report fit. Walsh's enforced absence against the Scots unbalanced Wales on Wednesday, and Mr England must regret that earlier injuries robbed him of the services of Alan Curtis and Robbie James for the home series.

As a precaution against further losses to his squad he called up Carl Harris, the Leeds winger, who had been ommitted when England cut his original squad from 22 to 16.

The Welsh will need to improve dramatically on their performance at Hampden Park if they are to gain the victory that will earn them the championship, providing Scotland do not beat England by a large margin. If Ireland win they are certain to take the title outright. They have no problems physically or mentally.

Their manager Billy Bingham said, " We have a few minor knocks but nothing serious and the 1—1 draw at Wembley has done our morale a lot of good." Mr Bingham has to decide whether to play Billy Hamilton, who scored the winner against Scotland or Terry Cochrane, who came on as substitute to equalise against England.

Maradona's feat : Three goals from 19-year-old Diego Maradona, possibly the world's most exciting striker, steered Argentina to their resounding 5—1 win over Austria in a friendly international in Vienna as they wound up their European tour before a crowd of 80,000 on Wednesday. They scored three times in the first 15 minutes to lead 3—1 at half-time. The first two goals came from Santamaria and Luque. Jara scored for Austria in the 19th minute.

r Counties'

ts upset form and restore pride

ackenzie

Wales 0

is greater frustration wing the fortunes and s of Scotland's repre- of the national game in my ken. Beaten to the sgrace by the Irish, they ve been demoralized fur- dragons who had slain so comprehensively.

s the theory. The prac- le irritating Scots have us so often in the past, ent. Scotland, never so l as when they have n off, dominated Wed- ame by a margin of ur goals.

ne records that they y one, criticism is not e manner of the victory ent. In his pre-match Mike England said a essential for Wales to Wrexham had not been the scene of a fluke. The question now is—was it ?

The only blemishes from a Scottish point of view were the bookings of Munro for a foul on James and Hegarty, for dissent. There was, too, a suspicion of panic near Rough's goal on the few occasions Wales threatened and the ball ran loose. The English will take careful note because they can have little confidence now as they prepare for the cauldron facing them tomorrow.

The surprise, on this cool Glasgow evening of incisive action from Scotland's players, the restoration of football pride and some sore throats for joyfully surprised supporters, was that it took 23 minutes before the first goal was scored.

Typically, on a night of such endeavour and achievement which all Scotland expects to be repeated with added interest tomorrow, the score was accomplished in the grand manner. Gemmill, playing the part of a true captain, sent Miller clear. The Aberdeen man passed to Dalglish whose precision pass left Miller closing on Davies with the ball at his feet.

SCOTLAND: A. Rough (Partick Thistle), D. McGrain (Celtic), P. Hegarty (Dundee United), A. McLeish (Aberdeen), K. Dalglish (Liverpool), A. Gemmill (Birmingham City, capt.), J. Jordan (Manchester United), W. Miller (Aberdeen), P. Weir (St Mirren), G. Strachan (Aberdeen), I. Munro (St Mirren).

WALES: D. Davies (Wrexham), P. Price (Luton Town), J. Jones (Wrexham), P. Nicholas (Crystal Palace), B. Flynn (Leeds United), T. Yorath (Tottenham Hotspur, capt.), I. Walsh (Crystal Palace), D. Giles (Swansea City), M. Thomas (Manchester United), K. Pontin (Cardiff City), L. James (Swansea City).

Referee: H. Wilson (N. Ireland).

Championship table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
N Ireland	2	1	1	0	2	1	3
Wales	2	1	0	1	4	2	2
Scotland	2	1	0	1	1	1	2
England	2	0	1	1	2	5	1

Athletics

Coe returns to scene of former glories

Sebastian Coe is to return to Oslo, the scene of last summer's triumphs when he broke two world records, but Steve Ovett will not be allowed to compete against him. Coe has been given an undertaking by the organizers that his greatest rival, Ovett, will not be in the field for the 1,000 metres in Oslo.

Last year Ovett's bid to compete against Coe in Oslo was rejected and his latest challenge, in the Bannister Mile on Wednesday, came to nothing as Coe switched events. After cruising to victory in 1min 47.5sec in the 800 metres at Crystal Palace, Coe outlined his build-up programme for the Moscow Olympics, and again emphasized that it does not include a meeting with Ovett.

" I am even more determined to do what I like in my preparations for the Olympics. I feel the situation got out of hand this week, but now that is water under the bridge ", Coe said. " It was my opening 800 metres of the season, but I've already done a 3,000 and 5,000 metres, and plan to run the mile in the inter-counties on Monday."

On June 5 he plans to run a 400 and 800 metres in the Loughborough-AAA meeting, which he is organizing. Three days' later, at the Northern Counties championships in Hull, it will be another 800 metres. Training will be a priority until June 26, when Coe plans to run a 1,500 metres in Sweden, and finally there is the Oslo race on July 1.

Coe gave the truest indication of his progress this season with a superb anchor leg in the 4 x 400 metres relay at Crystal Palace when he recorded a fast 46.4 seconds.

MEN: 100m, P. Little (Scot) 10.26 sec; 200m, M. McFarlane (Eng) 20.80; 400m, A. Bell (Eng) 46.59; 800m, S. Coe (Eng) 1min 47.5sec. Bannister Mile, S. Ovett (Eng) 4-0.6; 5,000m, N. Rose (Eng) 8-6.1; 5,000m, N. Muir (Scot) 13-40.4; 3,000m steeplechase, R. Hackney (Eng) 8-36.3; 110m hurdles, M. Holton (Eng) 13.91 sec; 400m hurdles, G. Oakes (Eng) 50.19; pole vault, M. Zalar (Swo) 5.40m (17ft 8¼in); discus (invitation), K. Gardenkrans (Swe) 60.14m (197ft 3½in); long jump (invitation), R. Mitchell (Eng) 7.89m (25ft 10¾in); high jump (invitation), C. Moreod (Bel) 2.20m (7ft 2½in); javelin, P. Paring (Hung) 89.40m (293ft 4in); 4x400m relay, England A 3min 8.3sec; 4x100m relay, England 40.94sec.

WOMEN: 100m (invitation), H. Hume (Eng) 11.01sec; 100m hurdles (invitation), L. Boothe (Eng) 13.17; 400m hurdles (invitation), C. Warden (Eng) 56.90; high jump, A. Meszy (Hung) 1.80m (5ft 10¾in).

Youth team for Poland

England will send a team of four boys and three girls to the European youth table tennis championships in Poznan, Poland, on August 8-17. The team is: G. Sandley, C. Wilson, J. Souter, P. Bradbury, Miss A. Gordon, Miss H. Williams, Miss M. Reeves.

Rugby Union

Lions deal psychological blow to South African confidence

From Richard Streeton
Bloemfontein, May 22

The British Lions travelled here from Potchefstroom by road today but were still high in the clouds, metaphorically, after yesterday's win against a powerful South African Invitation XV. It was not only that miraculous closing try which justified their euphoria; the perseverance and determination of the Lions as they finally overcame much vaunted opponents has struck a huge psychological dent in South African confidence for the first international on Saturday week.

I understand that there will be a chance for British television viewers to see that final try in full on Tuesday and it should be compulsory viewing for every coach and player in the land. An analysis following re-runs on video has disclosed that the full movement lasted two minutes 45 seconds and that 11 Lions handled the ball in the course of 33 passes. Watch, too, for the way Price at tight head consistently demolished van der Merwe in the set scrummages. The Lions struggled in the lineouts and there is a danger of them becoming inhibited in this area because of the inconsistent way that local referees handle them. Above all, though, this match confirmed that British scrummaging techniques can overcome sheer beef.

There is, meanwhile, no respite for the Lions on this tour and on Saturday they play a well-equipped Orange Free State team, who have a tradition of testing touring teams, and who should show more coordination as a unit than the South African XV sometimes did. The Free State include Gysie Pienaar, who won a Springbok cap as a replacement full back against the South Americans recently; and a fast, skilful back division. Danie Gerber at centre is a candidate for the internationals against the Lions; de Wet Ras, the stand-off, holds most of South Africa's domestic place-kicking records; and Barry Wolmarans, the scrum half, played for South Africa against the World XV in 1976.

In their pack Klippies Kritzinger, a lock, is described as " massive " which in these parts means 18 or 19 stone. Gerrie Sonnekus in the back row is best remembered as the unfortunate No 8 with whom South Africa experimented as a scrum half in the third international against the 1974 Lions at Port Elizabeth, at the time when the Springbok selectors were willing to gamble on anything to try and turn the tide.

Normally the Lions would be fielding on Saturday their probable team for the international the following week but injuries and the imminent arrival of Ward and Stephens complicate things this time. The party have several minor casualties who could not be considered. Rees is out of action for a week with strained knee ligaments; Woodward has strained shoulder muscles; Cotton has inflamed varicose veins and stayed behind in Potchefstroom to rest for a few days. Price has a throat infection but is chosen against the Free State when he and Clive Williams will prop, with Wheeler hooking, the probable international front row. Stephens, who arrives in Bloemfontein on Saturday morning, is of necessity named as the replacement prop. Ward arrives tomorrow and will obviously play next Tuesday against the Proteas in Cape Town.

There are encouraging bulletins on the two injured stand-offs, who both temporarily left the Johannesburg sports clinic, where they are having treatment, to watch yesterday's match. Gareth Davies is making faster progress than Campbell and might be able to play in four or five days' time, meaning he might play against the Proteas and come into consideration for the international. Another 10 days is the forecast for Campbell. Against the Free State, therefore, it is Richards at stand-off, playing his fourth successive match, partnered at half-back for the first time with Holmes. Colclough's selection in the second row, alongside Beaumont, could be significant and Gareth Williams has another chance to stake his claim. Renwick and Slemen will share the place kicks.

ORANGE FREE STATE: G. Pienaar; J. du Toit, J. Rainsford, D. Gerber, D. Jeffery; de Wet Ras, B. Wolmarans (captain); D. Pretorius, K. Fenwick, M. le Roux, K. Kritzinger, V. Visagie, E. Jansen, G. Sonnekus, J. Wessels. Replacements: D. Froneman, J. Coetzee, W. Hancke, de Wet Holtshausen, F. Zitake, H. Badenhorst.

BRITISH LIONS: P. Morgan; J. Carleton, J. M. Renwick, R. W. R. Gravell, M. A. C. Slemen; D. S. Richards, T. D. Holmes; C. Williams, P. J. Wheeler, G. Price, M. J. Colclough, W. B. Beaumont (captain), J. B. O'Driscoll, J. Squire, C. Williams. Replacements: R. C. O'Donnell, B. H. Hay, C. S. Patterson, A. J. Phillips, D. L. Quinnell, L. Stephens.

Swimming

Miss Davies has incentive of twin targets to aim at

Sharron Davies has set herself the twin targets of an Olympic place and at least one British free-style record during the national swimming championships which start in Blackpool today. The 400 metres individual medley, in which she won a gold medal at the Commonwealth Games in Canada and set a new Commonwealth record at Blackpool last month, should provide the 17-year-old Plymouth girl with a passport to Moscow.

The second objective, winning back either of the two free-style records which Jackie Willmott, a 15-year-old from Southend, claimed during the recent international against Sweden, will prove more exacting. Miss Willmott swept to new marks in the 200 metres, 400 metres and 800 metres free-style events

It was the loss of the 200 metres record in particular which has spurred Miss Davies on in training. The first confrontation between the two during the championships comes in the 400 metres free-style, the other event in which Miss Willmott deprived Miss Davies of a record.

Margaret Kelly and Debbie Rudd, both members of the British team at the Montreal Olympics and the last Commonwealth Games, will also have an opening day duel in the 200 metre breaststroke. Miss Rudd, a 20-year-old from Coventry, holds the British record, but the 23-year-old British team captain beat her in the Swedish match.

Their battle to earn a place in an Olympic squad now restricted to 29 places could produce a record, while the return of the American-based contingent adds spice to the championships.

Boxing

Minter under pressure to meet Hagler

Alan Minter has been told by both the World Boxing Council and the World Boxing Association to put his middleweight title at stake again within 90 days of defending it against Vito Antuofermo, at Wembley Arena on June 28. Both bodies have named the same challenger—Marvin Hagler, of Boston. Though Minter will probably meet the American before the end of the year anyway, he disputes anybody's right to force him to do so.

" We are officially objecting to the action of the WBC ", Minter's manager, Doug Bidwell said yesterday. " This is an about turn from their original decision because we were supposed to have a clear year after winning the title from Antuofermo in March. We can't contest the WBA instruction because we don't have any official connection with them in Britain.

Hockey

Slough look for the perfect end in Europe

From Sydney Friskin
Barcelona, May 22

Slough have come here on a special mission, which is to win the European Club championship starting at the Real Club de Polo tomorrow. If they succeed they will be only the second British club to do so, Southgate having won the trophy three years running from 1976 to 1978 before they stumbled at The Hague last year.

This has been a great season for Slough who so far have won the national club title and the London League and are now reaching out for the game's most cherished prize at club level. The strain, however, has taken some physical toll. Collins has hamstring trouble and Allen too has been calling on the physiotherapist.

The worst fear is for Taylor, the goalkeeper, who for some time had been bothered by a chipped ankle bone. But after careful strapping of the foot he appears not to be in discomfort and will have more rest tomorrow for Slough have no match. On Saturday, however, they will have to play two matches, against Basler of Switzerland in the morning and one of the Spanish clubs, Egara, in the afternoon.

Edinburgh Civil Service should have a hard match tomorrow against Real Club de Polo who obviously have the advantage of home ground. They are usually encouraged by vociferous supporters who can become a little out of hand. In 1978 one of them poured a jug of water over an umpire's head. If Chris Sutherland can, in such circumstances, keep his composure and hold the side together the Scots could win.

Slough's probable line-up is: Taylor, Barber, Churcher, Flora, Allen, Khehar, David, Murdoch, Saini, Lall and Ken Partington. I expect them to win both their matches on Saturday and qualify from group B for the semi-final round where they could meet Edinburgh Civil Service from group D, provided the Scots can get past Dinamo Alma Ata, the Soviet Union champions, half of whose players belong to the Russian Olympic team.

The Dutch should win group A and meet the winners of group C from which any of the three teams, Royal Leopold (Belgium), Frankenthal (West Germany) and Rock Gunners (Gibraltar) can come through. Twelve teams are taking part in four groups of three. Three British clubs, Cheltenham (England), Muckross (Ireland) and Glasgow (Western Scotland) are among the eight teams for the women's competition. I expect the Dutch to win again.

how

can crow

victories

Macgregor-Morris wn of Scotland turned on Robert Smith at the and West Midlands rewsbury yesterday. He y's elder son, his van- re on Wednesday, into when he won the Aga- e Scurry with his old ddy Connolly.

Mack was runner-up on acquired Persian Shah, two classes at Royal r Jeff McVean of Aus- changed hands that r an undisclosed sum. nith rode the Dutch s.

been a name to con- these parts ever since years of this century, rthshire weaver's son to farm, having come a golden sovereign in and a Bible in the three grandsons now acres between them great great grandson n the Pony Champion- e chestnut six-year-old Bubbling Champagne. day his sister Lucy took ack class with the for- ion pony, Serendipity, rned a height rejection ount.

record

Union

Niagara 6, Gloucester 19.

I, Woman's international: y 3, Soviet Union 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: ncers 3, Toronto Blizzard Rogues 3, Minnesota Kicks Timbers 2, Edmonton alifornia Surf 1, Houston

N MATCH: New York anchester City 2.

LEAGUE: New York etroit Tigers 5; Cleveland altimore Orioles 2; Boston Toronto Blue Jays 2; ins 3, Chicago White Sox Angels 9, Texas Rangers Mariners 6, Milwaukee akland A's 4, Kansas City

LEAGUE: Montreal Expos Braves 2; Philadelphia Cincinnati Reds 8; New Houston Astros 1; Pitts- 4, San Diego Padres 2; rates 3, San Diego Padres les Dodgers 5, St. Louis San Francisco Giants 4, 1.

Bavarian championships. nd: C. Roger-Vasselin t (Czechoslova- 5—7, 6—0; C. Freyss t C. Zipf (WG), 7—6. ulovic (Yugoslavia) beat 1, 6—4, 6—3; K. Eber- eat C. Lewis (NZ), 6—4.

Briton el

teros aside

RAIO: Giro d'Italia, sixth unless stated): 1, C. hours, 13 minutes, 55 G. Baronchelli, same phansson (Sweden), same ieccia, one second behind: ani, F. Moser, T. Prim Gavazzi, all 1 minute ehind.

sults on

day

ueen's Token (9-4 fav); allie (7-1); 3, Gorgeous ran.

ward Gal (8-1); 2 Cilla's av); 3 Sharalee (20-1). Royal Rampage.

Double High (4-9); 2, 2); 3, Our Bara Boy

ant Prodigy (9-4 fav); 2, 3, Canon Hall (20-1).

ader of the Pack (13-8 o (7-1); 3, Glenburnie

hilian King (4-6 fav); 2, 6-4); 3 Periculo Ludus NR Star Sing.

CRATCHINGS: Prince of Royal Ascot, Buckpoint tion Stakes, Royal Ascot. Lancashire Oaks, Hay- Clementina, Countessa er Vale.

Racing

Haydock Park programme

2.0 ST HELENS STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies : £1,459 : 5f)

2		Be Sharp, J. Berry, 8-11	K. Darley	5
5	3	Caribbean Breeze, B. Hanbury, 8-11	P. Young	6
6		Connaught Nymph, R. Hollinshead, 8-11	W. Swinburn 3	4
7		Crockfords Green, J. Etherington, 8-11	J. Lowe	11
8		Dollarerina, K. Stone, 8-11	M. Wigham	13
10		English Maid, A. Jarvis, 8-11	B. Jarvis 5	3
13		Hadji Bey, N. Callaghan, 8-11	P. Eddery	7
14		Heavenly Chord, M. H. Easterby, 8-11	M. Birch	8
15		Helsena, B. Shaw, 8-11	—	10
16		Malia, R. Houghton, 8-11	J. Reid	3
21		Ring Moylan, M. Jarvis, 8-11	B. Raymond	1
22		Sandivor, R. Hobson, 8-11	W. Carson	12
24	00	Sianora, E. Weymes, 8-11	G. Duffield	9

5-2 Caribbean Breeze, 7-2 Heavenly Chord, 4-1 Ring Moylan, 6-1 Malia, 8-1 Hadji Bey, 10-1 Connaught Nymph, 12-1 Crockfords Green, 20-1 others.

2.30 LOWTON SELLING HANDICAP (£1,539 : 1¼m 131 yd)

200	01004	Inca Warrior, P. Rohan, 5-9-11	C. Dwyer	19
203		Tommys Hope, J. Wilson, 7-9-6	M. Birch	18
204	00000-	Timarack, B. Wainwright, 4-9-2	L. Charnock	16
206	01-0004	Flaming Eagle, M. Naughton, 6-9-0	W. Carson	11
208	00040-	Aronia, L. Barratt, 6-8-7	J. Higgins	2
209	0-00100	Hard Held (C), G. Richards, 8-8-6	—	5
210	40-00	Prince of Light, Denys Smith, 8-8-6	R. Sidebottom 5	10
211	0000-30	Mortar, C. Crossley, 5-8-0	T. Lucas	8
216	03003-0	Reldvance, P. Ransom, 5-8-3	P. Eddery	12
218	42-01	County Down, C. James, 6-8-1	B. Rouse	4
219		Farcroft, B. Shaw, 6-7-13	—	18
221	421240-	Hallo Cheeky, J. Fitzgerald, 4-7-12	—	30
223	320-004	Yonder He Goes, J. Etherington, 5-7-12	J. Lowe	1
224		Aytidefs, D. Ringer, 7-7-12	G. Baxter	17
225	000-000	Arak For Ever, R. C. Ward, 5-7-11	B. Webster	9
226	3000-00	Gullsway, R. Hollinshead, 7-7-10	W. Swinburn 3	13
227	00-400	Tangson, W. Wright, 5-7-10	E. Johnson	15
228	020-000	Opium Queen (C), I. Vickers, 6-7-10	K. Darley	7
231	403000-	Rag Time Band, G. Balding, 5-7-9	R. Fox	[illegible]
233	0-	What-A-Prince, R. Morris, 7-7-7	Miss A. Potter 7	6

7-2 County Down, 4-1 Flaming Eagle, 9-2 Inca Warrior, 6-1 Hard Held, 7-1 Hallo Cheeky, 8-1 Yonder He Goes, 10-1 Gullsway, 12-1 Rag Time Band, 20-1 others.

3.0 WILLOWS STAKES (3-y-o : £2,175 : 1m 40yd)

301	0-21	Pentaquod, H. Cecil, 9-10	J. Mercer	6
306	00-001	Starfinder, E. Weymes, 9-7	G. Duffield	3
318	03002-0	Native Prospector, P. Read, 9-0	E. Hide	4
320	020-0	Princeton, W. Hern, 9-0	W. Carson	1
322		Ragatat, M. Jarvis, 9-0	P. Young	2
329	00-	Honorarium, R. Hollinshead, 8-11	S. Perks	8
331	000-	Pacific Dream, K. Stone, 8-11	G. McDermott 7	7
334	02-30	Vouchessa, B. Hobbs, 8-11	B. Raymond	5

4-7 Pentaquod, 4-1 Vouchessa, 8-1 Starfinder, 10-1 Princeton, 16-1 Native Prospector, 20-1 others.

3.30 JOHN DAVIES HANDICAP (£2,952 : 7f 40yd)

402	300300-	Kintore (C), B. Wainwright, 8-9-10	M. Birch	10
405	02000-0	Tribal Warrior, R. Boss, 4-9-6	G. Baxter	3
406	13-4001	Saher, R. Sheather, 4-9-5	R. Cochrane 5	13
407	0020-02	Right of Light, P. Makin, 6-9-5	P. Eddery	6
408	300400-	Celtic Halo, A. Jarvis, 4-9-1	B. Jarvis 5	17
409	22-0242	Cudgel (C), P. Rohan, 7-8-12	C. Dwyer	4
411	020-000	Averaged, M. Jarvis, 4-8-7	M. Thomas	9
413	00201-0	Liberated, J. Dunlop, 4-8-6	W. Carson	18
414	020200-	Middleham, E. Weymes, 4-8-4	G. Duffield	2
416	100-000	Breathing Exercise (C), P. Arthur, 7-8-2	—	11
418	00000-0	Mi Favorita, M. H. Easterby, 4-8-0	K. Hodgson 7	16
419	3200-00	Cumnock Scouse, G. Richards, 7-8-0	M. Wood 5	8
420	00010-0	Calolery, I. Walker, 4-7-12	P. Colquhoun	12
421	01400-0	Can Rue (CD), D. Gandolfo, 7-7-11	W. Newnes 5	19
422	0404-00	Pretty Good, A. W. Jones, 5-7-9	P. Eddery 7	5
423	10200-4	Pepina, M. Haynes, 4-7-8	E. Johnson	15
426	42200-2	Swizzle, Denys Smith, 4-7-7	J. Lowe	7
427	000-002	Staffordshire Knot (CD), R. Hollinshead, 5-7-7	B. Jones 7	1
430	3033-30	Willow Red, J. Etherington, 4-7-7	K. Darley	14

5-1 Liberated, 4-1 Swizzle, 9-2 Saher, 6-1 Right of Light, 8-1 Pepina, 10-1 Staffordshire Knot, Kintore, 12-1 Cudgel, 20-1 others.

4.0 NEWTON STAKES (Div I : 3-y-o maidens : £1,868 : 1½m)

502	00-03	Atlantic Traveller, J. W. Watts, 9-0	E. Hide	7
503	000-0	Bagiba, T. Molony, 9-0	M. Thomas	6
506	00	Cecconi, J. Hindley, 9-0	J. Mercer	1
507		Ditton Wood, H. Wragg, 9-0	S. Parr 5	14
509	0	Dumplino, P. Walwyn, 9-0	P. Eddery	15
510	3324-00	Emperor Napoleon, P. Rohan, 9-0	C. Dwyer	10
515	0-0-	Grundy's Dowry, R. Hollinshead, 9-0	W. R. Swinburn 3	6
516	0-0	In The News, D. Kent, 9-0	B. Rouse	13
522	33	Mordred, S. Hobbs, 9-0	B. Raymond	8
530	000044-	The Britisher, A. Jarvis, 9-0	B. Jarvis 5	11
537	0-2	Amorak, R. Houghton, 8-11	J. Reid	2
539	00-0	Bahati, W. Elsey, 8-11	M. Wigham	12
541	0	Big Bella, M. E. Francis, 8-11	M. Birch	3
546		Cymbal, W. Hern, 8-11	W. Carson	4
552	22	Port Aransas, G. Harwood, 8-11	—	9

9-4 Port Aransas, 7-2 Cymbal, 5-1 Amorak, 6-1 Dumplino, 8-1 Mordred, 12-1 Cecconi, Ditton Wood, Atlantic Traveller, 20-1 others.

4.30 CLUB HANDICAP (3-y-o : £2,355 : 6f)

603	21300-0	Daikoku (D), M. Jarvis, 9-2	B. Raymond	1
604	311-	Flower, C. Thornton, 9-1	E. Apter	13
606	00003-0	Bold L'Aiglon, P. Read, 8-9	E. Johnson	7
607	0130-0	Annabella, H. Wragg, 8-8	P. Eddery	6
609	000-122	Knight of Kashmir (D), J. W. Watts, 8-6	E. Hide	10
614	40-04	Polwick, J. Hindley, 8-2	M. Hills 7	9
615	0-103	Stepping Gaily, R. Hollinshead, 8-1	W. Swinburn 3	4
616	0-02001	Lawtons Meadow (D), Denys Smith, 7-13	J. Lowe	5
617	02-0011	Alpine Rocket (D), G. Balding, 8-6	W. Higgins	12
619	030-022	Quiet Touch, J. Tree, 7-11	W. Carson	3
620	414-014	Lady Sister (D), I. Walker, 7-11	J. Fortune 7	2
622	0000-	Pagapas Bay, A. Jarvis, 7-7	P. Robinson	8
623	340040-	Primerville, M. H. Easterby, 7-7	K. Hodgson 7	11

15-8 Alpine Rocket, 4-1 Knight of Kashmir, 9-2 Annabella, 6-1 Polwick, 7-1 Daikoku, 10-1 Quiet Touch, 16-1 Flower, 20-1 others.

5.0 NEWTON STAKES (Div II : 3-y-o maidens : £1,868 : 1½m)

4	0	Broadsword, J. Dunlop, 9-0	E. Hide	3
8	00	Drakes Court, C. Miller, 9-0	R. Weaver	11
12	0400-	Frasass, M. H. Easterby, 9-0	M. Birch	6
14	0	Grandiose, P. Walwyn, 9-0	P. Eddery	1
20	-00-0	Manuel Medina, N. Callaghan, 9-0	—	2
23	3030	Morgan's Pearl, W. O'Gorman, 9-0	T. Ives	8
31	330-	Toondra, M. Jarvis, 9-0	B. Raymond	6
32	0-4	Trampler, J. Hindley, 9-0	J. Mercer	10
36	00-000	Zobo, R. Hollinshead, 9-0	S. Perks	5
38	20-0	Autumn Running, R. Boss, 8-11	G. Baxter	7
40	0	Belmont Blue, I. Walker, 8-11	P. Colquhoun	13
41	40	Caroling, J. Tree, 8-11	W. Carson	14
47	000-000	Friesland Lass, J. Peacock, 8-11	—	15
53	00-0	Salmagundi, T. Molony, 8-11	M. Thomas	12
55	43000-2	Starlight Peaks, R. Sheather, 8-11	R. Cochrane 5	4

9-4 Trampler, 11-4 Grandiose, 9-2 Toondra, 6-1 Broadsword, 8-1 Starlight Peaks, 10-1 Autumn Running, 12-1 Morgan's Pearl, 20-1 others.

Haydock Park selections

By Michael Seely
2.0 Hadji Bey. 2.30 Opium Queen. 3.0 Pentaqod. 3.30 RIGHT OF LIGHT is specially recommended. 4.0 Port Aransas. 4.30 Alpine Rocket. 5.0 Grandiose.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Hadji Bey. 2.30 Aytidefs. 3.0 Pentaqod. 3.30 Saher. 4.0 Cecconi. 4.30 Annabella. 5.0 Toondra.

Newton Abbot NH

2.15: 1, Taras (2-1 fav); 2, Tulerowena (9-4); 3, Runwell (25-1). 16 ran.

2.45: 1, Regent's Garden (7-2); 2, Key Biscayne (4-1); 3, Tsuru (7-2). Ottery News 5-1 fav. 8 ran. Mighty Marine and Carrigeen Hill did not run.

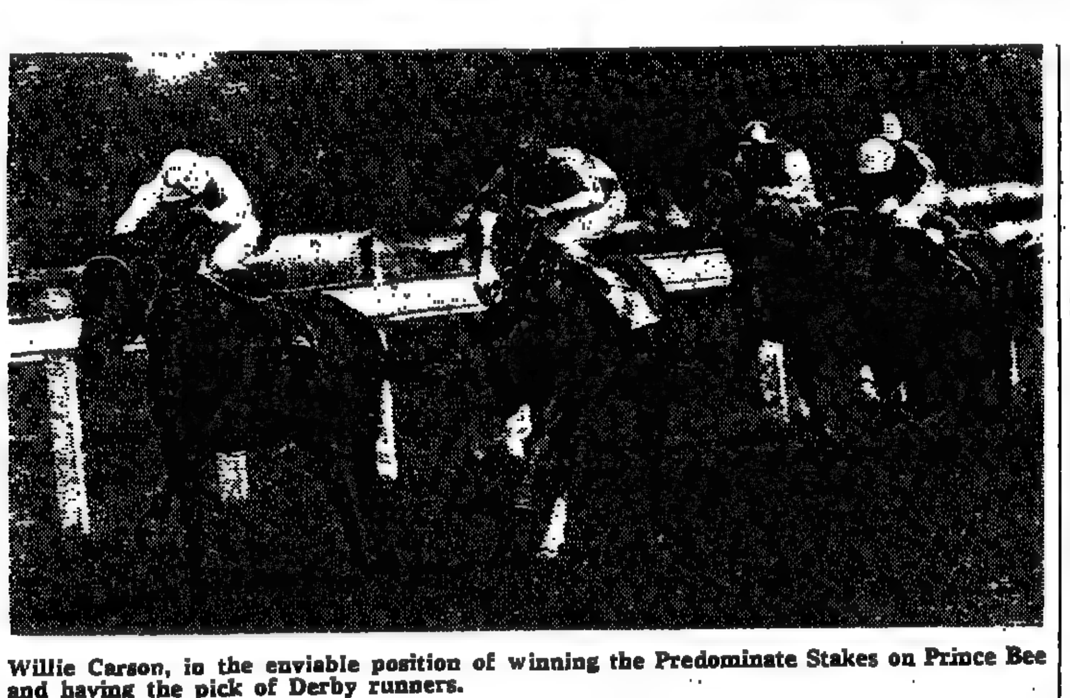
3.15: 1, Churchillian (11-2); 2, Jet On (14-1); 3, Prosen (11-1). Blue Blaze 5-2 fav. Young Hopeful did not run.

3.45: 1, Flipoit (7-2); 2, Tarlan Prince (5-4 fav); 3, Mauritius (6-1). 11 ran.

4.15: 1, Grande King (4-5 fav); 2, Load-of-Noses (7-2); 3, Whistler's Lane (16-1). 18 ran.

4.45: 1, Toulouse (2-1 fav); 2, Leith Hill Flyer (9-2); 3, Poole Bay (11-1). 17 ran. Clishendall did not run.

Placepot: £14.80.



Willie Carson, in the enviable position of winning the Predominate Stakes on Prince Bee and having the pick of Derby runners.

Carson has pick of Epsom bunch

By John Karter

Willie Carson must feel like a small boy let loose in a sweet shop. With just a fortnight to go before the Derby and Oaks meeting at Epsom, the former champion finds himself in the remarkable position of having to choose between the favourite, Henbit, and the second favourite (in most lists), Water Mill, for the Derby. And in the Oaks, Carson has the enviable pick of Shoot A Line, the clear market leader, Bireme, the third favourite, and The Dancer, a long-shot with a more than reasonable chance. All five are from Dick Hern's stable, for whom Carson has the retainer.

Not only that, but Carson, who will make his eagerly-awaited decisions in the next week, has also been able to sit back in recent weeks and watch potential threats, particularly in the Derby, evaporate like drops of water in the desert sun. Yesterday at Kempton Park (the meeting transferred from Goodwood) another apparently potent threat to Carson's eventual Derby ride fell by the wayside when the much-vaunted Ginistrelli could finish only a well-beaten third to another Hern-Carson horse, Prince Bee, in the Predominate Stakes. This is the race, incidentally, which was won last year by the subsequent Derby winner, Troy, whom Carson chose to ride in preference to the Queen's Milford at Epsom.

Ginistrelli owed his exalted place in the Derby betting largely because of ability shown at home. He had taken a long time to shrug off the maiden Ribo Charter in the Lingfield Derby Trial recently and yesterday he was beaten some way from home. Henry Secil, Ginistrelli's trainer, naturally bitterly disappointed at this run, would only say that the colt did not look good enough and would have quickened if he had any pretensions to winning the Derby.

Bookmaker reactio nwas to drop Ginistrelli from the betting for the moment and Hills cut another Cecil possible, Hello Gorgeous, who came back to form at York recently, to 8-1. Henbit, for whom the running of Prince Bee was obviously most encouraging, has been cut to 3-1 by Ladbrokes and 7-2 by Corals and Hills.

Prince Bee himself has been taken out of the Derby and could go for the Irish Derby after a run in the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot. The runner-up, Rankin, who may have been a slightly unlucky loser as he was carried wide by King James on the home turn, will take his chance in the Derby. He finished seven lengths ahead of Ginistrelli and considering he has only just recovered from a virus infection that was a highly creditable effort. There could be far worse outsiders for the great race.

The other classic trial of the afternoon, the Lupe Stakes was won in pleasing style by Vielle in a time that was faster than the standard. Vielle toop up the running turning into the straight and although she held the challenge of Norfolk Gal by only half a length, Geoff Baxter handled her with considerable tenderness. Vielle had a sore throat after the Nell Gwyn Stakes at Newmarket, her first run of the season, and this accounted for her poor display in that race. She stays and can quicken when necessary, so the 14—1 on offer about her looks quite attractive as an each-way proposition.

Norfolk Gal, a lovely filly by the Derby winner Blakeney out of a 1,000 Guineas runner-up, Lucyrowe, will miss the Epsom classic and is likely to run in Royal Ascot's Ribblesdale Stakes. This is a filly with limitless potential and she should pay to follow. Peter Walwyn, Norfolk Gal's trainer, produced another extremely promising three-year-old, Cracking Form, a 154,000 guineas purchase, to win the Seabeach Maiden Stakes (Division One) on his first appearance.

Epsom Serenade : Tom's Serenade earned himself t tilt at the Epsom Derby by winning today's mile-and-a-half Prix de L'Avre at Longchamp. He is unbeaten in his two races.

Pentaquod can do as his father did

By Michael Seely

Eleven years ago to the day Habitat cruised to an effortless victory in the Willows Plate at Haydock Park. By the end of that season, the winner of this humble race had added the Lockinge Stakes, the Wills Mile at Goodwood and the Prix du Moulin to his tally of victories.

This handsome colt is now one of the world's leading stallions. And although his son Pentaquod, the likely winner of this afternoon's event—now renamed the Willows Stakes—is hardly likely to attain such a lofty rank, Henry Cecil's three-year-old is nighty thought of at Warren Place.

Pentaquod ran only once as a two-year-old in the United States where he finished unplaced. This season, after being narrowly defeated by Sunfield at Newbury, the grey colt beat April Bouquet by a head at the Guineas meeting. The winning margin would have been wider if Joe Mercer had not dropped his hand in the last furlong.

April Bouquet is well fancied to capture tomorrow's big race, the £16,000 Cecil Frail Handicap. And Pentaquod would also have been in the line-up if Mercer had been able to make the weights. So this afternoon's lesser opposition should present few problems for Pentaquod.

There are some well-bred threeyearolds in the two divisions of the Newton Maiden Stakes. Trampler is considered likely to improve on his fourth behind Shining Finish at Newmarket and our local correspondent speaks highly of the homework of Michael Jarvis's Toondra. But Peter Walwyn's Grandiose shaped wel behind Pelayo at Lingfield and Rock Roi's half brother is the selection.

The first division of this event looks a good opportunity for Guy Harwood's Port Aransas, who gave Gift Wrapped a good fight for her money in Lingfield's Oaks Trial.

The day's most valuable race is the John Davies Handicap. This seven furlong dash is a tricky affair. The safest choice should be Right Of Light. Peter Makin's six-year-old usually manages to win one decent race a season. And after his fast finishing second to Escovitch at Newbury last weekend, it could be Right Of Light's turn today. Saher and Cudgel are other possibilities.

The finish of the other sprint race, The Club Handicap, should be fought out by Alpine Rocket and Stepping Gaily. After his clever win at Windsor on Monday night, Alpine Rocket will be seeking a quick treble in the hands of Williel Higgins. Stepping Gaily finished like a rocket when third to Highland Light at York last week but Alpine Rocket is preferred.

STATE OF GOING (official): Haydock Park: Good to firm. Sedgefield: Hard. Tomorrow: Warwick: Good to firm. Southwell: Good to firm. Cartmel: Hard. Hexham: Firm. Windsor: Good to firm. Hamilton: Firm. Doncaster straight course: Good to firm; round course: Firm.

Sedgefield programme

2.15 FERGUSON FOSTER HURDLE (Selling handicap : £530 : 2m)

3	40031	Peacock Charm (D), J. Mason, 4-11-5	S. Charlton
4	3f1000	Leganes, M. Naughton, 5-11-2	C. Pimlott 4
6	02103-0	Tread Softly (D), S. Nesbitt, 6-11-0	D. Nesbitt 4
10	13000	Poseidon (D), W. C. Watts, 13-10-9	T. Carmody
11	04030	Pinewood Grange, T. Kersey, 7-10-8	G. Kersey 4
13	000002	Merchant Prince (D), B. Richmond, 8-10-7	J. O'Neill
17	3b0000	Doris's Choice (D), R. Thompson, 7-10-0	M. O'Shea 4
19	0pfarf	Portrayal, D. Chapman, 7-10-0	J. Armstrong 4

Evens Peacock Charm, 9-2 Tread Softly, 6-1 Merchant Prince, 8-1 Poseidon, 12-1 Leganes, 16-1 Pinewood Grange, 33-1 Doris's Choice, 66-1 Portrayal.

2.45 THORN HEATING HURDLE (Handicap : £777 : 2½m)

1	060001	Real Pickings (D), W. A. Stephenson, 7-12-0	R. Lamb
2	000022	Albany Spirit, J. FitzGerald, 6-10-10	J. O'Neill
3	040314	Northern Echo, M. Naughton, 4-10-1	C. Pimlott 4
5	0f4	Willow Path, Miss S. Hall, 4-10-0	D. Wilkinson 7

5-4 Albany Spirit, 2-1 Northern Echo, 5-1 Willow Path, 11-2 Real Pickings.

3.15 BUTTERWICK CHASE (Handicap : £838 : 2½m)

2	021pu0	Sunset Cristo, R. Hawkey, 6-11-11	C. Tinkler
3	404222	Brother Will (C,D), W. A. Stephenson, 8-11-6	R. Lamb
4	u0-0	Coleraine (C), S. Nesbitt, 10-10-5	D. Nesbitt 4
5	bpb000	Joe Lee (CD), M. Vernon, 10-10-1	C. Grant
6	000-003	Pee Wee (C), W. Forster, 9-10-0	S. Charlton

10-11 Brother Will, 4-1 Sunset Cristo, 8-1 Coleraine, 10-1 Joe Lee, 12-1 Pee Wee.

3.45 VAUX BREWERIES NORTHERN POINT-TO-POINT CHAMPIONSHIP HUNTER CHASE (£784 : 3m 250yd)

1	1	Fursena, T. Ridley, 7-12-0	Mr G. Sample 7
3	0-	Allensford Boy, Mrs A. Robinson, 8-12-7	Mr P. Craggs 4
4	0p	Buzz, Mrs J. Trotter, 12-12-7	Mr P. Morrison 7
5	p-p33	Crichton Castle, Miss D. Calder, 7-12-7	Miss D. Calder 7
6		Friggle Street, M. Vernon, 7-12-7	Miss S. Vernon 7
8	0-p	Kirkless Bay, E. Pennock, 7-12-7	Mr K. Clemmit 7
10	pf0-	My Mimosa, Mrs R. Elliot, 8-12-7	Mrs R. Elliot 7
11	pp	Protocol, B. Atkinson, 11-12-7	Mr M. Bennett 7
12		Roba's Folly, C. Burton, 7-12-7	Miss S. Williamson 7
14		West Acre, R. MacNaughton, 7-12-7	Mr G. Macmillan
15		Whispering Sage, W. Middleton, 8-12-7	Miss A. Middleton 7

4-6 Fursena, 7-2 Crichton Castle, 13-2 Allensford Boy, 12-1 Friggle Street, 16-1 Buzz, My Mimosa, 20-1 others.

4.15 FOXTON CHASE (Novices handicap : £588 : 2m)

1	004114	Park Row (CD), Denys Smith, 7-12-0	C. Grant
2	f20fp4	Cheltenham, M. Naughton, 7-11-6	C. Pimlott 4
4	400010	Old Head, J. Dodds, 8-10-12	R. Lamb
7	2r00up	Easby Saint, D. Chapman, 7-10-4	J. Armstrong 4
8	034004	Salubi, A. Le Blond, 8-10-1	—
9	0p3003	Melmerby, P. Courage, 7-10-0	M. Barnes

15-8 Park Row, 9-4 Cheltenham, 9-2 Melmerby, 6-1 Salubi, 12-1 Easby Saint, 20-1 Old Head.

4.45 LATE COMERS CHASE (Novices : £586 : 3m 250yd)

1	00-0000	Ambley Wood, S. Thompson, 8-11-7	C. Tinkler
2	003443	Cool Gabriel, K. Tuer, 8-11-7	P. Charlton
3		Cyricar, Mrs G. Reveley, 8-11-7	Mr E. McIntyre 7
4	000400	Nicky Tam, J. Dodds, 7-11-7	R. Lamb
6	000-	Starry Eyes, T. Knox, 6-11-7	Mr D. Kinsella 4

4-5 Cool Gabriel, 3-1 Nicky Tam, 4-1 Ambley Wood, 14-1 Starry Eyes, 33-1 Cyricar.

5.15 ELWICK HURDLE (Novices : £485 : 2m)

1	012	Lottie Lehmann (CD), Mrs G. Reveley, 4-11-10	G. Gray 7
3	0	Anne La Raye, T. Kersey, 5-11-7	G. Kersey 4
5	00-0	Automaton, W. A. Stephenson, 6-11-7	R. Lamb
6	0000	Croft Close, D. Forsyth, 6-11-7	Mr D. Forsyth 4
11	0-u0f40	Parsley Jack, B. Richmond, 5-11-7	J. O'Neill
12	0030	Right Charlie, J. Alder, 5-11-7	Mr T. Reed 7
13	0000	Ruby Mason, H. Fleming, 8-11-7	J. Beaton 4
14	240232	Another Move, J. Calvert, 4-11-0	C. Grant

11-8 Another Move, 5-2 Lottie Lehmann, 5-1 Automaton, 7-1 Right Charlie, 10-1 Parsley Jack, 14-1 Croft Close, 20-1 others.

Sedgefield selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Peacock Charm. 2.45 Northern Echo. 3.15 Brother Will. 3.45 Fursena. 4.15 Park Row. 4.45 Cool Gabriel. 5.15 Another Move.

Kempton Park results

2.0 (2.1) BOXGROVE HANDICAP (Apprentice: £1,575: 1½m)
CHORUS LINE, b h, by Maystreak—Damgol (D. Elliot), 5-7-7
R. Hills (14-1) 1
Still Hope .... A. McGlone (10-1) 2
Northern Magic B. Crossley (15-2) 3

ALSO RAN:— 4-1 fav Ballacorrr, 7-1 Coffee House, 11-1 Eastern Palace, 12-1 Bell-Tent, Celestial Gem, Silk Fashion, 14-1 Joja Roly, 16-1 Burlaigh, 20-1 Rheinford, The Hertford, 25-1 Landa's Friend, Red Jay, 33-1 Come Play With Me, Lord of Misrule (4th), Years Ahead, Thauling. 19 ran.

TOTE: Win, £2.62; places, 47p, 16p, 13p, £2.25; dual forecast, £6.76. CSF: £14.80. R. Akehurst, at Lambourn. 3½l, sh hd.

2.30 (2.31) BENGES STAKES (2-y-o selling: £1,054: 6f)
VEEVA, gr g, by Deep River—Ginkgo (D. Hallums), 8-11
F. Morby (6-1) 1
Tudor Judge R. Curant (1-2 fav) 2
Holly Patch M. L. Thomas (11-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 Floridian Dawn (4th). 4 ran.

TOTE: Win, 60p; dual forecast, 19p. CSF: 87p. A. Bailey, at Newmarket. 4l, 6l.

3.0 (3.1) PREDOMINATE STAKES (3-y-o: £6,883: 1½m)
PRINCE BEE, b c, by Sun Prince—Honerko (Sir M. Sobell), 8-6 .... W. Carson (6-1) 1
Rankin .... G. Starkey (25-1) 2
Ginistrelli .. J. Mercer (8-11 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-1 Bozovici (4th), Running Mill, 12-1 King James, 33-1 Straits, 50-1 Sir Eamon. 8 ran.

TOTE: win, 54p; places, 10p, 29p, 10p; dual forecast, £4.12; CSF, £14.30. W. Hern, at West Ilsley. ¾l, 7l.

3.30 (3.31) LUPE STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £4,519: 1½m)
VIELLE, b f, by Ribero—Hurdy Gurdy (T. Blackwell), 8-8
G. Baxter (7-4 fav) 1
Norfolk Gal .... P. Eddery (8-1) 2
Glen Dancer .. B. Raymond (7-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-4 Restful, 15-2 Kashmir Lass (4th), 25-1 Good Lassie, 33-1 Valley Maid, 50-1 Kahaila. 8 ran.

TOTE: win 26p; places, 10p, 57p, 55p; dual forecast, 95p. CSF, £1.58. B. Hobbs, at Newmarket. ½l, 6l.

4.0 (4.1) SEABEACH STAKES (Div I: Maidens: 3-y-o: £1,464: 1m)
CRACKING FORM, b c, by Habitat—Miss Petard (S. Niarchos), 9-0
P. Eddery (6-1) 1
Brilliant Fellow G. Baxter (8-1) 2
Decorative .. B. Raymond (6-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-2 fav Prince Judger, 15-2 Deadly Serious, 8-1 Ballyvigo (4th), 12-1 Glasgow Central, 20-1 Scotsezo, 33-1 Greatest Hits, Mr Argentino, Tarte Aux Pommes, 50-1 Mathes Boy, Tragarden, Cut The Ribbon, Nunswalk, Skerry Dance. 16 ran.

TOTE: Win, 60p; places, 19p, 24p, 23p; dual forecast, £2.20; CSF, £5.26. P. Walwyn at Lambourn. Nk, 1l.

4.30 (4.34) COURT HILL HANDICAP (£2,868: 1f)
SKIN DEEP, b m, by Prevailing—Vanity Case (O. Zawawi), 7-8-12
S. Cauthen (16-1) 1
Intercraft Boy .. L. Piggott (6-1) 2
Show of Hands A. Kimberley (20-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 fav Silly Abdull, 11-2 Prince of Spain (4th), Smackover, 14-1 Heavenly Chorus, McMerton, Ylva, 16-1 Dasman, 20-1 Baudelaire, Remainder Imp, Sweet Ride, 25-1 Gimri, Song Beam, 33-1 Norbury, Parched, My Sylvia, Farewell Parade. 19 ran. Chinese Kung Fu did not run.

TOTE: Win, £1.64; places, 46p, 17p, 56p, 11p; dual forecast, £2.11; CSF, £11.31. J. A. T. Johnson at Upper Lambourn. 2l, 3l.

5.0 (5.2) SEABEACH STAKES (Div 2: Maidens: 3-y-o: £1,467: 1m)
CARDINAL FLOWER, ch c, by Sharpen Up—Ixia (Lady Durham), 9-0 .... G. Duffield (9-2) 1
Newaf .... L. Piggott (11-2) 2
Princess Matilda .. J. Reid (4-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 15-8 fav Red Wolter (4th), 20-1 Topa Inca, 25-1 Julesian, Molon Lave, 33-1 Lotus Water Boy, Morning Line, Nepotism, 50-1 Another Eagle, Eal Boy, Carefree, Eastern Isle, Portencross, Soutra. 16 ran.

TOTE: Win 63p; places, 17p, 22p, 26p; dual forecast, £1.01; CSF, £2.01. G. Pritchard-Gordon at Newmarket. 2l, 3l.

TOTE DOUBLE: Geeva, Prince Bee, £37.00. TOTE TREBLE: Prince Bee, Vielle, Cracking Form, £30.05. JACKPOT: Not won. A pool of £1,7[illegible] is carried forward to Haydock Park today. PLACEPOT: £74.35.

Promises of reform have come to nothing, and the power of the princes is causing concern

Can a new royal strong man stop the slide in Saudi Arabia?

Women in purdah in Riyadh, and Crown Prince Fahd, the country's effective ruler.

Six months after the Mecca fighting and as Saudi Arabia is about to launch its Third Five-year Plan the major topic of conversation in the Kingdom is still the film *Death of a Princess. It is a symptom of the* malaise afflicting Saudi Arabia that the Royal scandal takes precedence over the challenges of preserving the country.

Faced with what it feels is a direct danger of Soviet domination abroad and growing disillusionment at home, *it seems that* the Kingdom is suffering a crisis of morale. Promises of reform to satisfy the modest grievances of those frustrated at their lack of say in government have come to nothing. There is little public confidence left in the government's will.

Officials privately expressed surprising gratitude at the end of last month for an American statement of faith in the government, when not so long ago one might have expected annoyance that the stability of the Kingdom should ever have been doubted. *The statement followed* a front-page story in the *New York Times* drawing attention to the profits that *Prince* Muhammad ibn Fahd, a son of the Crown Prince, had made from business dealings.

Whatever the truth of that accusation, it is clear that widespread corruption has come to be a danger to the loyalty commanded by the Royal family. Everyone expects a prince to do well out of his position but some Saudis are beginning to resent the sums they hear about on a well-developed grapevine. *Crown Prince Fahd promised* a purge of corruption after Mecca, but at least one recent oil supply deal involves the payment to a second-generation prince of a substantial premium above the price the Kingdom receives.

Although the Saudi government draws much of its strength from the spread of the 4,000 or 5,000-strong Royal family throughout the country and its blood relations with the leading tribes, administration is highly centralized. Even relatively minor decisions are made by a *tight group of senior* princes. That was a virtue in the days when Kings of the power of Abdul Aziz and Faisal were imposing order on the country but, in these days of weak rule, blame for what many feel is the Kingdom's drifting focuses at the centre. *Everyone* is aware of the problems, and the government is not seen to be doing *anything* about them.

There is a concomitant demand for more public participation, with hopes pinned on the promised but postponed establishment of the *Majilis al-Shura*, or consultative council. It is far from being a movement for change, but is the result of a restlessness produced by the frustration of sensing the country is going nowhere.

It could be said that Saudi Arabia *is only now beginning* to feel the consequences of her development. In physical terms alone, the five years of the Second Plan were a success: the fundamental infrastructure of productivity has been laid, enormous strides have been taken in health and education and wealth has been effectively spread to a good proportion of the people. A severe *monetary* policy has dampened to below 10 per cent the inflation that arose from the excesses of the first years of the plan.

The heady days of release from their traditional poverty are over, however, and it is just beginning to sink in to the Saudi people that they must now consider the kind of society that is to be built, how they can adapt their traditions to their new surroundings. It is significant that the most *popular* of the generally disregarded religious chat shows on television is chaired by Sheikh Tantawi, a divine almost Johnsonian in his forthright dispersing of the fog of discussion in urging people to take the comforts of the West while remaining true to themselves.

"Should we wear trousers?" *he was recently asked.* "Why not? Should we sit in the dark because electricity comes from the West?" he replied.

Among most people the debate rises no further than general acquiescence to the proposition that foreigners are a damaging influence; the greater questions of how to turn King Abdul Aziz's empire into a state and how to discipline an independent, even lawless, people to productive labour are left to the radicals among *commoners in the government.* Although the Third Plan has not been published, the indications are that they will have their way.

Any such changes will be deeply unpopular. There must be some doubts over whether the government still possesses the moral authority to impose so fundamental a change.

If the *shift* can be interpreted as westernization, there is unlikely to be opposition from the *ulema*, the senior divines. They retain a powerful hold on the country, but one that has recently been used for an *essentially trivial conservatism*, for instance, in the way that *mutawain*, the employees of the Society for the Encouragement of Virtue and the Elimination of Vice—often erroneously called the religious police—raid hairdressers in Jeddah and beat up women found in them.

Juhaiman ibn Seif al-Oteibi, the leader of the Mecca insurgents, regarded the *ulema* as having sold out to the establishment. Certainly the tradition remains of close collaboration with the temporal powers, if such a distinction is valid in the Kingdom, and while *they* have pushed for the appearance of piety to be retained, their very success indicates how little *influence* they have on the more important aspects of development.

The fact that they should be given their head, illustrates how much the government has abdicated its responsibility to provide strong, clear and frequently *intolerant leadership.* More than once King Faisal simply ignored their protests; unlikely nowadays. In the cities, too, the *mutawain* who are the public evidence of the influence of the *ulema* are increasingly treated with derision as society more and more divides into groups without the common experience and interests religion and poverty once gave.

The Third Plan may well knit the breach between prosperous city and declining countryside of the past five years: official hints have said that agriculture and rural industrial development will take precedence over investment in the large towns. In the cities, clan mobility is being reduced, easy money more elusive, and most people have found their social level; the non-royal elite taking much of their manners from the West and growing further away from the poor and the new middle-classes.

Many westerners and Saudis see danger in such undirected movements, the only hope lying in the emergence of a strong ruler to rescue the Kingdom as *King Faisal rescued* it from the excesses and corruption of King Saud's sorry reign. No one questions that the new Faisal must come from the royal family: *few* Saudis, however radical, would wish altogether to abandon their traditions.

It is recognized that by and large the Royal family has done a good job of development. An appearance of moderate pace has concealed real advances in the general standard of living. The fear is that the slide could continue to some undefined nadir while the government lacks the moral strength to reform (concluded).

Timothy Sisley

The ties that still bind Britain and Ireland

One of a number of Irish myths is that Partition was an Orange-card-trick. Serious students of the history will discover that successive British governments never wanted it. The Government of Ireland Act 1920 made provision for a Council of Ireland. Its purpose was defined in an Explanatory Memorandum:

> "Although at the beginning there are to be two Parliaments and two Governments in Ireland the Act contemplates and affords every facility for union between North and South, and empowers the two Parliaments by mutual agreement and joint action to terminate partition and to set up one Parliament and one Government for the whole of Ireland . . ."

Meanwhile, there was to be a "bond of union" through a Council of Ireland of 20 from each Parliament. This was "to initiate proposals for united action" for the two Parliaments.

The Act came *into force* in May 1921; but the Parliament of Southern Ireland never met to any purpose. *Sinn Féin* separatism had overshadowed Home Rule and the southern membership of the Council was never elected. Which was no fault of the British, *nor indeed* of the Ulster Unionists. The parliament of Northern Ireland appointed its representatives to the Council of Ireland as early as June 1921; but the parliament or *Oireachtas* of the Irish Free State never reciprocated. So the Council of Ireland did not function. Yet matters specifically reserved to it by the Act of 1920 were for a time exercised by an Imperial Secretary in Belfast.

That Partition was not the ploy of an imperial power determined to divide and rule was demonstrated by Lloyd George's efforts to persuade Sir James Craig (afterwards Lord Craigavon) to end it. Craig skilfully evaded the advances made in correspondence prepared with the assistance of Thomas Jones and Sir Edward Grigg (afterwards Lord Altrincham). Financial carrots were dangled. The sticks of customs barriers were brandished. All to no avail. Both in India and Ireland, to quit was to split. Hardly ever, if at all, had either constituted a single political unit, save under British hegemony.

In Ireland, reunification was not ruled out. Carson, a southerner whose ambition was to become a leader of all Ireland, was not the only unionist to disbelieve in the permanence of Partition. What perpetuated it was not so much northern bigotry as southern behaviour. *Kevin O'Higgins saw* how the horrors of the worst civil war, that of Free Staters and Republicans, intensified northern isolationism. No wonder "the Orangemen are not hopping like so many fleas across the Border in their anxiety to come within our fold and jurisdiction". Again: "It is useless to seek to abolish the boundary by law until we have abolished it in our hearts."

The pillars of the union between Great Britain and Northern Ireland are democracy and self-determination. The north-east of Ireland has always been different from the South. Its distinct personality is older than the Plantations, older even than the Gaels. The Ulster movement against Home Rule was a mass movement.

In April 1914 a trade union manifesto protested at the alliance of British Labour with the Redmondites. It was signed by 2,000 trade unionists and leading union officials. They condemned a statement of Ramsay MacDonald that the workers of Belfast had been "led away by the cooked news of the Tory Press". The manifesto moreover repudiated on behalf of the only "fully organized and articulate" trade unionists in Ireland the suggestion that Ulster was being manipulated by "an aristocratic plot". Carson had been chosen to lead by "*the people, the democracy of Ulster*".

According to the last *Taoiseach* but one, Mr Liam Cosgrave,

> "We accepted under the Treaty of 1921, which is part of the foundation and origin of this state, that the six north-eastern counties have opted out and that we cannot expect them to come back into any all-Ireland framework without their consent."

That consent has been withheld, by the votes cast in successive elections for Unionist parties and the pro-Union Alliance and in the Border Poll of 1973. In 1978 a survey done by the Economic and Social Research Institute of Dublin found that three-quarters of Northern Ireland people, including nearly half the Roman Catholics, favoured links with Britain.

> "Geography (a *Sinn Féiner* wrote in 1910) has worked hard to make one nation out of Ireland; history has worked against it. The island of Ireland and the national unit of Ireland simply do not coincide . . . After 300 years England has begun to despair of compelling us to love her by force. And so we are anxious to start where England left off, and we are going to compel Antrim and Down to love us by force."

He made the same point as later did Edward Heath: "You might as well say that Spain ought to absorb Portugal."

Physical force republicanism has been self-defeating. The loyalist north was also alienated when by stages and stealth the Crown was chipped away and then "Eire" left the Commonwealth, although it had already provided at India's behest for something like de Valera's "external association". Leo Amery has recorded a last talk with Kevin O'Higgins shortly before his murder.

> ". . . he suggested that a more intimate economic and military cooperation between the United Kingdom and Eire than existed within the wider Commonwealth would be the natural consequence of our geographical position and past history. He was, I think, far-seeing enough to realize that only on some such lines would it be possible ever to bring Ulster to join in a united Ireland."

But despite everything, there is a very special relationship and virtual common, though not wholly reciprocal, citizenship between the Kingdom and the Republic. Mr Liam Cosgrave was addressing the 1900 Club, with which "Bloody" Balfour was once associated, when he spoke of the religious bonds across the border and also cited trade union, banking and sporting links. Loyalist Ulstermen play for "Ireland", even if the tricolour is displayed instead of, as would be proper, the cross of St Patrick. At an Army reception in Lisburn early in the current troubles, a tweeded Ulster lady was heard to expostulate: "The trouble with you English is that you don't want us Irish to remain British."

Mrs Thatcher had not yet declared her party "rock firm for the Union", nor, as Prime Minister, delivering the first Airey Neave Memorial Lecture, *described the Irish Republic* and the United Kingdom as "more intimately related than are any other members of the Community or any members of the Commonwealth".

The Council of Ireland used to be Unionist policy. Since Sunningdale the idea arouses Unionist fears and republican hopes. Is there, however, a case for a Council of the British Isles for cooperation and consultation, without prejudice to the sovereignty and status of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland or indeed the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands?

Kevin O'Higgins's desire for military cooperation at present offends against the neutrality of the Republic. Yet the Republic needs as much as does the United Kingdom a more effective common defence against the common terrorist enemy. Both countries should, moreover, work closely together to obtain for the Irish regions the full advantage of European aid and investment.

For these our "Islands of the North Atlantic", the felicitous acronym "IONA" has been devised. Iona has through centuries been a symbol and a vision on both sides of the Irish Sea.

John Biggs-Davison

The author is Conservative MP for Epping Forest.

Geoffrey Smith

Foreign policy how not to come a croppe

There were two dimensions to the Iranian sanctions fiasco this week. Principal attention has rightly been given to the effect upon our allies of such a ready reversal of an international commitment. But the Government would never have got into this mess if more thought had been given to how foreign policy should be conducted at a time when Parliament has become more assertive.

It is no more than a half-truth to say that the decision to make sanctions retroactive was abandoned because ministers believed they would be defeated in the House of Commons. The Chief Whip certainly warned *his colleagues of this danger* when the Prime Minister convened a meeting of senior ministers within a few hours of Sir Ian Gilmour being given such a rough ride when he made his statement to the House on Monday afternoon. This warning related both to the emergency debate that the Speaker had granted for Tuesday afternoon and, more particularly, to the subsequent votes on orders to apply the sanctions.

But what was especially significant is that the grounds for this warning were never tested. It can have been no more than an informed guess. There was not time after Sir Ian's statement for a thorough check to have been made of members' opinions. In any case, it is well known that squalls of parliamentary fury may suddenly subside when the Whips apply their pressure.

Yet the possibility of bringing enough of the critics into line was never discussed at the Prime Minister's meeting. The Chief Whip's assertion was made and never challenged, as it surely would have been if that had been the only reason for reversing the commitment.

Had Lord Carrington argued that it was essential for international reasons that the policy should stand he would no doubt have questioned the Chief Whip's assumption. But that was not the position he took. Any idea that he was overruled by his colleagues is wide of the mark.

He and they decided that this was not an issue on which they were prepared to defy back*bench opinion. They knew that* no assurance had been given to the House that the sanctions would not be retroactive, but they recognized that this was the general impression that had been conveyed.

A paper from Brussels

This was not a case of deliberately misleading the House for the simple reason *that it was a faithful reflexion* of ministerial attitudes when the Bill was going through Parliament last week. In discussions between ministers before the Naples meeting of EEC foreign ministers last weekend retroactive sanctions were not excluded, but they were not contemplated either. Britain did not take the initiative in that direction. It appears to have come from a paper prepared in Brussels by officials of member nations of the Community.

In making this commitment Britain's negotiators were not going beyond their remit from the Cabinet, retroactive sanctions had not been ruled out. What they failed to do was to take sufficient account of parliamentary opinion. This is the point of significance for the future. There were some special factors in this instance.

The degree of muddle that has been evident in the Foreign Office's handling of the affair does not, one hopes, have to be accepted as a permanent feature of British Government. Throughout the whole sanctions saga there has been a notable lack of con
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**Foreign Policy Mak*
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MOSCOW MONEY DIARY

Very few people in the West know what a rouble looks like. The Soviet Union, a military superpower with a vast internal economy, has a currency that is officially worthless outside its own frontiers. You cannot legally take roubles in or out of the country, you cannot use Soviet money in payment on Soviet ships, trains or planes outside the USSR and you cannot use roubles to pay for any international transaction apart from buying an airline ticket (which cannot be refunded for western currency). *No country seems to hold its own currency* in such contempt.

Yet the rouble is officially worth 71 pence, does not fluctuate in value and is said to be backed by the massive Soviet gold reserve. It would appear to be a stable and attractive monetary unit.

But everyone knows that the exchange rate fixed by the Russians is totally artificial. The real market value of the rouble is about a quarter of the rate decreed by the state bank. The law is exceedingly strict on currency transaction, and the penalties for changing money on the black market are severe—up to eight years in a labour camp. But the Russians themselves have such a bewildering array of exceptions and loopholes in the regulations that it is often hard for a foreigner to find his way through the economic maze. The confusion is probably intentional. To accuse someone of currency violations is always a useful charge if you want to find a reason for expelling him.

If you come here as a tourist you will soon learn some of the peculiarities. On entering the country you have to declare all the money in your possession. This enables you to change *back any unspent roubles on* leaving, up to the value of the western currency you can prove you have exchanged. If you end up with more roubles, you have clearly been up to no good.

When you change your money — *don't forget to keep the receipt—you may* want to buy a few souvenirs. But if you go to any of the main souvenir shops you will find they do not accept roubles. You can pay only in "hard"—*i.e.* capitalist—currency. And in these hard currency shops choice items such as fur hats and decorated wooden plates are not only more available than in ordinary shops, but are about half the price.

There are plenty of other things you cannot buy with roubles. Intourist will not accept Soviet currency for any excursions it organizes—though western credit cards are perfectly welcome.

If you are resident here you cannot pay your rent, telex bill, subscription to news agencies, or handling charges for goods imported by road in roubles. And such things as insurance policies, hotel bills and even ballet tickets are also better paid in foreign currency.

But the real confusion begins

when you find out there are several kinds of roubles with different effective values. There is a network of shops for foreign residents which accept payment only in rouble coupons, and in these semi-secret establishments, tucked away in back streets with drawn blinds, you can get imported food and drinks, radios and electrical items and clothes for sometimes a quarter of the price on the open market—if they are even available.

Westerners have to buy their coupons for hard currency at the bank for foreign trade (where you are not even allowed to keep your bank account in roubles). But East Europeans have different coupons for use in different shops, and diplomats from some third world countries have yet another system.

These coupon shops are a source of all kinds of shady deals. Russians are not allowed to hold foreign currency, but those working for westerners are entitled to a percentage of coupons, and thus able to use the shops. The less scrupulous, and especially some third world diplomats, buy goods in the coupon shops and resell them on the black market for roubles for enormous profit.

Recently diplomats from one Middle Eastern country were seen buying headscarves by the boxful which they loaded quite openly into their cars. When someone asked why this was allowed, the shop assistant shrugged her shoulders and remarked: "Well, they supported us over Afghanistan". It is said that for an outlay of only a few hundred dollars, a diplomat can make over 20,000 roubles reselling these goods.

The Soviet authorities have tried several times to stop all this, and even contemplated abolishing coupons and substituting personal credit cards for all foreign residents.

However the authorities turn a blind eye to much speculation, especially where third world residents and students are concerned. By international practice the state bank cannot offer *different exchange rates* for the rouble to different countries. But some African embassies can only make ends meet in Moscow by smuggling in soft roubles bought abroad and concealed in diplomatic bags.

This is categorically forbidden by the British, American and most other western embassies. But it is no secret that in the Middle East, Switzerland, Hong Kong and elsewhere roubles can be bought very cheaply. The intriguing question is how does this money find its way out of the Soviet Union.

A certain amount is taken out by Soviet sailors and travellers who are willing to sell it *very cheaply because* they know that with the money they receive they can buy goods that are unavailable at home, and sell them for far more on their return than the cost of the roubles they exchanged abroad.

An acquaintance *once* asked a Swiss bank for Soviet currency, and where the bank got it from. "I cannot discuss bank business," the teller replied, but ostentatiously brought from the safe a wad of new roubles in a wrapper stamped with a Soviet government stamp. The customer had his answer.

The result is that third world diplomats often have enormous quantities of roubles, and will happily pay outrageous prices for a second-hand M
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New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

ANDID FRIENDSHIP

olish on the opposite page of a series of five articles di Arabia by Mr Timothy who recently returned hat country where he had our correspondent. On page we publish a report eech by Lord Carrington h he deplores the damage Anglo-Saudi relations by n *Death of a Princess* and of the need to "strive to e understanding" about di way of life.

n of a Princess was open *cism because it did not* be a serious attempt to and Saudi society. It ed the atmosphere of and rumour with which aspects of Saudi society rounded in order to com- salacious detective story usly presented as fact. have exploited the same here to propagate garbled about attempted coups princely thefts from udi Arabian Monetary ty, and public denuncia- f the royal family by religious officials: and ave accused *The Times* er newspapers of com- if not venality, because l not repeat such blatant s.

y there are some people nk they have an interest ng doubts in the West audi Arabia's stability, ntment in Saudi Arabia western attitudes. Who- s have such an interest, it is certainly not the people of this country. But if such rumours and innuendoes are not to thrive, it is very important that the true facts about Saudi Arabia should be made available.

It has to be said that the Saudi authorities do not make that particularly easy. They censor rigorously what appears in their own press. They do not allow foreign news agencies to open bureaux in the Kingdom, nor do the accredit correspondents from foreign newspapers. Journalists working on Saudi newspapers are discouraged from writing regularly for newspapers abroad, and sometimes actually stopped from doing so. Journalists wishing to visit the Kingdom often have to wait months for visas.

All these circumstances make it difficult for outsiders, and in fact for most people inside the Kingdom, to know what is really going on. Even among those best informed, interpretations inevitably differ. Mr Sisley's interpretation is not the only one, and obviously not the most comforting to the Saudi Government. But it is the considered interpretation of a journalist who has lived for two years in the country, and it should be taken seriously.

It can hardly be denied after all, that the Saudi political system faces serious problems. What society in the middle of such a dizzying economic leap forward would not? Nor can it be denied that the events of last November revealed some disquieting cracks in a hitherto remarkably smooth façade or that corruption in high places is extensive and arouses widespread resentment. Members of the Saudi Government have admitted this and have pledged themselves to do something about it. To point to the need for change is not to insist that a Muslim society ape an inappropriate western model. It is to echo the concern of very many educated Saudis who themselves feel that the industrializing, bureaucratic Kingdom of today can no longer be managed in the personal, absolutist style of King Abdul Aziz.

The Iranian revolution will certainly not be repeated in Saudi Arabia. Far too many features distinguish the two societies for that. But that does not mean that nothing can go wrong. Saudi Arabia went through a very bad patch in the late fifties and early sixties, under the incompetent rule of King Saud. That kind of instability would be far more damaging to the world as a whole in the economic and political circumstances of today. To draw attention to this danger and to urge Saudi Arabia's rulers to take it seriously, is the act not of an ill-wisher but of a sincere friend. And a friend who is aware of the problems will also avoid putting pressure on the Saudi rulers to adopt policies—in such matters as the Palestine problem or oil pricing—which would make those problems harder to manage.

HUSAK'S DISMAL DICTATORSHIP

k has just been elected her five-year term as t of Czechoslovakia. He as much a product of aggression as is Mr in Afghanistan; just as the unsuccessful and leader of an occupied Although he did not party leader until the ollowing the invasion of d although he had some from party colleagues sguidedly thought he e some of the freedoms year before, he would been elected, nor would survived as party leader President, without the political and military of the Soviet Union. other hand he did have in the early stages to e degree of support or nding from his people. d have attempted a re- on, as Mr Kadar did in some years after the n of 1956, by drawing under the past and ng that "those who are ist us are with us". He ve kept open links with mists of 1968, some of re ready to work within reality of Soviet occu- save at least remnants eforms. He could have to the realism and y of the Czechoslovak help him to do his best n in adverse circum- Perhaps the Russians en have ousted him but have got away with it, and if not he would have saved some honour.

Instead he made no visible attempt at reconciliation. So great was his fear of the spirit of 1968 that party members who would not recant were not only purged in huge numbers but driven vindictively into the most menial jobs, and in some cases imprisoned. The population as a whole was offered a rapid increase in living standards on the implicit condition that it gave up all interest in politics. The reforms were all abandoned, and the country came to be run by mean-spirited mediocrities.

The mixture has not worked. Living standards have been stagnant or in decline since the price rises of 1978. The economy is in crisis not only because of external factors but also because of just those rigidities in the system which provoked the thinking which led up to the reforms of 1968. Now there are stirrings of the same thinking because there is no other remedy, but there is little sign of effective action. The recent much-trumpeted economic reforms seemed to offer greater flexibility with one hand while taking it away with the other by strengthening central controls. Exhortation, long since shown to be ineffective, seems to retain pride of place among favoured remedies.

Meanwhile pressure increases on those few brave people who engage in peaceful opposition or who, like Dr Tomin, merely try to establish small islands of freedom where they can discuss philosophy in peace. Another Oxford scholar was expelled this week, and Dr Tomin has now been forced by constant police brutality to give up his regular seminars although neither he nor his foreign visitors have been told of any law they have broken. Worse still are the appalling conditions under which political prisoners are held—people like Mr Vaclav Havel, a playwright of international repute, Mr Jiri Dienstbier, a talented journalist, Mr Vaclav Benda, a Catholic philosopher, and Mrs Otka Bednarova, a former television journalist.

These people pressed in the most constitutional manner possible for civil rights guaranteed by Czechoslovak law, yet they are now being denied even the rights to which prisoners are entitled. As a public meeting in Oxford was told last night, they are being forced to do harsh and heavy physical work although some of them are ill, and many are denied writing materials and papers to which they are entitled under prison regulations. Nothing could better illustrate the bitter irony that it is the Czechoslovak government regime which breaks laws while its victims try to uphold them.

Czechoslovak officials are sometimes given to wondering in pained tones why their relations with foreign countries are so bad. The answer is very simple. Until they can achieve a reconciliation with their own people they cannot expect reconciliation abroad.

WS IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING

e chief points of concern ose from the rather "great debate" on promoted by the last ent concerned Britain's ings in securing an supply of the skills and needed by industry. It is t this failure is a signifi- or in Britain's industrial The Central Policy Staff, the Government's Tank" has been follow- is theme, and reported k in a document dry, ut scathing. Since there erful forces of inertia gainst acceptance of its ns, there is serious hat it will pass into without being acted reports making similar ve done in the past.

port identifies some of s in attitudes among that foster a bias in academic subjects in points out again the ity of a system of pay which refuses to ount of supply and by rewarding shortage e mathematics, while objection to rewarding far less useful embel- of a university degree. shortcomings in the *schools appear almost insig*nificant beside the entrenched and time-honoured deficiencies described in the arrangements for training within industry itself.

In many other countries the Government is closely involved in the details of industrial training (the report might well have relaxed its brevity a little to examine these arrangements, instead of merely remarking—justly enough no doubt—that such things do not transplant easily from one society to another). In Britain, the Government has left matters mainly to be settled between management and unions in the industries concerned. It is an indictment of prevailing attitudes on both sides that this has meant the perpetuation in many instances of arrangements that are inefficient, inflexible, and shamefully unjust.

When the strongholds of privilege in our society are decried, the apprenticeship system seldom receives much attention. Yet the use of industrial qualifications to close off many of the most rewarding areas of employment to those not fortunate enough to gain apprenticeships at the age of 17 is a scandal not dissimilar in its effects to the old eleven-plus *examination. At least a third of* pupils who leave school at 16 go into jobs where they receive virtually no training, and thenceforward are never likely to receive any training at any time in their working lives. The injustice to the unskilled is coupled with an injustice to women, who enjoy far less than their share of industrial training.

Quite apart from the waste of talent that this system entails, it perpetuates archaic demarcations of skill which changed techniques have often made completely irrelevant. Retraining too, which becomes increasingly important as the pace of technological change grows, is neglected and obstructed. What is needed, as this report argues, is a modular organisation of training, so that skills (objectively defined and universally accepted) can be gained in stages throughout an individual's working life, without artificial barriers to access based on age, sex or status. Much of this was pointed out by the Donovan Commission 12 years ago, and little has changed since. The Manpower Services Commission is to report on the same problem later this year. It should come up with constructive proposals to overcome the system's ingrained resistance to change.

of forestry

r-General D. G. Moore

reference to the Chief Officer's letter (May 9). e ungracious to denigrate ited service of past and nerations of the Forestry n. We submit, however, nancial return on the very tment in this nationalized s pitifully small for a ossessing the most favour- ination of climate and r the growth of forest he northern hemisphere. n for this state of affairs xamination as ruthlessly at of other nationalized Nevertheless, there is a for in forestry there is le demand for our cor- own produce and the r our failure lies in our

It is entirely proper to criticize the inaction of the Forestry Commission, for it is nearly a full decade since the two Royal Forestry Societies of Britain (Sitka Study Group: Lochgilphead, 1971) initiated such an examination. No significant silvicultural response has yet materialized though further hundreds of thousands of acres of forest have been established.

Let us not shrink from the fact that windblow is the nightmare of all those engaged in this industry and that the financial implications of this hazard have not been publicly declared. May we challenge the Forestry Commission—or indeed the private sector—to show us one single forest of spruce of. let us say, 1,000 hectares in the whole of Britain which is being successfully brought to a planned harvest even according to the Forestry Commission's own undemandin greturns.

To summarize, our contention is this: under existing management forest which grows fast enough to be financially rewarding will become vulnerable to windblow before it carries an economic volume of timber. It is futile to continue argument *in vacuo* as has been done over the past decade. May we suggest that, since, for over two centuries forestry has been a subject embraced by the Royal Society of Arts, we now ask the society to offer a platform for the debate needed to resolve this national issue once and for all.

DENIS MOORE,
Chairman,
Ulster Timber Growers' Organisation.
Mountfield Lodge,
County Tyrone,
Northern Ireland.
May 15.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The peace of Jerusalem

From Brigadier Lord Ballantrae

Sir, My intermittent experience of "Palestine", to use a word which still remains convenient, goes back to 1937. I served there before and after the war, both as a soldier and on secondment to the Palestine Police. I have been back there several times since the mandate ended, and plan to go again later this year. I have kept up close friendships with prominent Jews and Arabs. I have argued the Jewish case with pro-Arabs and the Arab case with pro-Jews, recognizing the sad truth that each case has the right overwhelmingly on its side and is irreconcilable with the other. On one single day in 1947 I was stoned by Arabs near Beisan in the morning and had my head cut open while boarding a Jewish "illegal immigrant" ship off Haifa in the afternoon.

All these 43 years I have scrupulously abstained from allowing my sympathies to be engaged by one side more than the other: both have had them in full measure. It is from this standpoint that I now express my regret at the increasing pressure by the less tolerant Israelis on the Arabs of the West Bank in general, and of East Jerusalem in particular. The *status quo ante* of the last 13 years has not been happy for either side and has borne especially hard on the Arabs who, partly from intransigence, have lost so much; but at least it was working after a fashion. It makes no sense to "pray for the peace of Jerusalem", and with the same breath to blow up the fires of resentment with the establishment of new settlements in Arab areas by force of arms: to erase the last semblance of the Arab character of East Jerusalem; and to impose the compulsory purchase of the East Jerusalem Electric Company, almost the last public utility of any consequence in Arab hands.

To plead with the "hawks" would be a waste of time; but in praying for peace it might not be unrealistic to hope that a large body exists of potential "doves" who have not yet exerted their full influence for a more generous and understanding policy. If they were to do so, there might still be some prospect of dawn in the darkness, just as one has so often rejoiced to see the sun rising over Moab.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
BALLANTRAE,
Auchairne,
Ballantrae,
Ayrshire.
May 19.

Africa's refugee crisis

From Professor Richard Greenfield

Sir, In many ways there are wider dimensions to the Somali refugee crisis to which Mr Louis FitzGibbon properly draws attention (May 8). I, too, can vouch personally for vast numbers of refugees—generally agreed to total around one million—within the Somali Democratic Republic. But they are by no means the whole story. A tenth of the population of the barren and torrid Republic of Djibouti are refugees, also from Ethiopia and Eritrea. There has been little publicity and their plight remains precarious. Moreover, next month, the Sudan is to hold a pledging conference appealing for aid for yet a further million, again nearly all from Eritrea and Ethiopia. And there are lesser numbers of Ethiopian refugees too in Kenya, Saudi Arabia, and throughout the western world.

Earlier this month the Ethiopian Provisional Government itself appealed for aid for nearly five million people (largely Oromo), whom a ministerial commission has just discovered to be on the verge of starvation in the south of the empire-state.

There are of course other remedial options open, such as calling off fighter-bombers, soldiers and surrogates and the abandoning of attempts to subjugate these areas and settle highlanders from traditional Abyssinia on lands acquired during the scramble for Africa (or later as in the case of Eritrea). In all, Africa's fever for self-determination is now understandably rife. The human flood of refugees and displaced persons in and around the tormented Ethiopian empire is really a unitary problem, if by far the largest in the world, centred on one country.

The overall refugee crisis in north-eastern Africa cries out not only for urgent and immediate relief but for long-term resolution. History will surely judge us on how we have perceived causes rather than symptoms. A Catholic bishop in the United States recently warned, in the context of refugees in Somalia, that "the world cannot cope with more than one catastrophe at a time". Lest he be right, it might be noted that except for a bigger airlift and the use of largely surrogate rather than Soviet troops, there is little difference between the situation in Ethiopia and that in Afghanistan. Neither regime is remotely representative, nor would they last five minutes without Russian support. Both are pawns in the same wider game.

Thus if, as is to be hoped, a resolution by conference of current world crises in the middle East is to be attempted, let not that posed by Africa's last empire be overlooked.

Yours truly,
RICHARD GREENFIELD,
St. Antony's College,
Oxford.

Dealing with violence

From Mr S. P. Thompson

Sir, Your correspondent Mr K. W. Lidstone (May 20) is certainly inexperienced and very naive if he believes that, in certain circumstances, the main police function of maintaining the Queen's Peace can be effectively carried out without some resort to the "Ways and Means Act"—a time-honoured police expression for the use of discretion in situations inadequately foreseen by the legislators in their ivory tower.

Yours faithfully,
S. P. THOMPSON,
(Retired Police Superintendent),
The Corner House,
Willington, Cheshire.

Retaining Britain's nuclear capability

From the Deputy Director of the Institute of Strategic Studies

Sir, It is with some trepidation that I follow three former Chiefs of Defence Staff into the marsh but I believe that there is more to be said about the maintenance or otherwise of Britain's nuclear deterrent forces than has been said so far in these columns.

Sir Neil Cameron stands for the continuation of the deterrent more or less in its present form; he stresses the importance of independence of control and he is not unhappy at the prospect of meeting the cost from a defence budget, which we must presume to remain more or less at today's levels. Lord Hill-Norton, in supporting Sir Neil Cameron, stresses the *deterrent* effect of nuclear weapons, doubts the validity of the American guarantee and argues that Britain's deterrent forces not only act powerfully to protect our own vital interests against threats or blackmail but also those of our European Allies. Lord Carver dissents. He not only questions whether British nuclear forces would be used in circumstances where American forces would not but he is not prepared to differentiate between Britain and the rest of Nato Europe when it comes to a Soviet military adventure.

He then—and rightly in my view—brings the debate firmly to the question of dependence or independence but makes a distinction which is somewhat slippery between "strategic" and "theatre" weapons systems. He argues that theatre systems are "good" but strategic systems—other than American—are "bad". Finally, Lord Carver rests his case on the impact that a decision in favour of Trident would have on conventional re-equipment programmes.

I fully realize that this summary does not do justice to the arguments presented, but the outlines of the debate are clearly stated here. I would like to address myself to three issues only: cost, the value of independent control and the strategic/theatre distinction.

It seems abundantly clear that the decision to go for Trident will have a profound impact on Britain's conventional capabilities in the 1990s and beyond. Many of us are concerned about the rising costs of defence quite independent of the cost of a system to replace Polaris. It is hard to see how, given the trendlines of manpower and equipment costs, the Government can continue to maintain the capabilities of conventional forces at their current levels into the 1990s without a substantial increase in the defence budget for we have to make the pessimistic assumption that there will not be a period of rapid growth in the economy. To set aside in the budget a large sum for the Trident programme can only increase the pressure. What Sir Neil Cameron does not point out is that 7 per cent of the budget (a modest proportion of the whole perhaps) amounts to almost 18 per cent of the money set aside for equipment procurement as a whole and no less than 26 per cent of the amount set aside this year for the production of *new* equipment. Something big would have to go to absorb a Trident programme.

The question of independent control is, I must admit, vexed. The fact that Britain and France *could* use their nuclear forces on the sole authority of their governments must complicate Soviet calculations. The uncertainty as to outcomes on which deterrence ultimately rests must be increased by the possibility that Nato may, in the event, not be monolithic. The British and French stake in the integrity of Western Europe is clearly greater than the American stake and this increases the likelihood that either or both might use the weapons that each possess to preserve that integrity. Whether or not Britain can credibly extend deterrence to the territory of her allies must be a matter for doubt but, so long as the Soviet Union is unable confidently to assume that a nuclear threat or a nuclear attack against the United Kingdom would not elicit a nuclear response, the bargaining position of this country would be stronger.

The uncomfortable part of such a statement is that we may only be able to claim sanctuary status for ourselves through the possession of invulnerable retaliatory forces and this may diminish the value of the British deterrent for our allies. The more comfortable assumption is that the Soviet Union has to calculate the extent to which British (as well as French and American) interests are indissolubly tied to the security of Western Europe. We may indeed, as Lord Carver argues, be self-deterred in the event, but that seems to matter less than the fact that the value to the Soviet Union of the annihilation of the United Kingdom may be less than the value to the Soviet Union of what the United Kingdom could destroy.

I remain unhappy about the strategic/theatre distinction. I, like Lord Hill-Norton, incline to the belief that nuclear weapons are not usable or useful in fighting a war although I am convinced that they tend to deter the other side from using nuclear weapons both prior to and during a conflict. Given that the Soviet Union possesses a wide variety of nuclear weapons, I consider it important that Nato should possess nuclear weapons in order to deter Soviet Union first use and that there should be a sufficient range of options available to Nato so that the response can be proportional to the threat posed. the United Kingdom can—and probably should—contribute to that range of options pro rata either by undertaking to provide and man the delivery systems for American dual-key nuclear warheads or by producing systems of our own to add to the common Nato pool.

Some will deter the use of Soviet short-range nuclear systems: others—by threatening to strike the Soviet Union—should deter the use of Soviet systems against industrial or strategic military targets in Western Europe.

The logical consequence of this line of reasoning is that Nato must be prepared to deploy conventional strength sufficient to make it uncertain that the Soviet Union could achieve any worthwhile objective in Europe by conventional means alone.

We should therefore, in my view, consider what insurance premium we should be prepared to pay for the additional national and Alliance security provided by an independent long-range nuclear capability. My fear is that the premium may be set at the point where the conventional premium can no longer be afforded and has to be reduced. No one should pretend that it is an easy choice to make but what I sense is that by being encouraged to ask for the best that money can buy—which is probably Trident—the Government's advisers have overlooked (or deliberately ignored) less expensive but probably adequate deterrent systems. Anyone invited to choose a car will go for the best on the market, especially if he is not having to pay for it himself, but there are other forms of motor transport available which are undeniably cheaper. If we cannot afford a Rolls-Royce, we should not scorn the humble Mini. It may be much better than nothing.

I have argued elsewhere that there are alternatives available—either the run-on of Polaris or a cruise missile variant—which are undeniably less up-market than Trident but which will do the job while still allowing us to maintain our conventional capabilities more or less unimpaired. I do not think that the choice is between Trident or nothing. It need not be so starkly presented. In the rather frighteningly uncertain world that lies ahead I would however feel more comfortable if we had some means with which to bargain in a confrontation with the Soviet Union.

JONATHAN ALFORD,
Deputy Director,
International Institute for
Strategic Studies,
23 Tavistock Street, WC2.

The maintenance muddle

From Dr J. R. Allan

Sir, Until the last two paragraphs of David Green's long article on maintenance (*The Times*, May 12) he leaves aside the fundamental issue of whether a right to maintenance can remain under a no-fault divorce law and concentrates on its calculation. In view of the widely held opinion that the pendulum has swung too far in favour of ex-wives, it is hard to believe that David Green is serious when he proposes to push the balance still further in the same direction by creating a liability to maintenance orders in those cases where it does not currently exist and increasing that liability in others.

The acid test of any such proposal is to try a worked example using representative input data. Take, for example, a case where the husband earns £8,000 and the wife £4,000. Under the present law the wife would probably receive no maintenance because she already earns one-third of the joint gross income. From David Green's graph this same wife would be awarded 43 per cent of the joint income, or £5,160, and the husband would be ordered to pay her £1,160 per annum.

However, the anomalies in David Green's proposal do not all favour the ex-wife. For example he proposes that the parties' gross incomes should "be specifically adjusted for notional factors—bringing in income values for benefits in kind . . .", etc. Let us suppose, in the example given above, that there is £30,000 capital in the matrimonial home in which the wife is given rights of occupation while the husband is excluded—a common enough decision these days. Her notional income for the use of his half of the capital would be 15 per cent of £15,000 or £2,250 per annum, giving her a total gross income of £6,250 and taking the joint gross income to £14,250. Entering these figures into David Green's graph reveals her "entitlement" as 41 per cent of the joint gross income or £5,843 and, lo and behold, she now has to pay maintenance to him at the rate of £407 per annum! This part of David Green's proposal will certainly have the approval of all those ex-husbands deprived of their share of the matrimonial home under the present law.

It has to be concluded that these proposals are less likely "to iron out the maintenance muddle" than to iron in the creases of injustice. Mr Green quotes the Canadian Law Commission's suggestion " . . . that maintenance where ordered should be viewed as a temporary and transitional relief . . .", a view broadly similar to that expressed in the first *Times* article under the heading "The Divorce Debate, 1980" (February 14). Can one detect a developing consensus?

Yours faithfully,
J. R. ALLAN,
The Spinney,
Parkside,
Upper Hale,
Farnham, Surrey.

Funds for the Acropolis

From Mr B. F. Cook

Sir, Other readers have dealt appropriately with Mr Bernard Levin's schoolboy howlers about Apollo and the Parthenon (article, May 13). They were amusing rather than offensive. Where Mr Levin has given offence is in implying that the Greeks can be expected to misappropriate the funds raised in this country and abroad for work on the Acropolis. In fact, every drachma so far spent on conservation of the Acropolis and its buildings has been provided by the Greeks themselves.

Mr Levin has insulted the Greek nation and has severely offended those who, like myself, have the honour to know the members of the Greek Government's Committee for the Preservation of Acropolis Monuments as colleagues and friends.

Sir, I protest.

Yours faithfully,
B. F. COOK,
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities,
The British Museum,
Great Russell Street, WC1.
May 16.

Aim of academic research work

From Mr Michael Posner

Sir, Yesterday you kindly printed a short note from me which, *inter alia*, defended the principle of free academic endeavour in the field of anthropology. Today (May 22) you print a long letter from Mr T. S. Maxwell of the Ashmolean, suggesting that I wish to expel the Master of Balliol for wasting his time with Aristotle. Your readers might well be puzzled.

In fact, as your education correspondent correctly reported, we have been urged by many of our academic colleagues to find out what happens to the several hundred students who we launch into research training each year. We found, for one bunch, that six or seven years after they started writing theses, less than half had finished. In many cases, as I told the Public Accounts Committee, there are good academic reasons for such relatively long-lived projects; but at the high tables where I have dined recently I find most academic colleagues raised their eyebrows at these figures, and, in the less polite circles of Whitehall and Westminster, some people raise their voices as well.

I am inclined to think that, while in some physical sciences, senior scholars define a "PhD thesis" as the sort of book that a first-class, hard-working young man can finish in two or three years, in some other subjects we have different definitions, which may not be the best ones to use. Moreover, the happiest and most academically bright students are often those working with a group of other scholars, senior or junior, in a close partnership.

Not always, of course. And, since I at the moment live next door to the Ashmolean, perhaps I should say that I have "no territorial ambitions" to colonise the world of the true and beautiful in which "many of my best friends" live. (Perhaps, to avoid further misunderstanding, I should say that the words in inverted commas are intended ironically). In the slightly more humdrum worlds of energy economics, the sociology of health or the study of voting systems, I think it not entirely inappropriate to discuss postgraduate work in the humdrum language of value for money.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL POSNER,
Chairman,
Social Science Research Council,
1 Temple Avenue, EC4.
May 22.

Israel and Unesco

From Mr Peter Cotes

Sir, No words of mine are needed to defend Mr Menuhin from unjust slurs. It is manifestly clear that down the years he has used his art not only to give joy to countless millions but also to promote universal understanding between nations.

When Arthur Rubinstein alleges that his great fellow musician is a bad Jew, I would respectfully query whether it is not possible to be an orthodox Jew and a bad citizen? Not a bad citizen of Israel, of course, because Mr Rubinstein does not live in the country that he thinks it necessary to defend—from, of all people, Mr Menuhin!

Arthur Rubinstein's "world" is, in my view, oddly insular, whilst that of Yehudi Menuhin, with its broad, bold and compassionate vision, has long embraced the entire universe: sensitively noting that when wrong is done to some it is done at all. Jew *and* Arab form part of that brotherhood of all people of goodwill, unwilling to see the world as a number of warring states, and hungry to replace the senseless national barriers with a belief that men and women are separated by the illusion of national character rather than the truth of national characteristics.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
PETER COTES,
Savage Club,
9 Fitzmaurice Place,
Berkeley Square, W1.
May 17.

China's new missile

From Mr Gerald Segal

Sir, Your leader (May 19) on China's new missile properly pointed to the greater significance of Peking's intercontinental ballistic missile test for the West than for the USSR and to China's inability to find a quick fix for its military inadequacy. However, the most important implication of all was omitted, ie, that the Chinese test may well be the necessary prerequisite to a modicum of Sino-Soviet détente.

As a result of the unsuitability of any short-term military option for Peking and the need to negotiate from strength with Moscow, the Chinese test was necessary on both counts to lay the groundwork for at least a limited rapprochement with the USSR.

Sincerely,
GERALD SEGAL,
Lecturer, International Politics,
The University College of Wales,
Aberystwyth.
May 19.

A dubious privilege?

From Mr T. M. Thomas

Sir, Miss Julie Cowdery (May 21) complains that parliamentary privilege compels her to work some 20-hour days.

She does not tell you of the many three-day and four-day weeks it compels her to work in those months when Parliament is not busy, nor about the four months a year when the House of Commons is in recess and compels her to be on paid holiday.

I understand that there were 500 applications recently for a post in this overworked department—which ought to be sufficient comment.

Yours sincerely,
T. M. THOMAS,
Prospect House,
Finchingfield,
Essex.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 22: Mr T. Grady was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Libreville.

Mrs Grady had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr O. G. Griffith (British High Commissioner to the Kingdom of Lesotho) and Mrs Griffith had the honour of being reecelved by Her Majesty.

Mr J. R. Rich was reeceived in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Maesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Prague.

Mrs Rich had the honour of jbenih received by The Queen.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, visited Duchy Property near Cirencester, Gloucestershire, this morning.

His Royal Highness, attended by Captain Anthony Asquith, was *present this evening at the Annual* Dinner of the Saints and Sinners Club of London at the Savoy Hotel, Loondon, WC2.

The Queen was represented by Major Shane Blewitt (Assistant *Keeper of the Privy Purse) at the* Mmorial Service for Sir Eric Savill (formerly Deputy Ranger, Windsor Great Park) which was held at St Michael's Church, Chester Square, SW1, this afternoon.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Lord Rupert Nevill.

CLARENCE HOUSE
May 22: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was represented by Sir Martin Gilliat at the Memorial Service for Sir Eric Savill which was held at St Michael's Church, Chester Square, SW1, this afternoon.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 22: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited the University of Keele.

Her Royal Highness, as Chan*cellor, conferred on Honorary* Degree on the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Her Royal Highness was attended by The Hon Mrs Whitehead and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was represented by Mrs Alastair Aird at the Memorial Service for *Sir Eric Savill which* was held at St Michael's Church, Chester Square, SW1, this afternoon.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 22: The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, The Victorian Society, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland, left Heathrow Airport, London this morning, in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight for the Federal Republic of Germany to attend a Seminar on "Prince Albert and the Victorian Age" at Bayreuth University, Coburg.

His Royal Highness was received at the airport by Sir John Stowe, Specal Representative of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
May 22: The Duke of Kent arrived at Heathrow Airport, London, this evening from Belgium.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, *was in attedance*.

The Duchess of Kent this morning opened the new major development at the Darlington District Hospital and in the afternoon, as Patron of the Haemophilia Society, opened a new extension of the Society's Centre at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs David Napier.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
May 22: Princess Alexandra was represented by Miss Mona Mitchell at the Memorial Service for Sir Eric Savill which was held at St Michael's Church, Chester Square, SW1, this afternoon.

Birthdays today

Sir Edwin Arrowsmith, 71; Sir David Barran, 68; Sir Matthew Campbell, 73; Sir Hugh Casson, 70; *Mr Denis Compton*, 62; Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Constantine, 72; *Sir Samuel Curran*, 68; Viscount De L'Isle, VC, 71; Mr Marius Goring, 68; Sir Arthur Grattan-Bellew, 77; Mrs Margery Hurst, 67; Baroness Jackson of Lodsworth, 66; Sir Harold Roberts, 88; *Dr Edmund Rubbra*, 79; Mr Jack Steinberg, 67; Mr Arthur Wooller, 68.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Baldwin, Mrs Gladys, of St Anne's £143,127

Clarke, Evelyn Lily, of Wimbledon £100,225

Coad, Major-General Basil Aubrey, of Devizes, commander of the 27th Infantry Brigade in Korea, 1950-51 £127,974

Ellison, Mr Desmond Francis, of Blackrock, co Dublin, retired army officer, estate in England, Wales and Irish Republic .. £166,810

Evans, Mr Richard Trevor, of Cardiff, bank manager £120,127

Jeavons, Mrs Madeleine Hall, of Edgbaston £280,948

Jenkins, Mrs Caroline Ellen, of Worcester £415,154

Wilkins, Mr Frank Herbert, of Slough, master butcher £245,353

Today's engagements

Princess Margaret undertakes engagements in Herefordshire.

Antiques fair, The Maltings, Snape, Suffolk, 11 to 8.

Brighton boat show, 10.30 to 7.30.

Food and wine festival, Alexandra Palace, London, 2 to 8.

Chelsea Flower Show, Royal Hospital grounds, 8 to 5, last day.

Poetry: Rod McKuen, Forum, Hatfield, 8.

Fashion show of Victorian clothes, The Drum, Gilmerton, Edinburgh, 8.30.

Words and music for a flower festival, St George's, Swallowbeck, Lincoln, 7.30.

Talks: "An evening with Svetlana Beriosova", with Noël Goodwin, Kensington Town Hall, 7.30; "Max Beckmann's Prunier", by Mary Ellis, Tate Gallery, 1.

Exhibitions: Imperial Ottoman textiles, 14 Old Bond Street, 9.30 to 5.30; Puppetry in London, Gunnersbury Park museum, 2 to 5; The Vikings, British Museum, 10 to 5.

Snag at the Hill, work by 38 metal smiths, Goldsmith's Hall, Foster Lane, 10 to 5.

Lunchtime music: Organ recital by Peter Schuessler, St Paul's Cathedral, 12.30; Sally Daley, mezzosoprano, and Paul Turner, piano, Central London Institute, 6 Bolt Court, 1.10

Forthcoming marriages

Dr N. J. Beeching
and Miss B. A. Duncan
The engagement is announced between Nicholas John, elder son of Captain and Mrs M. Beeching, of Ashtead, Surrey, and Barbara Ann, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W. R. Duncan, of Adelaide, South Australia.

Mr J. W. Dixon
and Miss C. B. Borton
The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. David Dixon, of Mill House, Liverton, Devon, and *Catherine, edler daughter of Mr* and Mrs G. N. Borton, of Doubletoun, Penshurst, Kent.

Mr N. R. Harrocks
and Miss E. J. Baker
The *engagement is announced* between Nicholas, son of Dr and Mrs D. R. Harrocks, of Wimborne, Dorset, and Jane, daughter of the late Mr J. A. Baker and of Mrs R. J. Seagrief, of Canford Cliffs, Poole.

Dr D. F. Patuck
and Dr J. F. Hammond
The engagement is announced between David Fram, son of Dr and Mrs F. Patuck, of Barnet, Hertfordshire, and Julie Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. H. J. Hammond, of Plymouth, Devon.

Mr A. J. McLeod
and Miss A. M. Frew
The engagement is announced between Andrew, younger son of Mr and Mrs K. M. McLeod, of Banstead, Surrey, and Alison, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs W. G. M. Frew, of Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire.

Mr H. A. C. Morrison
and Miss K. M. Moore
The marriage between Howard Andrew Clive, only son of Squadron *Leader* and *Mrs Howard* Morrison, of Brancaster Staithe, Norfolk, and Kathryn Margaret, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Ralph Moore, of Norton, Sheffield, will take place at St James's church, Norton, on May 31.

Mr J. P. Rainbow
and Miss A. M. Curtis
The engagement is announced between John Patrick, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John Rainbow, of Sydney, Australia, and Amanda Margareta, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Curtis, of Warrington, Cheshire.

Mr L. D. G. Roberts
and Miss S. J. Tait
The engagement is announced between Lewis, son of Mr and Mrs Hugh Roberts, of Bodiam, Sussex, and Susan Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Tait, of South Ascot, Berkshire.

Mr P. Rowlands
and Miss J. E. Carr
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mrs Emily Briggs and the late Mr Norman Rowlands, of Penrith, Cumbria, and Jane Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Carr, of West Ardsley, Yorkshire.

Mr N. G. Smith, The Queen's Own Hussars
and Miss D. M. Leach
The *engagement* is announced between Nicholas, younger son of Mr and Mrs M. F. Smith, of Dorridge, Warwickshire, and Dinah, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs D. W. Leach, of Rheindahlen, Germany.

Mr P. J. F. Stovold
and Miss S. C. Walmsley
The engagement is announced *between Peter, son of Mr and* Mrs J. F. Stovold, of Birdfield, Eashing, Godalming, and Claire, younger daughter of the late Mr T. P. Walmsley and Mrs V. S. Walmsley, of Hartwood, Wonersh Park, Guildford.

Marriage

Mr D. C. G. Jessel
and Mrs M. McCormick
Mr David Jessel and Mrs Matilda McCormick were married quietly in London yesterday.

Dinners

"Saints and Sinners" Club of London
The Prince of Wales yesterday attended the annual dinner of the "Saints and Sinners" Club of London held at the Savoy Hotel. He was received by Mr Neil Benson, chairman, and Mr Percy Hoskins, founder and president. The other speakers were Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Cliff Morgan and Mr Graham Dowson, chairman-elect. Among others present were:
Viscount Chelsea, Viscount Rothermere, Viscount Slim, Lord Maclean, Lord McAlpine of Moffat, Lord Renwick, Lord Boothby, Lord Parmoor, Lord Remnant, Lord Harris of Greenwich, Lord Thomson of Monifieth, Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede, Lord Shinwell, Lord Shuttleworth, Lord Vestey, the Hon Maxwell Aitken, the Hon Alistair McAlpine, the Hon David Montagu, the Hon Richard Head, the Hon Mervyn Greenway, Sir Geoffrey Harmsworth, Judge Sir Harold Cassel, Sir Geraint Evans, Sir Richard Attenborough, Group Captain Sir Douglas Bader, Sir Kenneth Cork, Sir Eric Cheadle, Admiral Sir James Eberle, Sir John Treacher, Sir James Swaffield, Sir Francis Tombs, Sir Emile Littler, Sir Anthony Tuke, Sir Alexander Page and Judge Miskin, QC, Recorder of London.

Loriners' Company
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, attended the annual livery dinner of the Loriners' Company held at the Mansion House yesterday. The Master, Mr C. Keith Vartan, the Upper Warden, Mr Ernest E. Beckett, and the Under Warden, Mr William H. Wylie Harris, and their ladies received the guests. Mr E. A. J. Alment and Sir Gordon Wolstenholme, Master of the *Society of Apothecaries* of London, were speakers. Others present included:
Lord Croft, Lady Greenway and the Masters of the Carmen's, Farriers, Tin Plate Workers' and Marketors' companies and their ladies.

Italian Chamber of Commerce
The annual dinner of the Italian Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the Hyde Park Hotel. Senatore Professor Gaetano Stammati was the guest of honour. Grand'Uff Massimo Coen presided and Mr Hugh Rossi, MP, also spoke. Among the guests were:
The Italian Ambassador, Lord and Lady Robens of Woldingham, Lord Selsdon, Marchese and Marchesa Incisa di Camerana, Sir Charles and Lady Forte, Sir Derek and Lady Ezra, Sir Jack and Lady Lyons, Sir Reginald and Lady Bennett, Dr Stefano Biondo, Dr and Signora Francesco Cardi, Dr and Signora Francesco Anzilotti, Mrs Philomena Rossi, Signora Thelma Coen and Signora Franco Torrini.

Memorial services

Sir Eric Savill
The Queen was represented by Major Shane Blewitt and the Duke of Edinburgh by Lord Rupert *Nevill at a memorial service for* Sir Eric Savill held yesterday at St Michael's, Chester Square. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Martin Gilliat, Snowdon, by *Mrs Alastair Aird*, Princess Margaret Countess of Princess Alexandra, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy, by Miss Mona Mitchell, and Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester by Lady *May Abel Smith*. The Rev *E. G. H.* Saunders and the Archdeacon of Sherborne, who also gave an address, officiated. Mr John Savill read the lesson. Others present included:
Mr and Mrs Walter Evans (brother-in-law and sister), Mrs John Savill, Mr Jonathan Savill, Mr Timothy Savill, Mr Arnold Thorne, Mr and Mrs R. J. Guthrie, Mrs Frank Spinney, Mr and Mrs Henry Savill, Colonel and Mrs Kenneth Savill, Mr and Mrs Michael Savill, Mr R. Savill, Mrs K. Savill, Mrs A. Alcardi, Mr Val Savill, Mr and Mrs David Savill, Miss Philippa Savill, Miss Carola Savill, Miss Nancy Savill, Mr Tim Pratt.
The Earl of Bradford, the Earl of Perth, Viscount Blakenham, Aileen Viscountess Slim, Lady Freyberg, Lady Aberconway, Lady May, Lady Priscilla Aird, the Hon Mrs Angela Lascelles, *the Hon Mrs Elliot Hodgkin*, Sir Christopher Lever, Sir Giles Loder, Lady Villiers, Lady Morshead, Sir Ivan Magill, Sir George Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel John Johnston, Major-General E. G. W. Harrison, Mr John Bankes, Mr and Mrs J. Waldron, Mrs Lanning Roper, Mr W. G. Scott-Brown, Mrs H. W. B. Schroder, Miss C. Roper, Mr and Mrs David Bankes, Mr A. F. George (representing the Rhododendron and Camellia Group, Royal Horticultural Society), Mrs M. Mason (Royal Horticultural Society Council) and Mr James Kingswell (Garden History Society).

Sir Hildreth Glyn-Jones
The Lord Chancellor was represented by Sir Wilfrid Bourne at a memorial service for Sir Hildreth Glyn-Jones held yesterday at the Temple Church. The Master of Temple officiated, Lord Roskill, Treasurer of the Middle Temple, read the lesson and Sir George Baker gave an address. Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, attended. Others present included:
Lady Glyn-Jones (widow), Miss Anne Glyn-Jones (daughter), Mr and Mrs Jaffey (son-in-law and daughter), Mr Harold Killingback (son-in-law), Miss Deborah Jaffey and Miss Katy Jaffey (granddaughters), Miss Muriel Glyn-Jones (sister).
Viscount Dilhorne, Lord Hooson, QC, Lady Roskill, Lord and Lady Edmund-Davies, Lord and Lady Diplock, Lord and Lady Salmon, Sir John Arnold, Lord Justice and Lady Stephenson, Sir David Cairns, QC, the Hon Ewen Montagu, QC, and Mrs Montagu, Mr Justice Graham, Sir Stanley Rees, Sir Kenneth Barraclough, Sir Robert Micklethwait, QC, Sir Ashton Roskill, QC, Sir Denis Dobson, QC, Mr Justice Cantley, Mr Justice Woolf, Judge Oddie, His Honour F. K. Glazebrook, Judge John Macmanus, His Honour Ifor Lloyd, QC, Judge and Mrs Brian Grant, Judge D. L. McDonnell, Judge Brian Gibbens, Mr Anthony Walton, QC, Mr Anthony McCowan, QC, Mr Michael Kennedy, QC, Mr John Alliott, QC, Mr Scott Baker, QC, Mr J. Hesworth Talbot, QC, Mr John Professor QC, Mr Guy Willett, Mr Martin Thunge, Mr D. F. Lewis (secretary and registrar, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain), with Mr J. G. Broomfield, Mr A. G. Shaw (deputy director and secretary, Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry), Mr A. G. Coulson (John Carpenter Club, Old Citizens' Association) and Captain J. B. Morison.

Luncheons

HM Government
Lord Carrington was host at a luncheon held at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday in honour of the Ambassador of Oman. Among the guests were:
Mrs Saif El Busly, the Ambassador of Bahrain and Mrs Al-Mahroos, the Ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic and Mrs Al-Eryani, Mr Hussain Mohamed Ali, Lieutenant-General Sir John and Lady Stanier, Mr Eric Deakins, MP, Mr and Mrs Edward Mortimer, Mr G. A. Calver, Mr and Mrs J. P. Bowden, Mr and Mrs D. J. Sharp, Mr Roger du Boulay, Mr D. E. Tatham and Mr P. Lever.

HM Government
Mr Norman Tebbit, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Depart*ment of Trade*, was host at a luncheon at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of Mr P. M. Oelberg, Minister of Commerce and Shipping, Norway.

Latest appointments

Latest *appointments* include:

Professor John B. Heath, aged 55, professor of economics at the London Business School, to be a member of the board of the British Airports Authority for three years from June 1.

Mr Richard Steele, aged 51, to be director-general of the Nature Conservancy Council in succession to Mr Robert Boote.

Mr William Cleaver, aged 59, deputy director (mining) of the National Coal Board, to be a member of the Arts Council of Great Britain, in succession to Miss Ann Clwyd.

The Right Rev Michael Mann, Dean of Windsor, aged 55, to be a trustee of the Imperial War Museum.

Graduates from Cranwell

The annual review of the RAF *College Cranwell yesterday*, at which 84 officers of No 42 Initial Officer Training Course graduated, marked the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the college. The reviewing officer was General A. J. W. Wijting, RNAF, Chief of The Netherlands Defence Staff. The Queen's Colour of the college was paraded and there was a fly-past by nine Jet Provosts of Cranwell's basic flying training squadron.

The sword of merit was awarded to Flying Officer S. Birnie, of the administrative branch physical education. The sash of merit was *awarded to Acting Pilot Officer* J. S. Foster, WRAF, of the supply branch.

General Duties Branch (pilots): Flying Officer P. A. Flowers, Pilot Officers C. M. J. Bolshaw, BA, S. J. Last, BSc, M. J. O'Reilly, BSc, R. D. Rust, BA, and M. V. Vaughan, BEd; Acting Pilot Officers L. S. Brunt, E. W. Cookson, P. Cropper, M. D. Dickens, A. J. Dixon, P. Foster, D. J. Fry, A. S. Greer, P. K. Jackson, C. Jaap, J. W. McClelland, N. J. McDonnell, P. D. Mill, P. R. Palastanga, R. M. Poole, D. C. Simkin, A. Tucker, T. S. Walker, I. D. Webb, and P. J. Woore.
General Duties Branch (navigators): Flying Officer L. M. Shiells, Acting Pilot Officers J. I. Hesketh, M. A. Sharp and P. H. Watson.
General Duties Branch (air electronics officer): Flying Officers E. H. Billings, S. B. Greenhalgh, P. R. Goddard, P. T. McMillan, R. J. Smith and G. Woodhouse.
General Duties (ground branch) (fighter control): Pilot Officer A. W. Johnson, WRAF, Acting Pilot Officers S. M. Chisholm, WRAF, J. P. V. Gildersleeves and K. S. Hesling, WRAF.
General Duties (ground branch) (air traffic control): Flying Officer J. A. Worral, Pilot Officer N. Arkle, BSc, Acting Pilot Officers P. J. Green and D. G. Pickard.
Photographic Interpretation Branch: Flying Officer J. M. Cole.
Engineer Branch: Flying Officers G. R. Edwards, R. S. Gomes, M. R. Jenkins, V. Kinain and A. W. Granaden.
Supply Branch: Flying Officer R. J. *Young; Acting Pilot Officers* C. Boyce, J. C. Foster, WRAF, B. J. Peck, WRAF, and R. J. Watson.
Administrative Branch (secretarial): Flying Officers R. Brooke, BSc, J. McC. Brown, BSc, WRAF, J. M. Guthrie and C. G. Lamper, Pilot Officers D. S. Firkin, BA, WRAF, S. J. Hall, WRAF, J. C. Macbeth, WRAF, and J. A. E. Owen, BSc, WRAF, Acting Pilot Officer M. Brown, WRAF.
Administrative Branch (education): Flying Officers M. N. Bamford, S. Chrisnall, BA, K. R. Dixon, BEd, A. J. Everitt, BA, N. R. Hinchcliffe, BEd, J. R. James, BA, D. J. Morrison, BSc, R. W. Peters, BSc, K. J. Plumb, BSc, R. J. Puddy, D. W. Roberts, BSc, R. A. Smith, BSc, WRAF, S. W. Tofts, BA, and P. L. B. Worthington, MSc.
Administrative Branch (catering): Flying Officer C. D. Lane and Pilot Officer K. W. Wilcox.
Administrative Branch (physical education): *Flying* Officers S. Birnie and A. E. Saunders.
Marine Branch: Flight Lieutenant E. J. Scapleborn.
Medical Technician Branch: Flight Lieutenant A. C. W. Cox.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, May 24, 1955

German army

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, May 23.—Dr Adenauer is asking the Federal Cabinet to approve and dispatch to Parliament by the end of this week the first of the Bills necessary to raise armed forces in the Federal Republic. The Bill, the Soldatengesetz, will define the rights and duties of the volunteer soldier and will form the basis for his existence in law. Some *further* matters will need to be regulated by Parliament before he can begin to exist in fact, such matters as pay, pension rights and the keeping open of his civil *employment until* the army decides, after a trial period, whether to retain his services.

Charterhouse

J. P. Stratfull, of Cottesmore School, Crawley, has been recommended for election to a Foundation Scholarship at Charterhouse.

OBITUARY

SIR ROBERT McEWEN

Barrister, writer and illustrator

Sir Robert Lindley McEwen of Marchmont died on May 18 at his home in Berwickshire. He was the third baronet and the second son of Sir John McEwen, the pre-war Under Secretary of State for Scotland.

A.L.J.L. writes:

The death of Robin McEwen at 53 *will shock and sadden* his wide circle of friends in all walks of life. He was endowed with a remarkable array of gifts fitting him for many roles: *scholar, lawyer, artist, journalist* and countryman. Classically educated, he was a scholar at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and his starred First in the Law Tripos was so distinguished that inevitably he was offered a Fellowship. He declined it as he declined the highly-prized and exclusive membership of the Cambridge Apostles, in the latter case on the grounds that it was inconsistent with his strongly held religious beliefs.

*He went to the Bar after ser*vice with the Grenadier Guards and practised from the chambers of Quintin Hogg. His remarkable intellect and his en*thusiastic powers of application* made him the obvious choice to assist Kenneth Diplock, QC, in the spate of tortuous compensation cases thrown up by coal nationalization in the early 1950s. There followed a regular column in the *Spectator*, television appearances and the publication of numerous *legal* textbooks, in particular the libel lawyer's bible, *Gatley* (7th Edition 1973). (All were finely composed. For he strongly believed that language should be freshened and vivid however arid the material.)

His legal career happily never eclipsed his creative talent. His friend Gavin Maxwell—always exacting in literary matters—insisted that he illustrate *Ring of Bright Water*. The drawings *are the mere tip of* a much larger output of children's portraits, wildlife studies and witty cartoons. On the death of his father he abandoned the Bar (and the "glittering prizes" which would surely have come his way), to assume the burdens of landownership in Scotland. The fierce integrity of his intellect made it difficult for him to adjust to the moral compromises of modern life. Throughout his life he was energetic in the pursuit of ideas, moral, *political* and *religious*. He wrestled with them passionately and more successfully than he did with inanimate objects such as cars which could frequently *inflict defeat on him*. The endearing memory of his gentle and generous personality and sense of fun in the company of his equally gifted wife Brigid and their large family at Marchmont will never die.

His son James now succeeds to the title.

MR J. M. LUCKER

Josephus Maria Lücker, who died on Saturday, in Los Angeles at the age of 65, was one of the last of the great *editors in the post-war era of* Dutch journalism.

Joop Lücker, who was born on August 9, 1914, in Nijmegen, will be particularly remembered for his editorship of the *Volkskrant* which he lifted from a relatively obscure newspaper of mainly regional importance before the war to one of the most influential national dailies in the Netherlands after he took over as editor in 1945. It is perhaps gratifying to note that he learned his trade in Britain where in the years leading up to the Second World War he studied journalism and also spent some time with the *Western Morning News* and *The Times* to perfect his know*ledge of the métier. Colleagues* recall that the pre-war years in Britain had laid the foundation of the paper he had in mind when he took over the *Volkskrant*.

Joop Lücker was probably the last Dutch editor who could speak of "his" paper, and the *Volkskrant* in the 19 years of his editorship from 1945 to 1964 was very much his paper. He worked at it literally day and night and among the *stories* told of him is the characteristic one of the night editor who as the clock neared midnight just finished composing a front page much to his liking—the *Volkskrant* is a morning paper—when in rushed the editor who promptly set about reorganising the whole page.

This quality stemming from his unquenchable drive to make the paper into the quality paper it became did not particularly endear him to his subordinates and it is therefore perhaps not surprising that it was as a result of a conflict that he left the *Volkskrant* in 1964. He moved on to become editor of *De Tijd* but left *after a few years when through no fault of* his this daily became a weekly magazine. Joop Lücker spent his last years at the head of the Vandaag Press Agency and it was to wind up some business for the agency that he was in Los Angeles. He had retired officially last March.

SIR VICTOR SEELY

Sir Victor Seely, fourth baronet, the third son of Sir Charles H. Seely, second baronet, died on May 10. He was 79. He succeeded to the baronetcy of his brother, Sir Hugh Michael Seely, third baronet, the 1st Baron Sherwood, in 1970. He was born on May 18, 1900, and educated at Eton and Trinity College Cambridge. He twice stood for Parliament as a National Liberal for Goole and Pontefract in 1935, and as a Conservative for Derby North in 1950.

During the Second World War he was a major in the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, 2nd Armoured Division. He was captured by the Germans in North Africa in 1941, and subsequently escaped from an Italian Prisoner of War camp at the time of the Armistice and spent the rest of the war at HM Legation, Berne.

After the war he was a partner in the stockbrokers, Elliott Young. In 1954 he joined Harley Drayton's Investment Group as a director, and during the next 14 years—until his retirement from full time executive duties in 1972—he served as a director of all the *major Drayton Investment* Trusts. After this date he continued to take a keen interest in the activities of the group. He also held a number of other directorships outside the Drayton Group, notably Acrow Limited and Purdey's the renowned gun-makers. In 1946 he became a director of James Purdey and Sons and chairman in 1970, before retiring from the board in 1972.

He became a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Gunmakers in 1952, joining the court as an assistant in the same year. At that time he was invited to join the Proof House Committee as Finance Member in which office he served with great distinction and benefit to the company until the time of his death. He was Master of the Company on two occasions, in 1956-57 and 1964-65.

He was three times married and is succeeded by the son of his first marriage, Mr Nigel Edward Seely.

DR EMILIE BOER

Ivor Bulmer-Thomas writes:

Dr Emilie Boer, who died at her Dresden home on April 5, was one of the small band of international scholers who specialize in the study of ancient mathematics, astronomy and astrology.

A pupil of Franz Boll, she travelled weekly to the Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften at Berlin to pursue her researches there until a weakening of her heart in 1978 kept her at home.

She edited several works in the Teubner Classical Library, completing Ptolemy's *Apotelesmatika (Quadripartitum)* after Boll's death and producing the pseudo - Ptolemaic *Fructus (Centiloquium)* and the *Apotelesmatika* of Paulus Alexandrinus on her own. She also wrote authoritative articles for Pauly-Wissowa's *Realencycopädie* and *Der Kleine Pauly*.

Mr John Coote Donaldson, CIE, MC, who died on May 20 at the age of 84, was secretary to the Governor of the United Provinces, India, 1937-40, joint-secretary to the Governor-General, 1940-42 and in 1948-49 secretary of Nuffield College, Oxford.

The Hon Elizabeth Elphinstone, daughter of the 16th Lord Elphinstone, KT, a niece of the Queen Mother and a cousin of the Queen, died on May 16. Her mother, Lady Mary Frances Bowes-Lyon, a sister of the Queen Mother, married Lord Elphinstone in 1910.

MR JOHN COLLIER

Novelist an
screenwrite

Mr Anthony Burgess
Mr John Collier, the
died recently in the
States

He is best known f
Monkey Wife, a brief f
novel considered, like G
Lady Into Fox, to be a
classic. This story of
plorer repatriated with
chimpanzee named
whom, through monkey
ery, he distractedly mar
been taken to be an alle
twentieth-century man'
to be reconciled with
nature, but it can be
ciated as a very eleg
d'esprit characteristic
the age and the author

Collier was very
writer of the 1920s and
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literary allusiveness, an
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can dialogue of his stor
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a mere Stateside visi
Collier made his
Hollywood, and, tho
screen credits are not
ous, he is known to h
tributed to a large nu
scenarios, including
Camera and *The Africa*

His last published
a scenario for *Paradi*
intended for "the c
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in Britain. His talent
but mostly disregarde
native country. It is
compare it with that of
with whom he shared
capacity for horror
mostly by an urbanity
elegance of style ver
ing but not well ap
in the post-Heming

The John Collier
published in the mid
by Knopf of New York
all of his work likely t
including *His Monkey*

His achievement nee
celebrated in his own
Though not a writer
very first rank, he
considerable literary
a rare capacity to
Modest, disinclined
publicity, somewhat c
was satisfied to make
with his pen and
literary extinction. Su
tion would be ill-des
needs to be rediscove

MISS IDA
KAMINSK

Miss Ida Kaminska
actress who was for m
prominent in classica
theatre, died in New
May 21. She was
Kaminska, who foun
Polish state Jewish th
emigrated to the Uni
in 1968 after winning
at Cannes in 1965 and
Oscar nomination
actress for her part, t
old Jewish shopkeepe
Czechoslovak film *The*
Main Street, which f
a 1966 Oscar as the be
film.

Born in Odessa
Ukraine, she was the
of two noted Yiddis
Ester and Avram
Her father was the f
the Yiddish theatre o
where she made her
the age of five.

She founded the Ida
Dramatic Theatre in
1932 and was its dire
1939. When she ret
Poland in 1946, she f
Jewish theatre which
was declared a Po
theatre. In New York
tinued to work for th
theatre there and
plays on Broadway.

The Rev Kenne
Elphinstone, Dean
Arches, Court of C
and Auditor of the
Court of York since
on May 16 at the age
was a member of th
Council of the Bar
to 1960, a membe
governing body of
and, with K. M. M
was the author of a
for Church Ward
Parochial Church Co

Major Henry Tup
DL, died on May 15
of 83. He was appoint
Lieutenant of Sussex

Science report

Environment: Midges and pollutio

By the Staff of *Nature*

The diversity of insect life in a freshwater stream may be a clue to the extent of pollution in the water. After a two-year study Dr R. W. Winner and fellow workers from Miami University in Oxford, *Ohio, have found that a stream* polluted with heavy metals, such as copper and zinc, contains fewer species of insects than does an unpolluted stream.

As pollution increased in the two *streams they studied, midges* became more and more abundant, while the numbers of other insects declined. Finally, when pollution had reached a high level, midges were the only insects to be found *in the water*.

The study was prompted by the need for information about the direct impact of pollution on natural freshwater communities. Standards designed to protect such communities, by regulating the amount of heavy metal pollution allowed in the water, have mostly been based on laboratory tests with fish.

Little attention has been paid to the tiny but exceedingly populous invertebrate inhabitants of fresh water, which are very difficult to maintain in the laboratory. The team in Ohio has sought to redress the balance.

The two limestone streams studied differed in their levels of pollution. One was receiving copper, chromium and zinc in the effluent from a metal-plating factory. The relative concentrations of the three metals were variable, and when copper was present in the effluent in a high concentration small amounts of cyanide could sometimes by detected below the outfall.

The *stream* had been polluted in that way for the previous eight years. The second *stream*, on the other hand, had a fairly constant input of copper pollution only, having been used by the Environmental Protection Agency for experimental purposes

In both streams the pollution and the invertebrate animal life were monitored at six sites, most of them progressively downstream *from the source of the pollution*; several miles of each stream was included in the study. Invertebrates were monitored chiefly by collecting and sampling the larvae, which generally live on the rock-*rubble beds of the streams*.

Upstream of the *source* there was little or no pollution, and a great variety of insect larvae were found, comprising many species of caddisflies, mayflies and midges. Taking together all the data collected from the two streams, the scientists found that as the level of metal pollution increased the midges became more numerous. The caddisfly was the most sensitive and was the first to disappear as pollution increased.

The study has shown that midges can tolerate the chemical stress imposed by the metals whereas *other insect larvae* are
hard pressed to su
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In the unpollute
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The effects were th
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The scientists conclu
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They suggest that th
sions might be put to
mating metal pollution
The relative proportion
caddisflies and mayfl
water could indicate
of pollution. They cau
ever, that one sample
give the answer; stre
have to be monitored
months before a true
the insect community

Source: *Canadian*
Fisheries and Aquati
April, 1980 (vol 37, no
© Nature-Times New
1980.

مكنز من الاجل

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

When will Sir Keith act on Inmos? Page 19

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BRIEF

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s explained that the it was trying to ordination with EEC after its decision to from the EEC agreeackdate the sanctions per 4 last year.

ritish contracts for services will not be ntil the day the Order e delay means theoere is still a chance sanctions by fixing e deals. The Governrday dismissed this The Order is expecaid next week, during nentary recess.

te oil chief

lp Shelbourne who appointed chairman ritish National Oil . He will take up on July 1. Mr Shel at present chairman el Montagu, the ank.

ion's future, page 18

se resumes

stracted legal case errard and National Company and four £5m worth of bills a resumes today.

orrowing

g on international rkets fell sharply in $5,330m (about equivalent after a l of $7,329m which ad upwards from he OECD's monthly tatistics supplement Paris.

prices up

t German producer for industrial proril rose 0.9 per cent h, giving an 8.2 per r-on-year increase, the Federal statisin Wiesbaden. The base 1970, stood at d.

Yen order

nese firms have won yen (about £23m) the National Power 1 of the Philippines geothermal power g plants, Fuji Elecorts. The other comnematsu-Gosho.

Energy agency draws up measures to prevent rapid oil price increases

From Nicholas Hirst
Paris, May 22

The 21-nation International Energy Agency (IEA) agreed yesterday to call an emergency meeting of ministers in the event of an imminent reduction in oil supplies.

This was one of a series of decisions taken by the ministers in Paris to try to prevent the kind of price explosion which members of the organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries were able to bring about over the past 18 months.

The meeting *took place* against a background of oil price rises by Opec members in the past few days and expectations of oil availability during the 1980s sharply reduced from a year ago.

However, it was far from clear that individual countries would make the political commitment and take the necessary measures to cut consumption if another crisis were to recur, such as that triggered by the revolution in Iran.

The final communiqué from the meeting was vague and lacking specific details of how to prevent another crisis and it was stamped al over with compromise.

Mr David Howell, the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Energy and Britains representative at the meeting which included all the leading oil consuming countries except France, said, *however*, that he believed that the agency was beginning to have a cutting edge. It was an achievement for 21 nations to have come so far in agreement on commiting themselves to reduce oil consumption.

The commitments included action to be taken in the event of a shortage which threatened to push up prices, undertakings to undershoot the import ceiling for IEA countries of 26.2 million barrels a day for 1985 fixed last December, and targets to reduce energy consumption by 1990.

None of these commitments, however, is very specific. Ministers agreed that if at any time tight market conditions appeared, "they would meet at short notice".

Mr Niels Ersboll, left, president of International Energy Agency's council of direction, in Paris yesterday with Dr Otto Lamsdorff, the West German Economics Minister.

The intention was to deal with a crisis which fell short of the long-standing IEA system to share out all oil equally if any member lost 7 per cent or more of its supplise. No trigger level was agreed for the meetings to be called but once a meeting had been called ministers would decide whether to impose harsher import ceilings *on member countries or* other forms of restraint.

There had been *pressure from* some nations for a commitment *in advance to impose import* cuts.

Monitoring of countries' oil use is to increase so that the IEA would have a better warning system and a better idea of what action to take if a shortage developed.

The United States had pushed for a specific reduction in the import goals for 1985. Ministers instead agreed that net oil imports "should substantially undershoot the ceiling, possibly by around four million barrels a day. This was not a commitment to reduce imports by four million barrels a day but Mr Howell interpreted it as a commitment to import less without saying specifically how much the reduction would be.

If notice were given to Opec of exactly how much IEA members intended to reduce imports it might influence their production, he said.

A review by the IEA secretariat estimates that Opec production in 1985 and 1990 might be no more than in 1979, creating a potential shortage for the West of between 1.6 and 3 million barrels a day. Dr Otto Lambsdorff, the president said, IEA members had been influenced at their meeting by the rise in Opec prices over the past few days.

After the $2 rise by Nigeria which meant that nearly all Opec countries had put up their prices again, Mr Howell expected operators in the North Sea led by the British National Oil Corporation to raise their prices in the next few days.

IEA countries are expected to reduce the rate of energy consumption to 60 per cent of the increase in economic growth by 1990 and to cut oil's share in primary energy consumption from the present 52 per cent to 40 per cent.

Ministers also agreed for the first time a number of criticisms of member countries' energy policies and made recommendations to reduce oil consumption and move to other energy sources.

Charterhouse Group to make agreed bid for Keyser Ullmann: share dealing is suspended

By Roman Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

Charterhouse Group, the financial and industrial holding company, is to take an agreed bid for Keyser Ullman, the merchant bank. A joint announcement yesterday said that the shares of both companies had been suspended pending the revelation of further details this afternoon after the stock market closes.

"A takeover of Keyser had been widely expected for several years, Mr Derek Wilde, the chairman of Keyser, said yesterday that "this is a positive and useful sort of move that should be good for both parties".

Although no terms have been revealed, the expectation in the City is that the *takeover will* take the form of a share exchange after which th eKeyser interests will represent around one third of the joint company and the Chartehouse interests the remaining two thirds.

Keyser Ullmann, once a fast growing bank specializing in property *loans*, experienced troubles during the fringe banking crisis, and in 1975 it had to be rescued through the Bank of England "lifeboat" and the clearing banks.

Mr Edward Du Cann, its then chairman, Mr Jack Dellal, its deputy chairman, and three managing directors resigned. Mr Derek Wilde, a vice chairman of Barclays was brought in to sort out the problems and help in the rescue operation.

At the height of its troubles Keyser *owed £65m to the life*boat. But by 1977 it was out of difficulties.

After that, however, it never really managed to restore its fortunes as a bank. Although it had some £45m of shareholders' funds and around £50m of tax losses which could he *used against profits*, it was continually underlent.

For a merchant bank it found it difficult to get big corporate clients. The most important cilient is Lonrho, and there are some other much smaller clients.

There are two strong overseas operations in Paris and Zurich, but neither is large enough to compensate for the lack of United Kingdom business.

Charterhouse, which operates both as an industrial holding company — manufacturing accounts for 31 per cent of *employed funds—and as a finan*cial group which owns Charterhouse Japhet, one of the smaller accepting houses, has for a long time been seeking to tilt the balance of its business to financial services.

Banking accounts for only 13 per cent of employed funds of £105m and the deal with Keyser should create one of the bigger of City merchant banks with funds of some £60m.

More recently Charterhouse has began to sell some of its industrial interests and this process is expected to continue. Its profits for 1979 were £11m and those of Keyser were £3m.

The two companies had already loose links through directors, Mr Nigel Mobbs, chairman of Charterhouse and Mr Derek Wilde, are both on the board of Barclays. Mr William MacKenzie, the deputy chairman of Slough Estates, one of the most important of Charterhouse clients, sits on the board of Keyser, while Mr Nigel Mobbs is the chairman of Slough Estates.

The only really large shareholder of Charterhouse is the Prudential with 7.5 per cent of the shares. The Prudential also owns 17 per cent of the Keyser shares.

Our Financial Editor writes: Hill Samuel, one of the City's largest merchant banks, confirmed yesterday that a brief discussion had taken place with Merrill Lynch the world's lar*gest brokerage house about the* possibility of merging.

The American broker apparently took the initiative, but Hill Samuel was not interested and the idea, which never reached the stage of being a negotiation, has been dropped.

It was not clear when the talks took place, but apparently it was recently and leaked out on Wall Street earlier this week.

Both houses emphasized yesterday that the discussions were quite informal and of the sort that "often takes place in the City".

Financial Editor, page 19
Business Diary, page 19
Sign of change, page 19

Local authorities lift PSBR to £9,780m

By David Blake
Economics Editor

The public sector borrowing requirement last year was £9,780m. This was £660m more than estimated at the time of the April Budget and £2,200m *more than the forecast made* by the Chancellor in his first Budget last June.

A late and unexpected surge in borrowing by local authorities cut the surplus for the public sector in the first quarter of 1980 to £190m after seasonal adjustment. Without seasonal factors there was a net public sector surplus of £1,300m in the first quarter of the year.

During the same three months, local authorities borrowed £1,580m after allowing for seasonal factors. This was nearly five times as much as in the previous quarter. Of this sum, they borrowed £1,320m from sources other than central government, so national authorities have only just been able to produce the relevent figures.

Although the PSBR is a key target of government policy, figures on how it is developing are slow to appear.

The problem seems to have been that a combination of high pay rises and relatively modest rate increases last year left local authorities strapped for cash. They were therefore forced to turn to the markets to cover the gap. There is no evidence at present that the balance between income and expenditure *will* be better this year.

Public corporations also ran into a less favourable financial position than expected, with slow payment of telephone bills leading to a deterioration of the Post Office's position.

The figures are bound to provide some embarrassment for the Government, because the Chancellor stressed very firmly last November that he intended to limit public borrowing to the £8,300m forecast at the time of his first Budget. To achieve this, he brought forward £700m of petroleum revenue tax and if this had not been done the PSBR would have been nearly £10,500m.

Forecasts of the PSBR are notoriously difficult to make and are thought to have a margin of error of £3,000m either way.

The Government's forecast for the PSBR for this financial year is £8,500m and it is committed to achieving a progressive reduction in future years.

Big Hongkong stake in UK carpet makers

By Catherine Gunn

In its fifth stockmarket raid—and its second this week—stockbroker Rowe & Pitman has taken a strategic stake in Carpets International, Britain's most important carpet manufacturer, on behalf of Hong Kong Carpet Manufacturers.

Carpets International (CI) was formed in April, 1969, with the merger of John Crossley-Carpet Trade and Carpet Manufacturing, in an attempt to rationalize a fragmented and troubled industry.

Starting from a 4.9 per cent stake, Hong Kong Carpet Manufacturers' objective of a 29.9 per cent holding in CI was met within half an hour yesterday. Of the 5,940,000 shares acquired at 32p each, three-fifths came from institutional holders.

The buyer's name came as a relief to Mr James Carpenter, chairman of CI. "Before I knew who it was, I felt considerable apprehension", he confessed.

"Now I know, I am really quite pleased that it wasn't someone . . . more alarming". The two groups already know each other slightly, and the Hongkong company described its stake in CI as "a long term investment".

Mr Anthony Yeh, its managing director, flies over to visit CI in about 10 days time.

CI has had a history of erratic and often declining profits since 1974. Its ventures into Australia and New Zealand backfired until the latter part of 1979. Prospects there are now said to be "encouraging".

Sadly, this improvement has come as the important British and North American markets are experiencing a downturn and tough competition from cheap imports.

CI's 1979 profits fell £2.44m to £2.02m and in Britain "the picture is not encouraging". Mr Carpenter added wryly that the Hongkong company "does not know what our figures are like".

Hong Kong Carpet Manufacturers, chaired by Sir Lawrence Kadoorie, is a major manufacturer of machine and handwoven carpets in the Far East. Last year it set up a French marketing subsidiary, and also sells in the United States.

In Hongkong it became a 50 per cent associate of Antler International, making attaché cases. Until yesterday, it had no significant British interests. Directors control 34.5 per cent of the equity.

Barclays to provide N Sea risk capital

By David Hewson

Barclays, the largest British clearing bank, intends to put up risk capital to back oil exploration in the North Sea.

The bank, which in March recorded profits of £529m, refused to disclose more than the barest details of its involvement last night.

But it is clear that Barclays's move represents the first serious shift by a British clearing bank towards using investors' money as equity investment behind speculative industrial projects.

Barclays is a member of several international consortiums involved in the latest round of licence applications for the North Sea, *but* refuses to name its partners and the possible level of investment.

Mr Peter Leslie, a general manager of Barclays Bank International, said: "We have decided, following approaches from a number of oil companies active in the North Sea, to undertake equity investment in oil exploration through participation in certain of the consortiums preparing to apply for licences under the seventh round.

"Our decision reflects our desire as a British company to do all we can to support the further development of a vital part of the United Kingdom economy."

Barclays has provided more than £500m for North Sea oil projects in the past, but has never hinted that it was considering taking equity investment in such schemes.

The provision of risk capital, and the element of chance such decisions entail, has traditionally been the preserve of merchant banks whose investors have been prepared to accept the risk element involved in return for potentially higher rewards.

Barclays' decision is certain to provoke a reassessment among National Westminster, Lloyds, and Midlands—the three other large clearing banks—of their attitudes towards equity investment

The element of risk involved for Barclays, should its consortiums win licence applications, is considerable. A number of North Sea exploration projects fail to find oil in exploitable quantities. On the other hand, those which do strike oil are likely to find the venture extremely lucrative.

When banks are already being criticized for making excessive profits, such a strike could prove as embarrassing for Barclays as a highly publicized loss on oil exploration.

2p a gallon petrol rise expected

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Petrol price increases of about 2p a gallon are likely after the reported Nigerian crude oil price rise of $2 a barrel. *This rise is expected to* be followed by the British National Oil Corporation.

Shell UK announced that it was increasing its oil and petrol prices from midnight last night and that these rises took no account of recent Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) changes.

The price of two, three and four start petrol will rise by an estimated 2p a gallon at the pump. Derv commercial fuel and standard grade burning oil *are also going up. Esso and BP* put prices up at the end of last week.

The Nigerian decision has been awaited anxiously by officials of the state oil corporation, the largest North Sea policies follow those of the chief African producers.

Big oil companies oerating in the North Sea then take the lead from the oil corporation.

Nigeria's rise is the latest in a round of increases announced by members of Opec.

Eleven Opec countries have now announced price increases in the past week after Saudi Arabia lifted its crude oil price by $2 a barrel and backdated it to the beginning of last month.

Nigeria's principal export grade will now be set at $36.1 a barrel according to *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*.

The British National Oil Corporation has tended to follow the Nigerian price movements to fulfil its contract obligations to North Sea oil producers

Traditional reports 'on the way out'

Traditional company annual reports are on the way out, according to Mr William Kanaga, chairman of the international accounting firm Arthur Young.

He told guests at the Arthur Young Professors' Roundtable yesterday that the increasingly diverse interests of those who sought financial and other information would require more and more enterprises to publish a variety of annual reports

Mr Kanaga predicted that in future most governments would increase the extent of their involvement in accounting matters.

He said that the attitude of the Japanese and German governments was "a far cry from the antagonism so pervasive in my own government. It's abundantly clear to those of us in the United States accounting profession", he said, "that we have a real job on our hands in the decade of the 80s to arrest, and reverse, the current trend" on government intervention.

Finance houses lose fight

By Roman Eisenstein,

Finance houses have lost their fight for full banking status. They have been relegated to the second tier of deposit taking institutions set up under the Banking Act.

The Bank of England, which published a three-tier list of fully recognized banks, deposit-taking institutions and companies still awaiting a decision about their status on April 2, yesterday published a further list to its original one.

This list shows that most of the larger finance houses which had initially been placed among companies awaiting a decision on their status are now classified as deposit-taking institutions. These include UDT, Lloyds and Scottish and Mercantile Credit, and Lombard North Central.

For most of those which are fully owned by the major banks such as Forward Trust, it has no real impotance. But the decision will have come as a bitter disappointment to finance houses such as UDT which had been hoping for full status.

This would have enabled them to get deposits at slightly better rates of interest and for some of them it would have permitted expansion in other fields.

Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, hinted in a speech on Tuesday that such a decision might be in the offing. He tried to suger the pill by saying that different status meant different functions rather than lover recognition,

Polymark expansion

Polymark International, the London-based company with interests in textiles, agricultural products, light engineering and sports goods, announced yesterday a £1.4m expansion of its Irish label factory. The move will increase the staff at the factory in Trim, County Meath, *from 90 to 190*.

Steel legislation

Legislation for a reconstruction of the British Steel Corporation's balance sheet is to be introduced in the next Parliamentary session, Mr Adam Butler, Minister for Industry said yesterday. The move has long been urged by the steel industry unions and management.

Plan for local bodies

Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, yesterday confirmed the government's intention to make local authorities direct labour organizations more *efficient* and to encourage private sector competition.

TI drops Crane bid

Tube Investments has dropped its attempt to take over Chicago-based Crane Packaging. Emerson Electric, a United States company, has won Crane with a bid worth $196m (£84m).

PRICE CHANGES

	7½p to 284p	Anglo Amer	9p to 539p
tres	3p to 34p	De Beers Dfd	10p to 362p
p	13p to 725p	GKN	14p to 244p
'A'	5p to 890p	Imp Chem Ind	10p to 364p
	5p to 155p	Imp Cont Gas	10p to 530p

ros	12p to 762p	Lasmo	10p to 638p
Gp	1p to 25p	Letraset	8p to 116p
	4p to 45p	Massey-Ferg	10p to 350p
right	5p to 73p	Tube Invest	10p to 252p
es	7p to 265p	Whessoe	3p to 51p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
	2.11	2.04	Norway Kr	11.78	11.28
	31.00	29.25	Portugal Esc	115.00	109.00
	70.25	66.75	South Africa Rd	2.17	2.03
	2.73	2.66	Spain Pta	167.50	160.50
	13.37	12.83	Sweden Kr	10.06	9.66
k	8.95	8.55	Switzerland Fr	4.02	3.80
	9.95	9.55	USA $	2.38	2.32
d	4.32	4.10	Yugoslavia Dnr	50.00	47.00
	100.50	95.50			
	11.75	11.30			
	1.14	1.10			
	2010.00	1915.00			
	550.00	525.00			
Gld	4.73	4.50			

Rates for small denomination bank notes *only*, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

US lending rates ease further

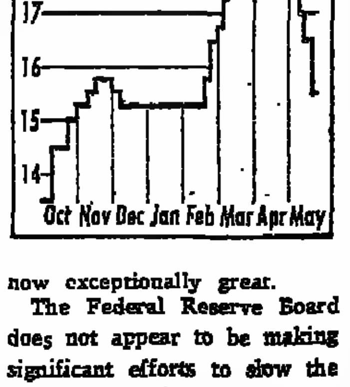
From Frank Vogl
Washington, May 22

The Chase Manhattan Bank and Bankers Trust of New York both cut their prime lending rates to 15½ per cent from 16½ per cent today.

The rate has fallen sharply since it reached a record 20 per cent in early April and there are clear indications of further rate reductions soon.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, *which only yesterday* cut the rate it charges stock brokers from 15½ per cent to 14¾ per cent, today cut the rate again to take it to 13¾ per cent.

With Treasury bills trading a fraction above 8 per cent, the *disparity* between most shortterm money rates and the prime and the broker loan rates is



now exceptionally great.

The Federal Reserve Board does not appear to be making significant efforts to slow the pace of decline of interest rates. FED officials say money supply is now growing more *slowly than the FED's target* levels, and that the FED would not be opposed to some faster money stock growth.

Three factors are now combining to drive down interest rates; easier FED credit actions as indicated by supplying reserves to the banks, the gathering recession which is depressing general loan demand and expectations of still lower interest rate levels.

These expectations are being fuelled in part by the widespread belief that a more moderate level o finflation will has been seen so far this year. has been seen so fa rthis year. Many private economists, as well as the White House, are predicting that consumer prices may rise at an annual rate of 10 to 12 per cent in the next few months, after gaining at an annual rate of around 18 per cent earlier this year.

$1.7m profit by Philippine Airlines last year

Philippine Airlines made an overall profit *of 12.4m pesos* (about $1.7m) last year but suffered a narrow loss on its flight operations, according to the chairman, Mr Roman A. Cruz.

He said that overall profit was 21 per cent higher than net income for 1978, while the number of passengers rose by 2 per cent from 3,411,637 to 3,467,419.

Operating revenues increased by 23 per cent from 1.788 bn pesos to 2.198 bn pesos. Operating expenses rose by 26 per cent from 1.74 bn pesos to *2.19* bn pesos. Loss on flight operations was 5m pesos.

China and Indonesia to exchange oil and fuels

China is expected to begin buying crude oil from Indonesia, and Indonesia will probably import diesel fuel, petrol and much needed kerosene from China.

The initiative is understood to have come from Peking although negotiations are still in the preliminary stage. Despite Indonesia's continuing reluctance to restore diplomatic relations with Peking, it wants new markets for its crude oil.

Pertamina, Indonesia's national oil corporation, has suffered from declining exports to Japan and the United States recently and is seeking new outlets in Taiwan, the Philippines and Bangladesh.

Iran break from dollar

Iran formally broke the link between the rial and the dollar today and set the rial at 92.3 against the IMF's Special Drawing Right, weakening the rial against the dollar to 70.50/70.75 from the fixed 70.35/70.60.

Japan's oil imports fall

Japan imported 22.035 million kilolitres of crude oil in April, down 12.5 per cent from the preceding month and 5.9 per cent from a year before. Saudi Arabia was the largest supplier.

Vehicle output up

West German vehicle production rose to 371,100 in April, from 367,999 in March and 367,096 in April, 1979. But in the first four months of 1980 car production fell 6 per cent.

Steel production drops

Crude steel output in countries reporting to the International Iron and Steel Institute fell 1.5 per cent year-on-year to 40.52 million tonnes in April from 41.14 million in the same month a year ago.

Volvo lays off 6,000

Volvo Motor Company will lay off indefinitely 6,000 at its Goteberg plant, next Tuesday because of a dock strike which has brought shippin gat most Swedish ports to a standstill.

Call for increased efficiency combined with wider use of coal

BP chief urges global energy plan

Governments must confer to set up an effective energy policy which could accommodate a world economic growth of 3 per cent in the next 20 years, according to Mr Christopher Laidlaw, British Petroleum's deputy chairman.

That growth would depend on the correct balance being achieved between demand, supply and price of energy resources and on using coal to a far greater degree

If there were no improvements in energy efficiency, requirements for the non-communist world by the year 2000 would approach 10,000 million tons of oil equivalent, said Mr Laidlaw, addressing the second European oil and gas conference in Amsterdam yesterday.

Oil would not be able to provide more than 25 per cent of that demand. He doubted whether 8,000 million tons was a realistic target and even that would require a demonstrable increase in the efficient use of energy.

Governments, in forming a successful energy policy, must address themselves to doubling coal output to a level approaching that of oil, embark on a nuclear investment programme and tailor their conservation to reach a target of 20 per cent before the end of the century, he said.

Mr Christopher Laidlaw: concerned that European governments are divided in their energy aims.

"It is worrying that so much of what is needed depends on governments, and that in Europe governments are divided in their individual energy aims", Mr Laidlaw added.

"It is for them to create a fiscal climate that encourages energy development and to look more at how profits are used and less at how to take them away."

The year 2000 would be critical. Present estimates indicated that conventional crude output in the non-communist world, currently just over 50 million barrels a day, could reach 55 million barrels per day by 1990. Thereafter production would begin to decline and would be back to its present level by the year 2000.

According to Mr Laidlaw, by that time coal would become a resource whose potential expansion was far in excess of oil.

"Coal must have a great future. If by the year 2000, governments and industry can between them create the facilities to quadruple the international trade in coal . . . and in adition we make some allowances for new applications, at least 25 per cent of our total energy needs could then come from coal."

The BP chairman was in no doubt that any energy policy for the future had to incorporate investment in new technologies for the development of resources. He illustrated the point by focusing on the savings to be made in the car.

"The small diesel engine", so far the power unit for only a small fraction of Europe's car population, should have little difficulty in showing a 30 per cent reduction in the fuel required for the personal mobility we all cherished", he said.

Nuclear energy would play an important role in any strategy. "We must learn to accept that if we refuse all such risks rather than working to reduce them, we cannot avoid a reduction in our living standards and job prospects."

A successful global energy strategy could allow natural gas production to rise to 1,500 million tons of oil equivalent a year and nuclear to 1,200 million tons of oil equivalent.

Bill Johnstone

Leading banker to be chairman of BNOC

By David Hewson

The chairman of the City merchant bank, Mr Philip Shelbourne, Samuel Montagu, will become chairman of the British National Oil Corporation on July 1. He has accepted a five-year contract at an initial salary of £53,500.

Mr Shelbourne takes over from Mr Ronald Utiger who is returning to a career in the yesterday he intended to settle into the job before making any pronouncements about the future of BNOC. His starting salary has been agreed under the terms of the Boyle report.

The state-owned company's future is the source of considerable speculation within the City. The Government plans to BNOC during the next session of Parliament, possibly by retaining public ownership of the company as a whole but forming a small private operating company.

"As the new chairman, I would like some time to think about the consideration involved in the future of the corporation," Mr Shelbourne said. "I think it would be premoment."

Mr Shelbourne envisaged that a decision on the future of BNOC would be announced this year, but not in the next few months.

BNOC was set up in 1976 by the then Labour Government and last year reported a profit of £75m. However, its automatic state role in private industry made it a prime target for attention by the Conservative Government. The company has the right to buy, at market price, 51 per cent of all crude output from the North Sea.

Mr Shelbourne is 55 and trained as a taxation lawyer, a background which will stand him in good stead in dealing with the large oil companies over the exploitation of the North Sea fields.

He has been chairman of Samuel Montagu since 1974, and will remain a non-executive director of the bank after his move to BNOC. He was a leading figure at the bank before his appointment as chairman after it was taken over by the Midland Bank.

As one of the leading City merchant bankers, Mr Shelbourne may be expected to play a guiding role in the change in BNOC's operations during the next year.

One significant point made about his appointment in the City is that it may prove that the Government retains an open mind about the way BNOC may be opened up to private capital. Mr Shelbourne would not be expected to take the job if the key decisions about BNOC's future had been made in advance.

£46m manufacturing investment by Co-op

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Co-operative Wholesale Society, the company which provides goods and services for Britain's many Co-operative retail outlets has revealed its capital expenditure details for the first time.

The society, whose sales total £1,700m a year disclosed a huge commitment to renew its manufacturing facilities.

Sir Arthur Sugden, who retires later this year as chief executive of CWS, said that while the society existed to service nearly 200 Co-op retail societies it now plans to compete more in the open market place.

CWS, which makes or packages a wide range of goods from food and footwear to furniture and fashionwear, already supplies some goods to retailers outside the movement.

This trend in the society's growth, with the prospect of expansion in manufacturing, comes after a year in which its £1,191m food sales—which represent two-thirds of turnover—showed only a 5.7 per cent rise in value and a reduced profit of £12.3m, down £1m on the previous year.

Total CWS trading profit was £18m in 1979, the same level as in 1978, despite an 8 per cent rise in turnover. Sir Arthur described the overall results as "far from unsatisfactory—and indeed better than expected".

About £46m, well over half the society's total capital spending of £81m in the last three years, has been spent on manufacturing investment, and of last year's capital outlay of £34m, manufacturing absorbed nearly two-thirds of the total.

Menswear manufacturing showed heavy losses, except at one shirt factory, and three units were closed in the latter part of the year.

However its newly-merged travel and hotels group went from loss to profit and there were generally better results in non-foods.

CWS's other capital expenditure in the past three years included nearly £10m on its retailing activities, mainly in Scotland. A further £4.5m will be spent on retailing development this year, including a new superstore at Maryhill in Glasgow.

Another £11.2m has been spent, largely in the last two years, on a new system of regional warehouses which service the Co-ops. Another £6.3m is expected to be spent on warehousing this year.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Housing sector's share of scarce funds

From Mr John M. Bower

Sir, You are to be congratulated on the timely nature of the article by David Blake (May 19). The present high interest rates are now a frequent feature in company reports. Yet we continue to subsidize competition for those scarce funds by the housing sector to the detriment of the industrial sector. If the situation continues unaltered one can foresee the masses of unemployed setting out daily from their four-bedroomed detached properties in search of a job.

It is not until the penultimate paragraph of his article that David Blake suggests an early practical alteration. The recent changes in the collection of life assurance premiums should quickly be followed by a similar collection of mortgage interest. Taxation relief should be limited to standard rate and paid directly to the societies who would charge at the net rate only to the mortgage holders. This would have the added attraction of redistributing to the low income mortgagors the excessive benefits received by high income mortgagors through the present arrangements for interest relief.

The mechanics of the operation are simple and it only requires the political will to make the necessary change. I make no apologies to Sir Geoffrey Howe for this early opening of the 1981 budget baiting season.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN M. BOWER,
Rodborough,
15 Norton Road,
Norton,
Stourbridge,
West Midlands, DY8 2AG.
May 19.

Accountability of the water authorities

From Mr P. A. H. Baily

Sir, Referral of more water authorities to the Monopolies Commission (Business News report, May 16) is to be applauded, but is no absolute answer to the problems arising from the growth of these bodies, which themselves have been called "near monopolies".

Their accountability—to the entire population—is highly questionable, but this can easily and cheaply be improved by members being directly elected (as are European Parliament members) at the same time as district councillors. The present system of a majority of members being appointed by the councils has clearly proved unsatisfactory.

To keep charges at a reasonable level, a first and, again simple, step would be for the secretary of state to initiate a moratorium on further implementation of Section 30 of the Water Act, 1973, under which domestic charges, in effect, have to be increased to relieve industrial and commercial consumers.

This may be an admirable aim, but the attempts to achieve it have so far resulted in increases averaging over 23 per cent for this year in the Thames Water area, although ratepayers, such as pensioners on lower than average rateable values, have had still bigger increases to meet.

There is clear and loud public outcry about the behaviour of water authorities, and ratepayers should continue the pressure to bring them to book.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. H. BAILY,
Secretary, Reading Ratepayers' Association,
15 Peppard Road,
Caversham,
Reading RG4 8JP.
May 19.

Chance that must not be missed

From Mr Anthony St
for Liverpool, Wavertr
servative)

Sir, When the Liverp
Council meet the Ch
this Friday to discu
enterprise zones, let
they do not throw a
of the greatest oppo
for Merseyside this
which could bring
prosperity to the city,
job opportunities.

The Chancellor's Bu
nouncement offered si
prise zones to selecte
areas which would prov
tive incentives to busi
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a proposal? Perhaps
losing control as to
what would go on in t
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With an unemployn
of over twice the
average; a populatio
22 per cent over the la
and over 1,200 acres of
land within the city bo
Liverpool cannot a
deed must not rej
opportunity which co
new money and new
enlarging the city's
base. Already the
rise of 50 per cent
domestic and commer
this year, as voted i
then Labour council,
disastrous effect o
businesses, evidenced
increasing number of
offices for sale in
city.

Could it be that t
pool Council have a
fatalistic approach
written off the inner
designated shanty to
increasing vacant
derelict buildings?

ANTHONY STEEN,
House of Commons,
London SW1A 0AA.

Increased coal output and productivity

From the chairman of the National Coal Board

Sir, While the overall quarterly figures for industrial activity for the first three months of 1980 show an extremely depressing picture as indicated in your report (May 20), I must point out that the oil and gas industries were not the only major industrial sectors to increase output during that period.

Total coal production for January-March 1980 was 8.7 per cent higher than for January-March 1979 (after adjustment for the different incidence of holidays) and deep-mining overall productivity was 4.8 per cent higher than for the corresponding quarter of 1979. Results for the period since the beginning of April have also been encouraging; output has been nearly 6 per cent higher, production productivity about 6 per cent higher and overall productivity 2-3 per cent higher than for the [illegible] first six weeks of financial year.

The mining industr
committed to a
expansion to meet an
share of energy req
in view of likely
world difficulties in t
of oil.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK EZRA,
National Coal Board,
Hobart House,
Grosvenor Place,
London SW1X 7AE.
May 20.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

This is the recession . . .

e United States, evidence of a more ced recession than originally expec- arting to mount at home as well. The of the steel strike are still distorting the economic indicators such as y's figures for capital expenditure istry and manufacturers' stocks in quarter.

of the 3 per cent fall in capital g may well have been the result of l dispute but all the same the figures to corroborate the earlier industrial statistics that manufacturing invest- now heading downwards. And those s who had been looking for a drop s to herald the real recession were d yesterday with a £570m fall, £370m a was in manufacturing.

was also a spate of warnings yes- rom the corporate sector that profit- will fall in the current year. In ing GKN, Delta and Simon all con- that the level of United Kingdom was slackening; Cadbury Schweppes ms to be finding the going tougher ome market despite the buoyancy of r spending in the opening quarter ear.

equity market, however, is still g to take the adverse news in its ith the "more difficult" trading ns ICI talked about the main factor the 5.1 points fall in the *FT*-index

he moment the sort of liquidity that brought British industry to its ems unlikely to be repeated with es cutting back on employment and igorously. And there is always the f falling interest rates, albeit likely ished further back perhaps to late because of the Government's stand tary policy.

and off

ourse, has been signalling recession ths. But first firm indications of its were none the less painful for all shares fell 10p to 364p

t, first-quarter profits of £152m— ove those of the corresponding three months—were well up to ions and roughly in line with the g two quarters. But selling price were responsible for a £48m sales e the preceding quarter to £1,523m ll volume slipped by a percentage

lunt truth is that since March has shown signs of falling sharply oft margins are narrowing as prices plastics, petro-chemicals and the ong-suffering fibres division.

s not yet ascertained how much of sure is due to heavy destocking but p is not disguising the fact that it heading into a prolonged period of ting demand.

is left leaning heavily on its 18 per ian stake as it runs into the reces- rrying the severe handicap of s strength. Ninian helped lift oil to 26m in the first quarter and downgrading of production fore- uld push them to £110m this year aps £150m next year.

s could slide to perhaps £520m this year before recovering a shade ar and just possibly leaping ahead At least this is not such a bleak as that held out by some of ICI's ternational rivals, who lack the oil

thstanding the prospect of dour er the next two quarters the shares, a likely fully-taxed p/e ratio of 8½ spective yield of just under 10 per ving a one-tenth increase, may not uch further to fall. The market art looking to better times ahead he summer is out.

Ullmann

of a e sac

posed takeover of Keyser Ullmann terhouse Group makes sense. The oday should produce a joint group hly ⅓ Keyser and ⅔ Charterhouse, achieved by one-for-one share deal. r is losing its name and is giving rke slice of its assets and potential by way of some £50m of tax losses, getting out of a cul-de-sac. Charterhouse is gaining in terms of assets, but is in effect giving up some of the potential of its strong cash flow from a 2.3 per cent stake in the Thistle field in the North Sea and other interesting North Sea possibilities where it employs 17 per cent of its assets.

Last year its revenue from the Thistle field was £3.4m. Some estimates for this year place the potential at £11m to run for many years to come. So, although the value of each Keyser share is around 90p before even adding the potential from tax losses as compared to some 72p for each Charterhouse share, the advantage is by no means one way only.

The £45m from Keyser added to the £15m of assets—before adding inner reserves—at Charterhouse Japhet, the banking subsidiary, will immediately create a banking group capable of sustaining a balance sheet total of £800m. Then there is the addition of the Keyser tax losses which in a few years could almost double that.

Hill Samuel

Just an idea . . .

Both Hill Samuel and Merrill Lynch spent yesterday pouring cold water on the idea that they may merge. But they did talk—or at least Merrill Lynch's new top recruit Mr David Montagu put up the idea to Hill Samuel who apparently "did not respond positively", and it was dropped.

It is interesting nevertheless that Merrill Lynch should consider the idea worth discussing at all. Merchant banks have reached an important crossroads. They are neither large enough to compete effectively for banking business with the big general international banks, nor is it obvious how they can diversify their service function although the idea of going into securities *dealing (possible if The Stock Exchange loses its forthcoming Restrictive Practices Court battle with the Office of Fair Trading)* is one that many find attractive. Mr Montagu, of course, knows the merchant banking business well—he is a previous chairman of Samuel Montagu—and he knows that Hill Samuel has long held ambitions to break away from a traditional merchant banking role. Indeed it has demonstrated as much by its attempts in the past first to merge with MEPC and later with Slater, Walker.

It was reasonable then for Merrill Lynch to have thought that the Grand Design of a merger between itself, the world's largest broking house, and a large investment bank was both sensible and likely to appeal to Hill Samuel.

It is precisely this sort of amalgamation—or perhaps one between a big British and an American broking house which many people expect might follow immediately if the Stock Exchange cartel is broken. Wise houses are making their plans now. Merrill Lynch plus Hill Samuel may come to be seen as a good idea.

Boots

One to hold

Boots forecast an increase in profits for the year at the interim stage, and has duly produced it, with a 7.3 per cent increase to £121.3m pre-tax on the back of a 14.2 per cent increase in turnover to £1,202m. The improvement—after a small setback in the first half—reflects a strong performance in the second six months in comparison with a period when profits growth was affected by the road haulage dispute and severe weather in the United Kingdom. However, the market wasn't disposed to look gift horses in the mouth yesterday, and the shares rose 3p to 90p.

There are no signs yet of a fall-off in United Kingdom retail sales (up by 14½ per cent in money terms, and by about five per cent in real terms, last year), but with 62 per cent of United Kingdom retail turnover relating to non-medical items, Boots is unlikely to be totally immune to the recession.

However, notwithstanding the problems caused by the strength of sterling (which knocked £3.9m off profits above the line last year), the pharmaceutical side seems set for a more buoyant period, particularly as Froben is selling well in the important Japanese market. The shares may not perform in the short term, but they are a solid hold. The 5.3 per cent yield is almost twice covered even by CCA profits on a fully-taxed basis.

Technology

Inmos: when will Sir Keith make up his mind?

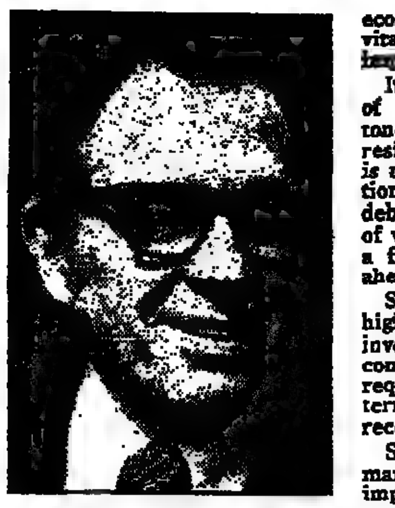
Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, will next week visit California's "Silicon Valley". His discussion there could well prove to be the watershed for the National Enterprise Board's semi-conductor company, Inmos.

Five months have elapsed since the new NEB board under its chairman, Sir Arthur Knight, approved the recommendation of its predecessors that Inmos should be granted a second tranche of £25m to further the development of a United Kingdom presence in advanced micro-electronics.

Sir Keith's delay in endorsing that recommendation has produced deep anxiety and doubt among those involved in the Inmos venture and has also raised the general principle of whether the Government and Sir Keith in particular mean what they say about the NEB's catalytic role in promoting high technology industries in this country.

A strong opponent of the Inmos venture while Opposition spokesman on industry, Sir Keith appears since to have modified his views. But he is still prevaricating, doubtless troubled about how he can reconcile further backing for Inmos with his—and the Government's—strong commitment to non-intervention in industry.

Almost two years ago Sir Keith, in a letter to Mr Eric Varley, former Industry Secretary, said very pointedly: "Some people fear that the £30m-£50m the NEB is believed to be putting up for this venture will simply be the first instalment in a costly failure. As you will know, for standard chips the development costs are high and for companies that fail to achieve high volume, the losses, which in this case would fall on the taxpayer, are large".



Dr Richard Petritz, head of Inmos (US) and joint founder of the company.

His first stop in Silicon Valley will be SRI International (formerly Stanford Research Institute), where he will be briefed on micro-electronics and bio-technology.

Nearly a year ago, in a report to Sir Keith's department, SRI said that if the United Kingdom did not vigorously embrace this new micro-electronics technology her position in the world economy, and even her social vitality could be seriously impaired.

It continued: "A great deal of the current debate has the tone of resistance—as if resistance was constructive. It *is time* for the analytic foundation of the United Kingdom's debate to shift from the issue of whether or not to proceed to a focus on how best to move ahead".

Specifically, the SRI report highlighted the scale of the involvement: "Success dictates commitment to long-range plans requiring relatively high near-term capital investments and recognition of risks".

Successful pursuit of world markets, it emphasized, would improve the United Kingdom's economic exploitation of micro-electronics technology. This squares very much with the main thrust of the Government's industrial policy aimed at stimulating innovative enterprise and commercial flair.

Sir Keith's dilemma is a painful one; the Inmos venture is clearly a case of the right technology in the right place at the right time. All of which should commend it to the Government—but it needs large amounts of public money which is anathema to the Government and particularly to the Secretary of State for Industry.

A recent development which has contributed to the delay in making a decision on Inmos has been GEC's Sir Arnold Weinstock's interest in acquiring part or all of Inmos.

Shortly after Inmos was launched by the NEB in the spring of 1978, GEC revealed that in an about-turn of its business philosophy it was joining with the American Fairchild Corporation in a joint semi-conductor venture in the United Kingdom. Since then Fairchild has been acquired by France's Schlumberger group and the project appears to be in doubt, despite the fact that work on the production facility is well advanced in Cheshire.

GEC sought detailed information on the Inmos project and on the basis of the answers supplied by the NEB has apparently decided that it is no longer interested. But the precise status of GEC's possible involvement remains far from clear. For earlier this week Mr Ian Halliday, chief executive of the NEB, insisted that discussions were still continuing.

AGEC solution to the Inmos problem would, of course, neatly unhook Sir Keith from the horns of his dilemma.

Mr Halliday's declaration was made during a presentation to MPs by Dr Richard Petritz, head of the Inmos United States operation and one of the company's three founders.

Urging a prompt decision on the further tranche of NEB cash, Dr Petritz listed the benefits of Inmos to the United Kingdom. It would, he said, provide a domestic semi-conductor resource, achieve important technology transfer and establish a high value industry for a minimal investment of £50m. It would also create more than 3,000 jobs by 1984 (with more to follow) and make a contribution to net exports of £95m a year by 1984.

In each stage of semi-conductor technology, he said, different companies had gained a clear lead. Fairchild had been the leader in discrete components, Texas Instruments in the first generation of integrated circuits, and Intel in large scale integration (LSI). The enxt stage was that of very large scale integration (VLSI) and, said Dr Petritz, "It is our very definite goal to make Inmos number one in VLSI".

Arguments over the decision whether Inmos should get its money have been clouded by political and regional in-fighting over where the manufacturing plant should be sited. Inmos has chosen Bristol although assisted areas have lodged strong counter claims.

But much more important is the basic question of whether Britain *should* step into or remain outside the mass micro-circuit business where other countries, notably the United States and Japan, have a strong lead.

It really amounts to taking a decision—now long overdue—on whether Britain establishes its own domestic industry or relies totally on foreign suppliers. Sir Keith's American tour should help him make up his mind.

Kenneth Owen and Peter Hill

Another sign of change in the city

Roman Eisenstein discusses the background to the Charterhouse Keyser bid

The expected announcement today of the takeover of Keyser Ullmann by the Charterhouse Group will bring to a fitting and widely expected end one of the more colourful episodes of recent City history.

The Charterhouse bid is in fact the latest in a recent spate of City moves involving merchant banks and financial intermediaries, such as brokers and *jobbers, which could transform* the financial scene over the next few years.

In the past few weeks Antony Gibbs, a member of the Accepting Houses Committee, the inner ring of merchant banks has been taken over by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Singer & Friedlander, another Accepting House, will be sold off after the takeover of its parent company C. T. Bowring by Marsh & McLennan, the giant American insurance broking group.

Hill Samuel, one of the largest of Accepting Houses, has had takeover talks with Merrill Lynch, the world's largest investment broking company. Even though it now looks as if this particular merger will not take place, the fact that such exploratory talks occurred is evidence of the turmoil into which international banking and finance is being thrown. There are many elements at work undermining traditional structures.

The fact is that entry into the European Community, the introduction of negotiated commission in the United States and intense competition have all contributed to the feeling that financial services companies which manage to adapt to new conditions will in the end do better than ever, but that there will be many that will simply fold on the way.

The talk of abolition of differences between jobbers and brokers and of the introduction of negotiated commission and the possibility that non-brokers such as merchant banks might be allowed to deal directly in shares are all lively issues in the City.

Some banks think in terms of taking over brokers and becoming American-style investment banks; some brokers think of acquiring a stronger capital base to compete with banks. Foreign institutions lurk behind the scenes seeking entry into new ventures.

Established institutions have predictably reacted coolly to the idea of changes. The Stock Exchange will have to be dragged with hands and feet bound before negotiated commission comes in and the broker-jobber distinction disappears, let alone new dealers introduced on the market. The Accepting Houses Committee told Antony Gibbs that because it was being taken over by a foreign group it would have to resign from the committee, while Singer & Friedlander has been given six months to find new owners which might be another group or possibly the executive staff itself.

The 1960s were a heyday for merchant banks. It was a period of almost continual takeovers and the rise of financial companies many of which failed to survive the harsher environment of the following decades.

The seventies were different. Merchant banks make their living mainly from banking services and fees. The weakness of sterling and generally long periods of high interest rates put them at a disadvantage, compared with the clearers, on their banking business.

Merchant banks get their deposits from the so-called wholesale market where depositors are other banks and large companies. When interest rates are high, they are squeezed because they pay interest on virtually all deposits. Over the past few years, as banking statistics show, merchant banks have been losing ground to the bigger clearers.

Squeezed on banking, merchant banks fared little better on their services. With the industrial decline there have been fewer opportunities for fees from corporate advice. With strong foreign banks muscling in on the Euro-markets business—pioneered in London largely by S. G. Warburg and N. M. Rothschild—the share held by British banks declined. And, with shares failing to keep pace with inflation, investment advice has not been as good a business as previously.

So the gloss has worn off. Ironically, this is happening at a time when the banks seem to be pulling themselves up by their bootstraps. Some, such as Hill Samuel, have gone for size through mergers, others such as Warburg, Arbuthnot Latham, Gibbs or Samuel Montagu have either acquired new partners or been taken over by larger and well capitalized groups. Almost all have been expanding overseas.

In fact, with the probable fall in interest rates, North Sea oil and the abolition of exchange controls the outlook is quite bright.

This is the background in which the takeover of Keyser Ullmann by the Charterhouse Group is taking place. Keyser Ullmann was one of the prime victims of the fringe banking crisis during which it found itself in the Bank of England "Lifeboat", along with some highly exotic financial groups, including fringe banks, property groups and other less well defined entities.

Keyser's predicament followed a takeover binge which took it from a small, well respected and old established merchant bank to a large, unwieldy bank cum property company. It was short on corporate clients and long on cash, bricks and mortar.

Keyser's banking past pedigree is anything but fringe. Its foundation dates back to the last century. In the late sixties until the crisis it was effectively run by two brothers-in-law, Mr Roland Franklin, son of the previous chairman, and Mr Ian Stoutzker, who had gone via the London School of Economics into banking aftaer a promising career as a violinist. Mr Franklin is the man who gave Sir James Goldsmith timely loans and help when the fledgling Cavenham group encountered stormy waters in the sixties. He also helped Mr Roland ("Tiny") Rowland of Lonrho to beat off a challenge from the majority of his board.

Mr Stoutzker was behind the £176m merger in 1972 with Dalton Barton, a fringe bank and property group.

Dalton Barton was run by Mr Jack Dellal and Mr Stanley van Gelder, who became respectively deputy chairman and managing director of Keyser. Mr Dellal was a seasoned property speculator. Within a few weeks he involved Keyser in property loans and purchases which, when the crisis struck, could not be unwound.

The group was left with £64m of losses, Mr Franklin, Mr Stoutzker, Mr Dellal and Mr Gelder all had to resign and the Bank of England through the "lifeboat" lent £65m and put in as chairman Mr Derek Wilds, a deputy chairman from Barclays Mr Edward du Cann, chairman of the 1922 Committee and of Keyser Ullmann, also resigned.

Although Keyser has now restored its finances its City reputation had been permanently tarnished. Its takeover by someone was in the end inevit*able*.

Charterhouse, both a financial and an industrial holding group, which owns Charterhouse Japhet, an Accepting House, employs £105m of capital, of which £70m belongs to shareholders. Together with Keyser the joint group will be employing some £150m of capital, of which £60m will be used in the bank—four times the present size of Charterhouse Japhet. It will be one of the larger entities in the merchant banking field.

Business Diary: Call of the Wilde • A television turn-off

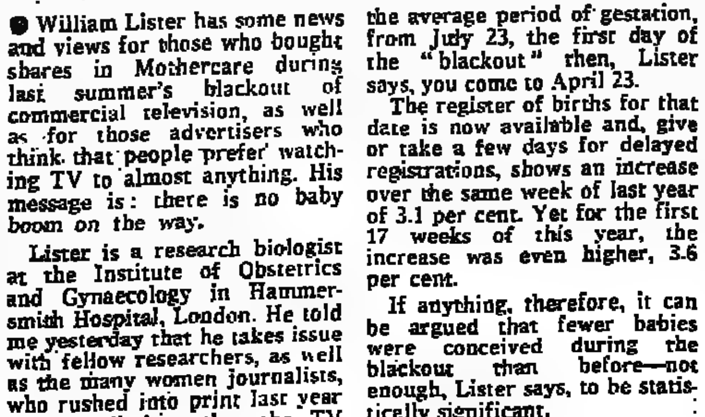
y's bid for Keyser by Charterhouse marks important move of its management team to n the group from a anonymous industrial company into a livelier nt and banking l.

Mobbs has been the utive chairman for the r years and has been yst for changes already ain by chief executive Rowett and by Wells, who heads the ouse Japhet merchant side.

is still only 43 and is better known under erty hat, both as chair- Slough Estates, which ded by his grandfather, irman of the British Federation, where he a long-standing critic ning constraints on l development.

non-executive director ays he will also be on ms with Keyser's chair- rek Wilde, who was in from the clearer to er back on to an even the secondary banking

, an accountant turned ent consultant, has h Charterhouse for the t years, coming from orate finance job at Steel. Before that he he newspaper business ral manager of *The*



"And if Lonhro does get control of Harrod's from the Frasers we'll have the perfect excuse for moving down market and shopping for what we can afford in Oxford Street."

● William Lister has some news and views for those who bought shares in Mothercare during last summer's blackout of commercial television, as well as for those advertisers who think that people prefer watching TV to almost anything. His message is: there is no baby *boom on the way*.

Lister is a research biologist at the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in Hammersmith Hospital, London. He told me yesterday that he takes issue with fellow researchers, as well as the many women journalists, who rushed into print last year with predictions that the TV blackout would be followed nine months later by a big increase in births.

If you go forward 267 days, the average period of gestation, from July 23, the first day of the "blackout" then, Lister says, you come to April 23.

The register of births for that date is now available and, give or take a few days for delayed registrations, shows an increase over the same week of last year of 3.1 per cent. Yet for the first 17 weeks of this year, the increase was even higher, 3.6 per cent.

If anything, therefore, it can be argued that fewer babies were conceived during the blackout than before—not enough, Lister says, to be statistically significant.

He has some erudite ideas on why more people did not make fruitful love. I think they just switched over to BBC.

● Surprise, surprise—an American restaurant in London that has neither fast food or even faster music on the menu. There is no hamburger or pizza either, but plenty of devilled crab and corned beef hash.

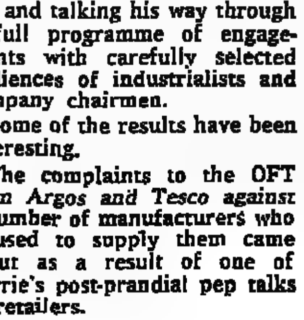
Surprise, for that is its name, opened off Regent Street this week and is the baby of a clutch of American businessmen outside catering who like Joe Wilkerson live here and have always wanted to run a restaurant.

Wilkerson, who I met there yesterday, is chairman of the advertising agency, Marsteller. He is also past-chairman of the International Wine and Food Society and is therefore the venture's wine man.

One surprise is that he is yet to strack down an American wine that fits in with the restaurant's middle price, plate service ambience, but he is complementing the house wine with a second item that changes with whatever bargains are around.

Bob Cooper, the American operations manager, told me that to get American-style friendly service he is hiring only young non-waiters and then training them. The place is meant to be more of a foreign restaurant of interest to the locals, rather than an expatriate bolthole. It's stylish but not brash.

I think the place a find. In fact I am sorry I am writing this piece—I might be unable to get a table next time.



● Gordon Borrie, the Director-General of Fair Trading, has been recently deploying his talents as an after-dinner speaker to good effect.

Borrie, whose quips can be almost as sharp as his quiff and his style in dress, has been eating and talking his way through a full programme of engagements with carefully selected audiences of industrialists and company chairmen.

Some of the results have been interesting.

The complaints to the OFT *from Argos and Tesco* against a number of manufacturers who refused to supply them came about as a result of one of Borrie's post-prandial pep talks to retailers.

More recently, as a result of a similar meeting among clothiers in Leeds, the Office of Fair Trading is investigating the possibility of collusion between major manufacturers in fixing the price of thread.

● Sir Freddie Laker has applied to the British Civil Aviation Authority for permission to operate an advanced booking charter service between London and Salisbury.

His application, which will need a Zimbabwean OK, will be considered next month.

This was confirmed in Salisbury by Cecil Parkinson, the British Minister of Trade, who is there on a three-day visit. Parkinson is asking Robert Mugabe's new Zimbabwean Government for clear guidelines on investment.

The Minister said that the figures for the first four months of this year showed British exports to Zimbabwe to be worth £3.8m and Zimbabwe exports to Britain worth £5.6m.

The Government's appetite for merchant bankers to run things remains insatiable, despite the dodgy performance of merchant banks and the odd litte local difficulty with the things that the bankers run (Rols-Royce (1971), BSC). The Department of Energy is pleased to get Philip Sherbourne for the chairmanship of British National Oil Corporation not of Samuel Montagu but, as an official told Business Diary, they did not have to pay the bank a transfer fee.

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Prices jolted by talk of recession

The market was in a sombre mood yesterday, upset by statements from several leading companies indicating that the recessian had arrived.

This prompted falls in most sectors, although the worst damage was seen in engineering following a bearish statement from the chairman of GKN. He told shareholders at the annual meeting that trading conditions had deteriorated considerably and interim profits were unlikely to match those for the corresponding period.

This sent a cold shiver running through most jobbers, who promptly marked the shares 14p lower at 244p. This in turn saw shares of *Tubes tumble* 10p, to 252p, in a market already nervous ahead of the first-quarter figures from ICI later in the day.

In the event, profits from ICI were roughly in line with most expectations. But it was the warning on margins which added to the worries of most City men and the shares retreated 10p to 364p, after *holding their own ahead of the* announcement.

With all three companies constituent members, the *F.T.* Index was bound to suffer and it did, falling 5.1 to 426.5.

Nevertheless, jobbers remained fairly optimistic and were encouraged by the low level of selling, after taking into account *the bad news ahead of* the long weekend.

Dealers in gilts seemed anxious only to consolidate the gains achieved earlier in the week. This they did ,trading in narrow levels while most attention was focused on equities. Prices received a jolt in the late afternoon from much worse than expected borrowing requirement figures, but this was offset by *the latest oil price from Nigeria.* Longs closed mostly unchanged on overnight levels, while in shorts, falls were limited to around '£¼.

Rumours of a dry well sent shares of Carless Capel sliding 5p to 126p and Candecca 9p to 130p yesterday ahead of the drilling report. The talk in Hampshire suggests the well is anything but dry. The City's advice is to hold on to your hats when the report is finally published.

Leading industrials held their breath ahead of the ICI figures, with most relinquishing some ground afterwards. Glaxo remained unchanged at 186p, but Unilever at 421p, Beechams at 112p, and Fisons at 264p, all gave up between 2p and 3p.

Courtaulds, with figures due next week, slid 2p to 70p as profit taking by speculators cost Dunlop 3p to 70p.

But it was in engineering where most of the sad faces were to be seen. Lucas shed 9p to 206p, and Smiths Ind 5p to 208p, as a direct result of the statement from GKN Jobbers continued to mark prices lower in an attempt to avert panic selling with falls of 4p to 162p in Hawker Siddeley, and a similar amount in Metal Box at 268p. A profits warning clipped 3½p from Delta Metal at 53½p.

But the major clearers experienced another dull day with Barclays up 2p to 420p, along with Nat West at 318p, while *Midland at 331p, and Lloyds at* 293p, closed unchanged.

Rowe & Pitman made a
sortie into the market, p
up 29.9 per cent in Carpe
for one of its clients—be
toto be Hongkong Carpets.
price rose 7½p to 28½p.
same time, Mining Suppli
ported that R & P will
completed its buying of
in Laurence Scott at 60p
and currently has 25.7 pe

London & European
up 15 per cent of Newm
dustries in the market, p
the price of the latter up
45p.

Trading began in sha
Oakwood, closing at 88p—
mium of 4p on the offer
—after being 91p at one
The other newcomers bo
Air Call, by 5p to 173
Peerless by 4p to 101p.

A gloomy annual sta
took its toll of Bridon,
2p to 57p, and the abse
a prfits forecast wiped 8
Letraset at 118p.
figures continued to help
berlain & Hill 6p to 47
wiped 2p from BOC Int a
4p from Whitbread at
and 4p from Avon Rub
115p.

Among companies rep
disappointing figures
5½p from Brockhouse at
from Associated Eng at
from Portsmouth & Sund
at 80p and 4p from W
Press at 26p.

In stores, the eagerly-a
figures from Boots were
with expectations, an
shares rose 3p to 190p
with Debenhams, up 1p
following its better than
for trading statement.

Motors came in for a
ride following adverse co
with Harold Perry 6p
122p and Lex Services 2p
at 76p.

Equity Turnover on M
was £96.304m (12,671 bar
Active stocks yesterday,
ing to the Exchange Tele
were ICI, RTZ, Lasmo,
Brittania Arrow, Anc
Stratclyde, Associated I
BSG Int, Boots, Bee
Carpets International, I
GES and GKN.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Allied Ldn Prop (I)	—(—)	0.57(0.52)	—(—)	0.45(0.40)	—	—(—)
Assoc Eng (I)	227.0(183.0)	10.5(10.3)	6.9(7.4)	1.63(1.63)	14/7	—(4.46)
Brockhouse (I)	36.9(36.4)	0.32(1.3)	0.95†(6.89)	2.0(2.0)	31/7	—(—)
Barlin Trnspt (I)	2.5(2.1)	0.21†(.010)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Border & Sthn Stk (I)	—(—)	2.8(2.0)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Boots (F)	1,202(1,053)	121.3(113.0)	22.5(21.6)	4.125(3.5)	17/7	7.0(6.0)
Capital Gearing (F)	0.08(0.08)	0.001(0.001)	0.1(0.1)	nil(nil)	—	—(—)
Concentric (I)	24.4(19.4)	1.2(1.0)	—(—)	1.21(1.1)	1/7	—(—)
Debenhams F)	565.5(524.2)	11.5(20.7)	9.4(14.3)	4.32(—)	19/9	6.36(6.10)
Fidelity Radio (F)	19.6(19.8)	0.82(1.7)	7.71(9.72)	4.0(4.21)	11/7	5.66(5.661)
Hambros Inv Trst (F)	—(—)	2.3(1.8)	5.0(4.21)	3.71(2.6)	31/7	5.5(4.1)
Imp Chem Ind (Q)	1,523(1,185)	152.0(98.0)	16.0(11.6)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Leeds & Dist Dyrs (I)	4.8(4.4)	0.37(0.44)	—(—)	1.0(0.7)	1/7	—(—)
Leys Foundaries (I)	15.9(23.0)	0.16(0.53†)	—(—)	1.05(1.05)	1/7	—(—)
Morland & Co (I)	—(—)	0.62(0.50)	—(—)	1.0(0.75)	—	—(—)
J. N. Nichols (F)	10.1(6.1)	1.8(1.2)	52.25(32.25)	—(—)	—	—(—)
W. Press (F)	227.0(218.0)	6.63(12.3)	3.78(5.29)	0.6(0.56)	8/9	1.2(1.0)
Pritchard Servs (F)	74.0*(53.4)	2.41(2.37)	7.33(7.4)	1.45(1.01)	18/7	2.25(1.67)
Pt'mth & Sd Nws (F)	19.2(14.7)	3.99(2.88)	17.1(11.0)	2.25(2.20)	26/7	3.25(2.8)
Quest Automation (F)	7.5(5.0)	0.64(0.36)	8.66(5.44)	1.0(—)	—	—(—)
Scot Europn Invst (F)	—(—)	0.93(1.0)	—(—)	1.25(—)	—	1.65(1.65)
Scot Invt Trst (I)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1.7(1.25)	22/7	—(—)
Sphere Invst Trst (F)	—(—)	3.5(2.6)	6.62(4.37)	3.40(—)	—	5.7(—)
Witan Invst (F)	—(—)	7.4(6.9)	3.76(2.7)	2.0(1.45)	25/7	3.3(2.65)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. *=Before extraordinary items. †=loss.

Briefly

Thomas Tilling reports successful completion of proposed acquisition of Electric Supplies Distributing Company of San Diego of California. Consideration and satisfaction of inter-company loans amount to about $21m.

Barton Transport: Turnover for 24 weeks to March 15, £2.56m *(£2.19m). Pretax* loss £123,000 (£101,000) including profit on sale of buses etc £138,711 (nil).

Waring-Maple: J. Henry Schroder Wagg announces that, in relation to acceptances of 7.133m ordinary shares received in connection with offers by Waring and Gillow for Maples, acceptances of the cash *offer totalled 6.77m* ordinary shares, and acceptances of shares and cash offer totalled 365,000 ordinary.

J. N. Nichols (Vimto): Dividend 20p (8.93p) for year to March 31. Turnover, £10.12m (£6.17m). Pre tax profit, £1.80m (£1.27m). Eps 52.25p (32.35p).

Ley's Foundries and Engineering: Turnover for half year to March 31 £15.98m (£23.06m). Pretax profit £163,000 (loss £530,000). Interim 1.5p gross (same).

Automation & Technical Services (Holdings): stockbrokers Laurence. Prust have placed 37 per cent of company's ordinary shares with institutions and *individuals* at £4.80 a share valuing company at £1.2m. The National Enterprise Board owns 30 per cent.

Border and Southern Stockholders Trust: Total income for half-year to March 31, £2.88m (£2.01m). Expenses and interest £218,000 (£207,000). Nav 81.1p (86.8p).

Hambros Investment Trust: Dividend 7.87p gross (5.85p). Pretax revenue £2.340m (£1.841m). 5.51p (4.21p). Nav a share—prior charges at market value—162.9p (173.0p).

Scottish European Investment: Dividend 2.36p (same). Gross revenue £932,00 (£1.072m). Nav per-share 45.7p (57.8p).

Capital Gearing Trust: Gross revenue year to April 5, £83,000 (£85,000). Pretax earnings £1,972 (£1,771). Eps 0.1p (same). Nav per share 40p (40.8p). No dividend (same).

Scottish Investment Trust: *Interim 2.42p gross (1.78p). Total* for year forecast 6.14p. Net revenue for half year to April 30 £1.947m (£1.495m). Earnings for full year expected to show satisfactory advance on last year but not to same extent as that shown for first half. Nav per share 132p (128.2p at October 31, 1979).

Booker CcConnel has now completed sale to the Government of Zambia by its wholly-owned subsidiary Bookers (Zambia) of that cos. 33 per cent shareholding in the Consumer Buying Corp of ambia and 49 per cent shareholding in National Drug Co. Total proceeds of sale will amount to some £1.4m. These proceeds are expected to be remitted to the United Kingdom by instalments over a period of 5 years.

Reed Stenhouse: (controlled by Stenhouse Holdings) has acquired Julian Gibbs Holdings involving a financial commitment of about £300,000.

Lake & Elliot has acquired net assets of Darenth Filtration for £700,000 in cash. Business is expected to make a contribution of some £250,000 to profits in a full year.

Morland and Co: Pretax profit for half-year to March 31, £625,000 (£505,500). Interim 1.42p *(1.07p)* gross.

Allied London Properties: Interim 0.64p gross (0.58p). Pretax profit for half year to December 31, £579,000 (£521,000. Rental income continues to expand and housing division is making favourable progress despite adverse economic conditions. Board expects higher profit for full year.

Fidelity Radio's turnover edged forward from £23.06m to £23.44m in the year to March 31, but pretax profits were halved to £827,000, against £1.72m. Total gross payment held at 8.08p.

Newspaper group up 38 pc at year end

Final quarter results from provincial newspaper group Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers reveal a slowing in the rate of profits growth to 32 per cent. This left full-year *profits to March 29 ahead by* 38 per cent at £3.99m before tax on an increase in sales from £14.7m to £19.2m.

Portsmouth and Sunderland has had the benefit of higher income on its healthy liquid assets while cover price increases and higher advertising rates have also contributed to the strong performance.

Under current cost accounting, pretax profits come out at £2.66m—an increase of 27 per cent on the previous year. After tax of £1.38m, compared with £1.46m, this gives current cost earnings per share of 10.7p compared with 17.1p on an historic cost basis.

After a two-thirds increase in the interim dividend the final has been marginally raised to leave the total up by 15 per cent at 4.64p gross. Down 2p to 80p, the shares yield 5.8 per cent.

The group has written off *£706,000 of goodwill which arose* on the purchase of retail outlets. This accounted for the bulk of the £792,000 extraordinary debit in the profit and loss account.

Saxon Oil to raise £15m

Saxon Oil, a new independent exploration company, is to raise up to £15m through a private placing of shares in order to participate in applications for the seventh round of North Sea licences.

The original sponsors, Clyde Petroleum and the Gartmore and Electra House Groups of investment trusts, will subscribe for half of the 15m partly paid shares to be issued at 100p. The minimum subscription will be 5p with the rest payable on call.

Saxon has agreed already with Conoco to participate in applications for production licences in the Southern Oil area and Gas area of the North Sea. Each will take a 50 per cent interest in any licences awarded and share all costs, with Conoco as operator.

The issue is being undertaken by merchant bankers Singer & Friedlander and stockbrokers Hoare Govett. If the speculative venture succeeds the shares may eventually be dealt under Rule 163 (3).

Brockhouse's interim loss

News of a £135,000 loss after tax from engineering group Brockhouse in the six months to March 31 sent the shares down 5½p to 37p, despite a maintained interim dividend of 2.86p gross.

The overseas companies did better but the United Kingdom companies made a loss, because of near-doubled interest charges of £1.1m, £694,000 lost through the engineering and steel strikes and increased costs. Consequently, group pre-tax profits *fell by 76 per cent to £327,000* on maintained sales of £36.9m. Orders on hand are a tenth lower and intake slowing. The board say there is no chance of matching last year's performance.

Negotiations on escalation payments due from Iran continue.

Interest costs up at Pritchard

By Catherine Gunn

Building maintenance and general cleaning group Pritchard Services paid the penalty of high gearing in 1979 when interest costs soared *from* £516,000 to £1.08m and knocked a 13 per cent operating profit increase in to a 6.3 per cent pretax decline. The £2.4m pretax figure was in line with expectations. Associate companies in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia contributed £381,000.

The gross dividend for the year has risen just over a third to 3.21p, yielding 8.23 per cent at 39p. The current year is going well so far, and the Mr Peter Pritchard, the chairman, hopes to beat the 1978 record £2.51m pretax profits in 1980.

High inerest costs in the United States meant that the 1978 acquisition there made a post-interest loss of £200,000. Before interest charges it was in profit. Pritchard now operates in some 15 countries

The strong pound cost it *around £100,000* in overseas profits last year—which were 32 per cent of the total before central expenses— and knocked £222,000 off the sterling value of overseas assets, shown as an extraordinary debit.

Call for European securities integratio

By Rosemary Unsworth

European securities
tries should be moving t
greater integration bas
the foundations of the
national stock market
Nicholas Goodison, Chair
the Stock Exchange, sa
terday.

Mr Goodison, who was
ing in Athens at the
London conference, poin
that there is an almos
plete absence of forma
between stock markets
EEC, which might enab
issues to be made inte
ally. "I say 'almost'
seven years ago all th
existing stock exchan
Britain and the Republic
land amalgamated into a
exchange."

Although in almost
country there are
which attract investm
non-residents, in realit
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He dismissed the pos
of equity and debt mark
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make regulation more
problem.

Another possibility
creation of an inter
securities market is
London will maintai
current lead and emerge
nucleus of the European
market.

"The possibility is a
one and if commercial
and competition lead
direction it could *prob*
realized without up
national sensibilities in
countries", he said.

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l costs
William
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m Press, the engineer- ractors accused by the Revenue of evading ayments, has made an inay povision of £2m losing its case. As a 979 after-tax profits fell n from £6.72m. Pretax were £6.63m against

ompany says that most etax profit decline was much tougher trading s. Margins were as turnover rose from £227m. But William *optimistic that inter-* demand from energy ndustries, not least in will revive demand.

consequence, the com- not running down its force, and simultane- trying to cut costs and business. A company an was unable to owever, what that new might be.

ax profits were helped ch reduced tax charge n against £5.57m. The mainly came from of accelerated capital s, not provided as tax, and from £1.09m anent stock apprecia- *ef from deferred tax.* tax charge has been £788,000 in deferred llowance, not counted ed tax.

company says that the second half were affected by the strong ational industrial dis- und exchange move- *lut no provision* was against the ill-fated ontract which last year £888,000 to be set

gs per share were arply to 3.78p instead But a final dividend gross brought the full yment to 1.71p, com- th 1.48p in 1978.

: Sales for half-year to up from £19.46m to nd pretax profits from £1.28m. Interim divi- ed from 1.57p to 1.72p rd expects second-half's ll not be materially dif- m first's.

Debenhams maintains final as trading profits plunge

By Peter Wainwright

Debenhams has maintained its final dividend at 6.18p gross, an increase for the year of 3 per cent to 9.1p. The company owns about 70 department stores besides H and M Rayne and Lotus in shoes and a number of shops periodically subject to bid rumours.

Yesterday's preliminary statement suggested that the worst may be almost over, apart from a further tough time in the first six months of the current year.

In the 53 weeks to February 2, sales rose by less than 12 per cent, and less than inflation, to £585.5m, but trading profits *after cost of finance* plunged from £20.7m to £11.5m.

However, Debenhams is at pains to show that the profits fall should not be seen this way. In fact, the group provides three ways to look at it. First, the businesses it is keeping saw *profits down from £23.1m to* £19.2m.

Second, Debenhams Finance, the credit business which operates through Welbeck, is recorded as slipping from losses of £119,000 to losses of £1.9m, understandable given 17 per cent minimum lending rate. Third, the concerns Debenhams has disposed of are seen to have lost a hefty £6.34m against £2.27m the year before.

The disposal of these concerns marks the end of an era. Under Mr Robert Thornton as chief executive, who takes over from Sir Anthony Burney as chairman in July, Debenhams tried to move from department stores into what seemed more promising areas. But the last year's cull got rid of them, Green's, Caters, Cresta, New Dimension, and Hardy Amies.

In exchange for losses Debenhams realized nearly £13m *which went to cut borrowings.* The result was that at the end of the financial year the group had net borrowings of about £65m after spending £29m on fixed assets, putting debt at 28 per cent of shareholders' funds.

The group reports that after last June's VAT increase sales *grew difficult*. As a department *store big in women's clothing* (33 per cent of turnover last year) Debenhams was hit hard as prices were slashed. But stocks are now said to be "healthy".

The group could well make profits of only £4.5m in the first half of this year (seasonally the least important) but it expects *to recover strongl yin the* second half. Analysts expect the group to make about £15m this year, against £11.5m, but it will have to, in order to cover the dividend under current cost accounting. The shares hardened 1p to 67p.

Photograph by John Manning

Reckitt & Colman annual meeting: Mr James Cleminson, chairman (pictured with his deputy Mr M. R. Harris) reported that business in the *United States had shown the* expected improvement, and the measures outlined in his annual report were proceeding. The group has already sold the Morton Quality Products factory and the Reward Ceramics business.

He noted that there were few world markets which had not experienced both higher inflation and higher interest rates. It was difficult to improve profits, he said. At home, inflation and the stronger pound meant that *profitability* continued to deteriorate.

Mr Cleminson said it was *disappointing for people in subsidiaries which had* improved results at rates higher than that of inflation locally to find that these represented virtually no increase when translated into sterling.

As in previous years, the 1980 results would depend very much on average sterling exchange rates throughout the year. For this reason, and in view of world economic conditions, he could not make a forecast.

P & O cuts borrowings by £102m

By Adrienne Gleeson

Longer-term borrowings *of P & O dropped by some £42m* to £256.5m, the annual report reveals, over the year to the end of December last, and total borrowings declined by £102m to £322m, while shareholders' funds increased from £410.6m to £475.8m.

As the source and application *of funds statement suggests,* however, the improvement was only partly due to the £20m improvement in pre-tax profits to £38.7m.

Other important factors were *the sale of assets*—which brought in £15m before the year end, and a further £35m since then, which has also been used *to cut borrowings; a £20.9m de-*crease in the working capital requirement—mainly reflecting a run-down in the amounts tied up in land and property; and a decision to cut back on capital spending which was down from £130m in 1978 to £54m in 1979.

In the event, though short-*term loans have actually in-*creased from £117.3m to £130.6m.

Associated Engineering outlook clouded

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Component : manufacturer Associated Engineering increased pre-tax profits by only 2 per cent to £10.5m in the half-year to March 31 and the outlook for the second half remains uncertain.

At the annual general meeting last January Mr John Ferguson, the chairman, held out hope for some improvement in full-year profits if the steel strike was quickly settled and there were no other major disruptions.

However, he now says that the impact of the steel strike, which cost the group nearly £1m in lost profit in the first half, is still being felt. This, together with the increasing signs of recession "make forecasting profits for the second half with any degree of accuracy, extremely difficult".

In the first half, a rise of nearly a fifth in pre-interest profits to £16.2m was largely eroded by the sharp jump in net interest charges from £3.3m to £5.7m. The increase in pre-interest profits arose from acquisitions and from the overseas companies.

The United Kingdom companies, suffering from the aftermath of the engineering strike as well as the steel strike and inflationary pressures, turned in a flat performance. United Kingdom exports showed an encouraging increase in value of nearly a third, but margins were squeezed.

Group sales for the six months were 24 per cent higher at £227m, but 8 per cent of the increase was due to acquisitions and the bulk of the rise occurred overseas, where turnover was up from £72m to £99m.

Despite the modest rise in pre-tax profits, earnings after tax were lower and the interim dividend has only been maintained at 2.33p gross. Earnings per share fell from 7.4p to *6.9p because of the higher tax* charge of £3.4m compared with £2.6m. The increase in the tax charge was largely accounted for by a smaller deduction of deferred tax no longer provided.

The shares fell 2p yesterday to 58p. On the basis of a maintained final dividend, the *shares* yield 14.8 per cent. The p/e ratio on 1978-79 stated earnings is 4.2.

International

Record year for Daimler

Daimler Benz expects turnover this year to rise about 10 per cent, with car production reaching a record of more than 430,000 units, Herr Gerhard Prinz, managing board chairman, told a press conference.

Herr Prinz said there were no signs earnings in 1980 would be much different from 1979 when Daimler made a record world group net profit of DM637.8m (£148m) on net sales of DM27,400m, up from DM592.8m and DM24,200m in 1978.

Last year the group produced 422,160 cars, a 7.4 per cent increase on 1978, and 256,470 commercial vehicles, a 7 per cent rise, Herr Prinz said.

In the first four months of this year the trend has continued, despite a 6.2 per cent fall in car production by all German car makers and an increase of only 6.6 per cent in overall commercial vehicle manufacture.

The company earlier announced a dividend of DM10 for 1979, up from DM9 in 1978.

Herr Prinz said Daimler plans to invest about DM10,000m in Germany from 1980 to 1984, with investment abroad totalling DM300m a year.

Herr Prinz said the only way for German car makers to meet low-cost Japanese competition was by improving quality and technology, areas where Daimler was on the right track.

Although the Japanese increased their share of the United States car market to almost 16 per cent last year, Daimler raised car exports to the United States, its most important foreign market, by 13 per cent to 53,000 units.

Lufthansa's results lower

Deutsche Lufthansa AG's results in the first three to four months of this year were much better than expected but at a lower level than a year ago, according to the chairman, Herr Herbert Culmann.

He said that 1980 should yield a reasonable result but mentioned uncertainties about oil price movements which made a forecast difficult.

The group showed a Dm 82.17m net profit on sales of Dm 5.64bn after Dm 53.14m and Dm 4.99bn the previous year.

Conti-Gummi optimistic

Continental Gummi-Werke, the West German rubber products group, expects to resume dividend payments from next year with an initial payout on its 1980 results, Herr Carl Hahn, the managing board chairman, said.

Conti-Gummi's last dividend was DM5.50 in 1971.

Herr Hahn told the annual press conference that he was optimistic about the possibility for a dividend but declined to indicate how high the payment would be, adding that he could not forecast developments during the rest of the year.

Conti-Gummi announced group 1979 net profits of DM23m *(£5.3m) and parent* company net profits of DM10.9m against DM3.8m in 1978.

Mannesmann sales down

The overall outlook for the Mannesmann Group of Dusseldorf this year is a small increase in sales and a slight improvement in the business climate, the chairman, Herr Egon Overbeck says.

First quarter group sales were however 2 per cent down on the year-ago period at Dm2.6bn (about £466m) net profit of the group in 1979 was Dm155m against Dm256m on external sales of Dm12.5bn (Dm12.7bn).

Total sales abroad were 65 per cent of external sales and fixed asset investment Dm569m (Dm500m), 73 per cent in West Germany (69 per cent).

Sales to the Soviet Union, the group's largest single export *market, are expected* to be roughly the same this year as last year's Dm1bn, Herr Overbeck said.

Hitachi confident of profits rise

Hitachi said it expects after-tax profit and sales for the first half, ending September 30, to rise by about 10 per cent from 27,550m yen (£51m) and 865,000m yen respectively, from the six months to March 31.

However, a spokesman could not forecast business performance for the whole year, saying the company could not foresee the impact of higher interest rates and rising crude oil prices.

The company earlier reported a 41 per cent rise in after-tax profit for the year ended March 31 to 53,000m yen from 37,500m a year earlier, on sales up 13 per cent to 1.70 trillion yen from 1.51 trillion.

Jardine Matheson

Mr D. K. Newbiggen, chairman of Jardine, Matheson, expects 1980 to be another good year for the group. He looks for good growth in earnings "at a similar rate to that achieved in 1979". He also expects to hold the dividend on increased capital.

Melbourne Herald

The *Herald and Weekly Times* of Melbourne, show an unaudited net profit A$9.20m (about £4.4m) against A$8.19m for six months to March 31. This was on a turnover of A$120.77m (A$105.40m).

Earnings per share are 9.7 cents against 13 cents on capital increased to A$94.88m 50 cent ordinaries from A$63.25m. *Previously reported interim* dividend is 5 cents the same as a year earlier.

Thomson earnings up

Thomson Newspapers reported that first quarter earnings per share after payment of the preferred dividend were 27.5 Canadian cents, up from 23.3 cents in the first quarter of 1979.

Net profits rose to C$13.7m from C$11.6m the year before on revenues of C$112.8m, against C$77m.

Thomson said it raised its class A quarterly dividend to 16 cents a share from 13.75 cents.

BLIC SECTOR ORROWING EQUIREMENT

ng are figures released by the Government borrowing

	Central Gov borrowing requirement	Gen Gov borrowing requirement	Public sector borrowing requirement
	£m seasonally adjusted		
	4,431	4,860	5,597
	8,004	9,036	9,282
	8,221	10,328	9,776
2	2,265	2,223	2,006
3	2,193	2,359	2,129
4	2,626	2,376	2,625
1	1,100	2,069	2,520
2	3,522	3,384	3,263
3	2,699	3,395	3,566
4	2,937	3,186	3,141
1	−937	378	−192

vernment borrowing require- ises the Central Government requirement and the local contribution to the PSBR.

ITAL SPENDING

ng are the figures published by the Department of the fixed capital expendi- nufacturing, distributing and the increase in the value all seasonally adjusted at

£m Investment Total	Mfg	£m Total Stocks
8562	3353	895
9024	3658	764
2103	946	191
2160	970	233
2126	965	256
2170	971	203
2195	974	167
2297	946	384
2311	978	184
2282	958	90
2259	980	−569

London and European buys stake in Newman

By Rosemary Unsworth

London and European Group, a property investment-to-engineering company, has bought a 15.39 per cent stake in Newman Industries. More than 3.8 million shares were bought in the last week through the market following Newman's poor results, when profits plunged from £6.2m to £378,000 and the final dividend was passed.

The results sent the share price tumbling 7p to 42p last week and it is understood that London and European bought its holding at around this level.

London and European has also asked Newman's board for a meeting to discuss the matter and is awaiting a reply.

Mr P. A. Tett, a London and European director, said yesterday that the purchase was part of the group's investment policy and fitted in with the chairman's statement that the liquidity of the company placed it in a strong position to make appropriate acquisitions.

Mr Tett did not rule out the possibility of the group buying more shares in Newman and added that he could not prejudge the prospect of making *a full bid.*

Newman's results were coloured by the internal costs of action by the Prudential which left two of its directors facing a damages bill for £450,000.

After a long and costly action in the High Court it was ruled that the Prudential, a minority holder in Newman, and other shareholders had suffered damages as a result of a conspiracy to mislead shareholders into accepting a deal that was not in the financial interests of the company.

The engineering strike, the charges and redundancy costs charges an dredundancy costs also contributed to the disappointing figures, the board said.

Business appointments

Mr Christopher Wyatt to head building group

Mr Christopher Wyatt, deputy chairman of the Costain Group, will succeed Mr John Sowden as chairman. Mr Sowden is retiring after the annual meeting on June 16.

Mr Granville White has been elected chairman of the council of The Institute of Credit Management. He succeeds Mr Michael Connor, *chairman for the past* three years. Mr P. G. L. Mudge has been elected vice-chairman.

Mr P. J. Saunders becomes managing director of Bowser Filtration.

Mr Michael F. Bruce has joined Wigham Poland Reinsurance Brokers as an associate director.

Mr Maxwell Creasey has been made a non-executive director of Grainger Trust. He replaces Mr R. H. Sheppard, who *has retired.*

Mr T. M. Hearley has joined the board of Crouch Group as a non-executive director.

Major General Michael Callan has been made a director of IDC.

Mr Christopher Wyatt

Mr G. P. Theobald has joined the board of Morantea Holdings.

Mr K. L. Carter, vice-president and general manager of Hawker Siddeley Switchgear, Montreal, has been appointed a director of the company.

Mr Peter J. Prior, chairman of H. P. Bulmer is to be the next president of the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers. Sir Adrian Cadbury, who has been president of the *society since* 1978, will become the new vice-president in succession to Sir John Greenborough.

Mr James R. Cowan, director of the Scottish Area of the National Coal Board and also member of the main board, has been appointed chairman of the Scottish Brick Corporation, a company which is owned jointly by the National Coal Board, *Thomas* Tilling and Aurora Holdings.

Mr Richard Fearn has been named as deputy managing director of De Monde Advertising.

Mr T. Broom, becomes managing director of Audio Pro (Hi-Fi).

Mr Jim Smith, managing director of Parker Winder & Achurch has been elected chairman of the Guild of Architectural Ironmongers. *Mr Graham Shirville of* G. & S. Allgood becomes vice-chairman; Mr Les Preece, of Les Preece & Partners, is made deputy vice-chairman; Mr William Shepherd, of George Boyd, has been elected Hon Treasurer; and Mr Keith Moss of Smith, Widdowson & Eadem has been elected education chairman.

nk Base Rates

Bank	17%
ays Bank	17%
Bank	17%
lidated Crdts	17%
are & Co	*17%
s Bank	17%
n Mercantile	17%
nd Bank	17%
estminster ..	17%
inster	17%
....	17%
ms and Glyn's	17%

ay deposit on sums of 000 and under 15%, up £25,000 15¼%, over 000 15½%.

50 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P E
60	Airsprung Group	65	−2	6.7	10.3	*3.8
26	Armitage & Rhodes	34	—	3.8	11.2	*2.2
85	Bardon Hill	275	—	13.8	5.0	*8.1
78	County Cars Pref	78	—	15.3	19.6	—
63	Deborah Ord	93	+1	5.0	5.4	10.2
88	Frank Horsell	122	+2	7.9	6.5	7.6
98	Frederick Parker	98	—	12.8	13.1	*4.5
02	George Blair	105	—	16.5	15.7	*—
45	Jackson Group	71	−1	5.2	7.3	*4.2
06	James Burrough	106	−2	7.2	6.8	9.3
42	Robert Jenkins	290	—	31.3	10.8	*9.3
75	Torday Limited	225	+1	14.3	6.4	*5.9
1¼	Twinlock Ord	13½	−1	0.8	6.2	*2.6
70	Twinlock 12% ULS	72	+2	12.0	16.7	—
23	Unilock Holdings	48	+2	2.6	5.4	10.2
45	Unilock Holdings New	45	—	—	—	9.6
42	Walter Alexander	91	+1	4.4	4.8	6.0
36	W. S. Yeates	208	—	12.1	5.8	*3.4

nts prepared under provision of SSAP15

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £881-83.00 a metric ton; three months, £909.50-10.00. Sales, 5,075. Cash cathodes, £862-63.00; three months, £887-88.00. Sales, 175 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £878-878.50; three months, £905.50-906.00. Settlement, £878.50. Sales, 11,650 tons. Cash cathodes, £856-857.00; three months, £884-885.00. Settlement, £857.00. Sales, 600 tons.

TIN was steady, quiet.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £7,375-90 a tonne; three months, £7,375-80. Sales, 290 tonnes. High grade, cash, £7,400-20; three months, £7,400-20. Sales, 5 tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £7,385-7,400; three months, £7,385-7,390. Settlement, £7,400. Sales, 250 tonnes. High grade, cash, £7,410-7,430; three months, £7,410-7,430. Settlement, £7,420. Sales, 5 tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M2,230 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £328-29.00 per tonne; three months, £335-36.00. Sales, 7,850 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £326-327; three months, £334-334.60. Settlement, £327.00. Sales, 10,450 tonnes.

ZINC closed firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash, £307-8.00 per tonne; three months, £318-19.00. Sales, 4,250 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £302-303.00; three months, £313.50-314.00. Settlement, £303.00. Sales, 13,700 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £231.85 ($539.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 467.80p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,089.00); three months, 485.50p (1,111.90c); six months, 507.50p (1,146.80c); one year, 536.40p (1,196.40c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 468-69p; three months, 488-88.8p. Sales, 77 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 468-470; three months, 487-489p. Settlement, 470.0p. Sales, 58 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £743-45.00 per tonne; three months £743-44.00. Sales, 1,500 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £735-737; three months, £735.50-736. Settlement, £737.00. Sales, 6,100 tonnes.

NICKEL was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,590-2,600 per tonne; three months, £2,695-2,700. Sales, 576 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,620-2,625; three months, £2,720-2,721. Settlement, £2,625. Sales, 258 tonnes.

RUBBER easy (pence per kilo).—June, 56.00-56.80; July, 57.60-57.80; July-Sept, 58.70-58.90; Oct-Dec, 62.30-62.40; Jan-March, 65.10-65.20; April-June, 67.80-68.00; July-Sept, 70.50-70.80; Oct-Dec, 73.20-73.30; Jan-March, 75.80-75.90. Sales, 11 at 5 tonnes and 320 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were easier.—Spot: 56.00-57.50. Cifs: June, 60.25-60.50; July, 60.75-61.00.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): May, 1688-89; July, 1746-49; Sep, 1803-05; Nov, 1817-19; Jan, 1826-27; March, 1780-90; May, 1740-70. Sales: 3,919 lots, including six options.

ARABICAS (officials at 16.45): June, 215.50-215.00; Aug, 220.50-221.50; Oct, 226.00-227.50; Dec, 222.50-224.00; Feb, 210.00-217.00; April, 210.00-217.00; June, 210.00-217.00. Sales: 107 lots.

COCOA closed about steady (£ per metric ton).—May, 1,080-88; July, 1,096-97; Sep, 1,107-09; Dec, 1,156-57; March, 1,190-92; May, 1,214-20; July, 1231-49. Sales: 3,238 lots.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £325.00; the "whites" price was £3.00 lower at £320.00. Futures (£ per tonne): Old contract (firm): May, 340.00-41.00; Aug, 361.50-62.00; Oct, 369.00-69.25. Sales: 11,858 lots. New Contract (very steady). Aug, 358.00-59.00; Oct, 365.00-66.25; Jan, 373.00-77.00; March, 377.00-77.25; May, 378.00-78.25; Aug, 374.00-78.00; Oct, 368.00-72.00. Sales: 1,301 lots. ISA prices (May 21): daily, 30.96c; 15-day average, 29.69c. White sugar was all unquoted.

SOYABEAN MEAL was slightly easier. (£ per tonne).—June, 102.10-02.30; Aug, 104.90-05.00; Oct, 105.30-05.70; Dec, 106.80-07.10; Feb, 109.80-10.00; April, 111.60-12.50; June, 112.00-14.50. Sales: 61 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds, No 2 contract, cents per kilo (quiet).—May, 355-365; Aug, 370-378; Oct, 370-380; Dec, 370-380; Jan, 370-378; March, 377-380; May, 377-382; Aug, 377-385; Oct, 377-385. Sales: nil.

GRAIN (The Baltic). — **WHEAT.** — Canadian western red spring, unquoted. US dark northern spring, No 2, 14 per cent: May-June, £95.50; July, £96.50; Aug, £97.25 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter, EEC and English feed, unquoted.

MAIZE. — US/French, May, £117; June, £118 trans-shipment east coast. May, £116; June, £116.50 trans-shipment west coast. S African white, unquoted. S African yellow, May-June, £90.00.

BARLEY.—English feed, fob, May-June, £99.50. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was slightly easier.— May, £91.10; Sept, £91.85; Nov, £95.75; Jan, £99.55; March, £102.90. Sales, 78 lots. **WHEAT** was slightly easier.— May, £99.25; Sept, £94.20; Nov, £98.00; Jan, £101.80; March, £105.10. Sales, 89 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices.

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S. East	£98.90	£96.70	£92.90
S. West	—	£97.40	£92.30
W. Midlands	—	£99.80	£93.20
N. West	—	£99.50	£93.60

Meat Commission: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on May 22: GB: Cattle, 82.08p per kglw (−1.78). UK: Sheep, 144.07p per kg est dcw (+8.34). GB: Pigs, 68.00p per kglw (−2.41). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 32.4 per cent, average price, 82.19p (−1.50). Sheep numbers down 2.5 per cent, average price, 150.74p (+9.21). Pig numbers down 40.5 per cent, average price, 68.00p (−2.41). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 10.1 per cent, average price 81.93p (−2.53). Sheep number down 27.7 per cent, average price 117.67p (+0.01).

Business appointments

Mr T. D. Ross has been appointed a director of Shell International Petroleum.

Mr Philip Shelbourne has become chairman of the British National Oil Corporation in succession to Mr Ronald Utiger. The appointment is for five years. Mr Utiger is to resume the chairmanship of the British Aluminium Company and a directorship of Tube Investments.

Mr Norman Jarritt has been appointed senior executive vice-president of National Westminster Bank's executive office North America. He succeeds Mr Dennis Bunyan who is retiring at the end of July.

Mr Stanley R. Harding, a director of Hill Samuel and chairman of Oilfab Group, has joined the boards of British Shipbuilders and British Paper & Board Industries.

Mr Michael Edmondson has been appointed a director of United Real Property Trust.

Mr Anthony E. Luke has become a non-executive director of Habit Precision Engineering.

Mr Paul A. Finkel, vice-president and corporate actuary of the Reliance Group of New York, has been appointed to the board of Target Life Assurance.

Mr Nathan Gelber has become executive director and Miss Janet Phippard has become associate director of Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards International, a newly formed subsidiary of Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards.

Mr Peter A. Sharp has been appointed to the board of Reynolds Boughton.

Discount market

A severe shortage of funds took the discount market by surprise yesterday. Houses had expected that they would continue to enjoy the more comfortable conditions of the previous day or two. Instead, they found they needed help on an exceptionally large scale from the Bank of England.

The great bulk of this assistance was taken in the form of overnight MLR loans of exceptional size, 10 or 11 houses participating.

Clearing banks, finding money running swiftly away from them, called heavily from the market. Discount houses immediately lifted their bids for secured funds to 17 per cent, but made little progress. Not until the last few minutes was a little cheaper money to be found. Houses then ruled off for the day within bonds of 15 and 16 per cent, but not in enough size to make much impression upon their overall cost of money for the session.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 17%
(last changed 15.11.79)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 17%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 17 Low 15
Week Fixed: 16¼-16¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)
[illegible]

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)
[illegible]

Local Authority Bonds
[illegible]

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)
[illegible]

Local Authority Market (%)
[illegible]

Interbank Market (%)
[illegible]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
[illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 19%

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Air Call 20p Ord (130)	173-5
Amstrad Cons Elect (85)	96
Edwards L C 8% Cnv Pf (£1)	101
Exchequer 13¼% 1992 (£96½)	£10¾
Hemerdon Mining 10c	140
Home Farm 10p Ord (58)	79
Leigh Int £1 10% Cnv (Par)	104
Mid Sthn Wt 10% Rd 1985 (£100)	£10⅛
Morley R H 10p ord (90)	100
Peerless 20p Ord (100)	101-4
Treasury 13¼% 04-08 (£95¾)	£31⅝
Trust of Prop Shares (10)	10

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun.	
First Castle (27)	Jun 13	29p

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £50 paid. c £20 paid. f Fully paid. g 50p paid. h £40 paid.

Foreign exchange report

The pound closed slightly lower yesterday, after periodic profit-taking, at $2.3290 against the dollar compared with Wednesday night's $2.3320.

Trading was fairly active between $2.3380 and $2.3185, with Bank of England intervention small, dealers believed. On a trade-weighted basis, sterling opened at 74.3, relapsed to 73.9 by midday and finally ended just 0.1 off at 74.0. Its underlying strength continued to reflect rising oil revenue considerations and the Government's firm line against lowering interest rates until the money supply situation improves.

The dollar moved narrowly and with a firmer bias throughout, sentiment not greatly affected by prime rate cuts to 15½ per cent—a new "low" in the current round—by a couple of major United States banks.

Sterling Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) May 22	Market rates (close) May 22	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.3160-3380	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copenhagen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dublin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frankfurt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lisbon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madrid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockholm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971, was down 0.1 at 74.0.

Sterling: Other Markets

Australia	2.032-2.047
Bahrain	0.86-0.89
Finland	8.5035-8.5435
Greece	95.25-100.25
Hongkong	11.408-11.4490
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.609-0.639
Malaysia	5.0060-5.0360
Mexico	52.15-53.65
New Zealand	[illegible]
Saudi Arabia	[illegible]
Singapore	[illegible]
South Africa	[illegible]

Dollar Spot Rates

*Ireland	[illegible]
†Canada	[illegible]
Netherlands	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]
Denmark	[illegible]
West Germany	[illegible]
Portugal	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]
Norway	4.8560-4.8660
France	4.1550-4.1600
Sweden	4.2050-4.2060
Japan	[illegible]
Austria	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1: US $0.8609-0.8612

EMS European Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	Currency against ECU	% change from central rate	% change adjusted*	divergence limit % plus minus
Belgian franc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danish krone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
German D-mark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French franc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutch guilder	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irish punt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italian lira	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $507.5 (an ounce) pm, $501, close, $502. Krugerrand (per coin): $515-520 (£221-223). Sovereigns (new): $125-128 (£53-55).

Euro-$ Deposits

Calls, [illegible]; seven days, [illegible]; one month, [illegible]; three months, [illegible]; six months, [illegible].

Options

Traded options activity fell yesterday as the market dipped. The total number of contracts was 380 compared with 538 on Wednesday.

ICI provided the most interest before and after its results with 105 contracts. GEC had 79 contracts and Courtaulds 51.

Calls were produced in Bath and Portland, Lee Cooper, Dunlop, Coral Leisure and Tesco as well as the usual crop of oil shares. Puts were arranged in FNFC and Premier with a double in P & O.

Wall Street

New York, May 21.—The market closed lower, but was improved from earlier levels, on strength in coal and drug issue. The D-J industrial average closed The D-J industrial average The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 831.06, down 1.45 on yesterday after being off more than seven points during the day. The gap between declines and advences also narrowed. Volume rose to about 34.5 million shares from 31.80 million shares yesterday.

One analyst said there was enough buying interest in the market to prevent a rout but not enough to turn it around. Others said the report that United States April durable goods orders fell 4.2 per cent was as expected and apparently had little affect on the market.

Indications that the Fed will allow further declines in interest rates also failed to turn the market around. Earlier the New York Fed moved to drain reserves when Federal funds were trading at 9¼ per cent. The last time it conducted such an operation on May 7 funds were trading at 10½ per cent.

Among coal issues showing strength were active Pittston which gained 2¾ to 23½. It knew no reason for the activity. Conoco gained ⅞ to 49½, Mapco 1⅛ to 39, and Eastern States Gas and Fuel, two to 21.

Occidental Petroleum rose 2⅛ to 24⅝. It raised its dividend and predicted higher 1980 sales and earnings. City Investing, involved in a takeover bid, eased ¼ to 25½ after being up more than $3 yesterday.

Gold, silver down

New York, May 21.—**GOLD** futures at the Comex closed about $5 down on yesterday's price of $510.60 an ounce. May, $508.50; June, $508.50-507.00; July, $510.70; Aug, $515.00-516.00; Oct, $523.70; Dec, $530.00-532.00; Feb, $541.60; April, $550.70; June, $559.90; Aug, $569.20; Oct, $578.60; Dec, $588.10; Feb, $597.60.

CHICAGO IMM GOLD: May, $506.50; June, $506.00-508.00; July, $512.60; Sept, $519.00-521.00; Oct, $526.00; Dec, $533.00; Jan, unquoted; March, $547.00-546.00.

SILVER futures at NY Comex rallied after plummeting for the second day running to new lows after speculative liquidation, triggered by arbitrage selling. Final losses ranged from 38 to 43 cents, with spot May rebounding to $11.34 an ounce from a low of $11.18. May 1,134.00c; June 1,137.00c; July 1,152.00c-1,145.00c; Sept 1,150.00c; Dec 1,196.00c; Jan 1,206.00c; March 1,230.50c; May 1,255.00c; July 1,279.50c; Sept 1,304.00c; Dec 1,341.30c; Jan 1,354.00c; March 1,378.50c.

COPPER futures closed slightly higher. May 90.10c; June 90.30c; July 91.30c-91.50c; Sept 92.40c-92.70c; Dec 93.80c-94.00c; Jan 94.55c; March 95.70c; May 96.70c; July 97.60c; Sept 98.60c; Dec 100.10c; Jan 100.60c; March 101.60c.

COTTON futures traded very quietly. July, 79.70c-79.90c; Oct, 77.30c-77.40c; Dec, 74.10c-74.30c; March, 75.10c; May, 75.75c-76.25c; July, 76.50c-77.00c; Oct, 77.75c-78.25c.

SUGAR more than halved the limit losses of 1.00 cent on a late buying spree on a report of big purchases by Mexico. Spot July settled 0.67 per cent ahead at 31.66 cents a pound. July, 31.40c-31.80c; Sept, 32.90c-33.00c; Oct, 33.50c-33.80c; Jan, 34.45c; March, 34.80c-34.60c; May, 34.50c; July, 34.00c; Sept, 35.70c; Oct, 35.46c-35.80c.

COCOA futures slipped from highs in light trading at midday, registering gains of 1.00 cent in nearbys.—July, March, 125.31c; May, 125.71c; July, 107.73c; Sept, 109.25c; Dec, 124.61c; 136.31c.

COFFEE futures closed a dull trade just above lows, down 1.40 to 0.63 196.81 cents.—May, 194.30c-194.90c; cent, with near July off most at July, 198.75c-198.90c; Sept, 206.60c-307.00c; Dec, 200.75c-201.70c; March, 193.00c-193.50c; May, 193.00c; July, 193.35c-193.40c; Sept, 194.00c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS: July, 639½c-622c; Aug, 638c-650c; Sept, 646½c-638½c; Nov, 661c-653c; Jan, 676c-668c; March, 691½c-685½c; May, 701½c-696c; July, 713c-706c.

SOYABEAN OIL: July, 21.80c-21.75c; Aug, [illegible]; Sept, 23.15c; Oct, [illegible]; Dec, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; May, 23.50c-23.60c; July, 23.

SOYABEAN MEAL: July, $172.20; Aug, $175.00-$174; $177.70; Oct, $180.40; Dec, $184.80; Jan, $187.70-$187; $191.00-$191.20; May, $194.50; July, $196.50-$197; Unq.

CHICAGO GRAINS: WHEAT closed easier. July, 424-413; 437¼-427¼c; Dec, 455-456¼; 469¼-460½c; May, 475½-46; 475-468c. **MAIZE** was barely July, 381-378½c; Sept, 291; Dec, 299½-295½c; March, 311; May, 318¾-315½c; July, 32. **OATS** were easy. July, 17; Sept, 180½-170½c; Dec; March, 189½-183c; May, 18.

	May 21	May 20
Allied Chem	[illegible]	46½
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	25	23½
Alcoa	56½	[illegible]
Amax Inc	41¼	40½
Amerada Hess	43½	[illegible]
Am Airlines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	31½	31½
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	18½	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	5	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	40½	41½
Am Standard	[illegible]	54½
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMF Inc	[illegible]	13
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	31
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	47⅛	47
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	21½	21¼
Bendix	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	21½
Boeing	33½	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	31½	[illegible]
Burlington Ind	18½	17½
Burlington North	64½	[illegible]
Burroughs	[illegible]	64
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	47	47
Celanese	46½	46
Central Soya	13½	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	41½	41½
Chem Bank NY	[illegible]	36½
Chesapeake Ohio	[illegible]	30
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	21½	[illegible]
Cities Service	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	34	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	34½
Colgate	14½	14¾
CBS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	39½
Combustion Eng	50½	50½
Comwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conoco	49½	48½
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	19	19
Continental Grp	[illegible]	30½
Control Data	49	49½
Corning Glass	48½	47½
CPC Intnl	67½	67
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker Int	27½	[illegible]
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart Ind	41	40½
Deere	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delta Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	12½	13½
Disney	50	49½
Dow Chemical	31½	32
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	54½
Duke Power	17	17¼
Du Pont	39¼	39¼
Eastern Air	[illegible]	6⅞
Eastman Kodak	52½	52¼
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso Nat Gas	16½	[illegible]
Equitable Life	14½	14½
Esmark	28¼	[illegible]
Evans P. D.	20½	20¼
Exxon Corp	62½	62¼
Fed Dept Stores	27½	27⅞
Firestone	[illegible]	7⅛
Fst Chicago	14½	14¼
Fst Nat Boston	29	29¼
Fst Penn Corp	5	5
Ford	24¼	24¼

	May 21	May 20
GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gamble Skogmo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Electric	47½	47½
Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	45½	45½
Gen Pub Util NY	6	6⅛
Gen Tel Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillette	[illegible]	25
Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould Inc	[illegible]	21½
Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt Atltc & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]
INCO	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johns-Manville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson & John	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kennecott	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kimberly Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kraftco Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
K Mart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liggett Group	[illegible]	[illegible]
L T V Corp	[illegible]	11
Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	16
Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	30
Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marathon Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Midland	[illegible]	15
Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memorex	[illegible]	12
Merck	[illegible]	70
Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motorola	[illegible]	47
NCR Corp	53	[illegible]
NL Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk West	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton Simon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp	[illegible]	18
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfizer	41½	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips Petrol	41½	41½
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Proctor Gamble	75	[illegible]
Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman	[illegible]	[illegible]

	May 21	May 20
Rapid American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seaboard Coast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Rly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Califrnia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunbeam Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRW Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
West'n Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhaeuser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Motor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]
Cominco	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]
Hawker Sid Can	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Mng	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Oil	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]
Mass-Fergsn	[illegible]
Royal Trust	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]
Talcorp	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]
WCT	[illegible]

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p [illegible] s Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 2.3310 (2.3349); three months, 2.2915 (2.2607); Canadian dollar 1.1616 (1.1679).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 429.28. The futures index was 438.74.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 831.06 (832.51); transportation (287.85); utilities 107.86; 65 stocks, 299.45 (299.75). New York Stock Exchange 61.42 (61.50); industrial (69.56); transportation, (51.39); utilities, 37.17; financial, 61.62 (61.84).

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1979/80 High Bid Low Offer Trust Bid Offer Yield

Authorized Unit Trusts

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Stock Exchange Prices

Engineers suffer setback

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 12. Dealings End, May 30. § Contango Day, June 2. Settlement Day, June 9

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

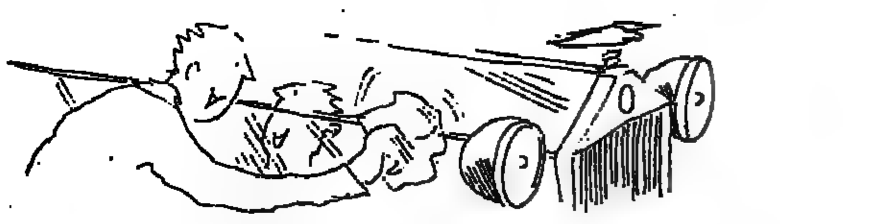
9 80 Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
TISH FUNDS							
TS							
97¾	Exch	13%	1980	99¼	..	13.088	14.495
94 15/16	Treas	11½%	1981	98 5/16	..	11.712	14.368
88¼	Treas	3½%	1979-81	93¼	..	3.774	14.284
91 11/16	Treas	9½%	1981	96¾	-⅛	10.130	14.504
90¼	Exch	8¼%	1981	94 7/16	•-⅛	8.724	14.046
91	Exch	9¾%	1981	94 15/16	-⅛	10.020	14.376
84¼	Exch	3%	1981	91⅞	-⅛	3.274	10.993
95¼	Exch	12¾%	1981	98 1/16	-⅛	13.007	14.222
87½	Treas	8½%	1980-82	91⅞	-1/16	9.251	14.195
82	Treas	3%	1982	85¾	-⅛	3.361	10.979
96⅝	Treas	14%	1982	100 1/16	-1/16	13.992	13.923
85¼	Treas	8¼%	1982	90¼	-⅛	9.141	13.729
82 15/16	Exch	9¼%	1982	90 5/16	-1/16	10.242	14.266
84½	Exch	8¾%	1983	89 5/16	-1/16	9.825	13.802
76⅝	Exch	3%	1983	81⅞	-⅛	3.670	10.873
90½	Treas.	12%	1983	94⅝	-1/16	12.680	14.374
82 15/16	Treas	9½%	1983	88¾	-¼	10.481	13.790
94 7/16	Exch	13¼%	1983	97⅞	-¼	13.629	14.367
83½	Exch	10%	1983	89¼	•-¼	11.205	13.948
94½	Exch	14%	1984	[illegible]	-⅛	14.106	14.251
76	Fund	5½%	1982-84	81	..	6.791	13.067
86 15/16	Exch	11¼%	1984	91 11/16	-¼	12.252	14.116
68¾	Exch	3%	1984	73	• ..	4.108	11.507
87¼	Treas	12%	1984	93 1/16	-¼	12.827	14.000
98⅛	Treas	15%	1985	102 11/16	-¼	14.590	14.135
UMS							
87½	Exch	12¼%	1985	94⅛	+¼	13.001	13.776
77⅝	Treas	8¼%	1984-86	86½	..	10.206	12.453
91¼	Exch	13¾%	1987	101½	+¼	13.669	13.934
70½	Fund	6½%	1985-87	75⅞	+⅛	8.620	11.790
73¼	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	75¾	..	10.223	12.788
54⅞	Trans	3%	1978-88	60½	..	5.050	10.632
82½	Treas	11½%	1989	90¼	+¼	13.176	14.061
59¾	Treas	5%	1986-89	[illegible]	..	9.074	11.918
87¼	Treas	13%	1990	99½	+⅛	13.737	14.013
68½	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	73½	• ..	11.160	12.966
80½	Treas	11¾%	1991	91¼	+¼	13.534	14.175
77⅛	Exch	11%	1991	83½	+¼	13.349	14.142
57½	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	61⅞		9.419	12.355
87	Treas	12¾%	1992	[illegible]	+¼	13.917	14.232
74⅝	Treas	10%	1992	80½	+¼	12.906	[illegible]
84¾	Exch	12¼%	1992	91¾	+¼	13.815	[illegible]
83¼	Treas	12½%	1993	94½	+¼	13.903	14.207
54⅝	Fund	6%	1993	59½		[illegible]	12.504
90½	Treas	13¾%	1993	97	+¼	14.138	14.272
96½	Treas	14½%	1994	104	+¼	14.422	14.395
89½	Exch	12½%	1994	93¾	..	13.966	14.240
68	Treas	9%	1994	72⅞	..	[illegible]	13.302
S							
83¾	Treas	13½%	1995	90¼	..	13.840	14.164
42	Gas	3%	1990-95	45½	..	6.606	10.796
77⅝	Exch	10¼%	1995	80⅝	-⅛	13.301	13.916
85	Treas	12¾%	1995	91¼	..	13.959	14.133
94½	Treas	14%	1996	97⅞	..	14.366	14.402
57⅝	Treas	9%	1992-96	73⅛	..	12.574	13.357
99	Treas	15¼%	1996	105¾	..	14.557	14.473
88¼	Exch	13¼%	1996	94½	..	14.088	14.195
41⅝	Rdmptn	3%	1986-96	45	..	6.736	9.954
89	Treas	13¾%	1997	98½	+⅛	14.109	14.199
74¼	Exch	10½%	1997	80⅞	..	13.442	13.807
67⅞	Treas	8¾%	1997	71½	+⅛	12.605	13.302
64½	Treas	6¾%	1995-98	68⅞	+⅛	11.559	12.677
[illegible]	Treas	15½%	1998	108¼	..	14.371	14.488
81⅞	Exch	12%	1998	86⅞	..	13.950	14.031
83½	Treas	14%	[illegible]	[illegible]	+¼	14.259	14.272
67⅞	Treas	9½%	1999	78½	..	12.962	13.427
82⅞	Exch	12¼%	1999	89¾	-⅛	13.973	14.139
73½	Treas	10½%	1999	78¾	..	13.436	13.769
81¼	Exch	12%	1999-02	90½	..	13.696	14.005
96⅞	Treas	13¾%	2000-03	107⅞	..	14.214	14.227
78¾	Treas	11½%	2001-04	83½	..	13.802	13.911
32½	Fund	3½%	1999-04	37⅞	..	9.633	11.169
84¼	Treas	12½%	2003-05	90	..	13.920	13.964
60½	Treas	8%	2002-06	64½	..	12.601	12.879
80½	Treas	11¾%	2003-07	85¼	-⅛	13.813	13.871
41¼	Treas	5½%	2008-12	47	..	12.002	12.305
57⅞	Treas	7¾%	2012-15	63½	..	12.646	12.748
81¼	Exch	12%	2013-17	89	•-⅛	13.406	13.419
30½	Consols	4%		31½	-⅛	13.124	..
27¾	War Ln	3½%		29 11/16	•-⅛	10.691	..
32⅞	Conv	3½%		34	-⅛	10.459	..
21½	Treas	3%		23¼	-⅛	13.145	..
18½	Consols	2½%		20¼	-⅛	12.334	..
17¾	Treas.	2½%	Aft 75	19½	-⅛	12.893	..
MONWEALTH AND FOREIGN							
[illegible]	Aust	5½%	81-82	87	..	6.376	14.209
[illegible]	Aust	6%	81-83	77¼	..	7.698	14.193
[illegible]	Aust	7%	79-81	92½	..	7.595	15.073
[illegible]	E Africa	5¾%	77-83	77¼	•-⅛	7.352	14.483
[illegible]	German	4½%	1930	410	..	..	..
[illegible]	Hungary	7½%	1924	48	..	..	..
[illegible]	Ireland	7½%	81-83	85	..	..	..
[illegible]	Japan	Ass 4%	1910	206	..	..	..
[illegible]	Japan	6%	83-88	59	..	..	..
[illegible]	Kenya	5%	78-82	84½	+¼	5.869	15.036
[illegible]	Malaya	7½%	78-82	86	..	8.727	15.351
[illegible]	N Z	7½%	88-92	63¾	..	11.988	14.191
[illegible]	N Z	7½%	83-86	74½	• ..	10.010	13.396
[illegible]	S Rhd	6%	78-81	96½	..	6.334	15.333
[illegible]	Nyasa	6%	78-81	94½	..	6.354	15.383
[illegible]	Peru	6%	Ass	150	..	..	..
[illegible]	S Africa	9½%	79-81	92¼	..	..	..
[illegible]	S Rhd	2½%	65-70	141	+1	..	..
[illegible]	S Rhd	4½%	87-92	88	..	..	..
[illegible]	S Rhd	6%	78-81	160	+1	..	..
[illegible]	Spanish	4%		34	..	..	..
77⅞	Tang	[illegible]	78-82	[illegible]	+¼	6.087	15.087
[illegible]	Uruguay	3½%		90	..	..	..
AL AUTHORITIES							
20½	L C C	3%	1920	21¼	..	13.952	..
74	L C C	5%	80-83	79	+¼	6.327	14.141
84¼	L C C	5½%	77-81	89	..	6.177	14.963
70½	L C C	5½%	82-84	74¼	-¼	7.407	13.852
59	L C C	5½%	85-87	63¼	• ..	8.653	13.723
58	L C C	6¾%	88-90	64¼	..	10.818	13.749
56¼	G L C	6¾%	90-92	60¼	..	11.434	13.939
85½	G L C	9¾%	80-82	[illegible]	+¼	10.381	14.703
91¼	G L C	12½%	1982	96¼	..	12.981	14.727
90	G L C	12½%	1983	94½	+¼	13.217	14.884
79	C of L	6¾%	80-82	86	..	7.643	14.905
73¼	Ag Mt	7½%	81-84	78	..	9.930	14.944
38	Ag Mt	7½%	91-93	62½	..	12.672	14.378
53½	Ag Mt	6½%	85-90	61	..	11.087	14.168
87¼	Belfast	6½%	77-80	95¾	..	6.786	16.423
84⅛	Croydon	6½%	78-81	89	..	7.582	16.264
[illegible]	Glasgow	9¼%	80-82	89	..	10.389	14.407
84¼	Liverpl	13½%	1981	[illegible]	..	13.766	13.362
24½	Met Water B	34-03		27¼	..	11.280	13.309
71	N I	7%	82-84	79	+¼	8.837	14.070
77	N I Elec	6½%	81-83	77¼	..	8.334	16.786
56	Swark	6½%	83-86	70¼	..	9.630	13.907

180 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
DOLLAR STOCKS						
7 15/16	Brascan	£9⅛	+1/16	[illegible]	6.4	4.0
10 9/16	BP Canada	£15 9/16	-1/16	..	..	..
12	Can Pac Ord	£14½	+1/16	66.2	4.6	5.4
7½	El Paso	£7½	-1/16	41.7	5.8	13.4
23¼	Exxon Corp	£26⅛	-¼	..	..	..
10	Fluor	[illegible]	-¼	58.1	..	..
12¼	Hollinger	£14½	+1/16	..	..	..
6⅞	Hud Bay Oil	£10¼	..	21.0	2.0	15.8
15¾	Husky Oil	465	s -4	..	..	..
8⅞	INCO	£9 9/16	-1/16	32.3	3.4	23.8
55	IU Int	690	-15	41.2	6.0	9.5
8	Kaiser Alum	$8	-¼	53.0	..	..
30	Massey-Ferg.	360	-10	..	..	..
16⅛	Norton Simon	£552	..	47.7b	..	..
21 11/16	Pan Canadian	£25¾	-⅛	..	..	..
30	Steep Rock	151	-2	..	..	..
8⅛	Trans Can P	£9⅛	-1/16	..	..	..
7	US Steel	£8⅞	-1/16	..	..	..
8⅞	Zapata Corp	$14	+½	21.4	..	..
NKS AND DISCOUNTS						
184	Alexs Discount	247	+5	22.9	9.3	..
270	Allen H & Ross	365	..	30.7	8.5	15.0
101	Allied Irish	105	..	8.0	7.6	4.4
11	Ansbacher H.	16¼	..	..	..	..
143	Arb-Latham	229	..	15.1	6.6	19.1
180	ANZ Grp	223	..	11.1	5.0	9.0
9 11/16	Bank America	£10¼	-¼	62.8	5.8	5.7
298	Bk of Ireland	298	..	24.5	8.2	5.3
6	Bk Leumi Israel	8	..	0.1	1.8	10.5
100	Bk Leumi UK	120	..	12.2	10.2	9.4
[illegible]	Bk of NSW	139	..	7.9	5.7	5.1
237	Bk of Scotland	244	..	21.4	8.8	3.2
16¼	Bnks Trst NY	$20⅞	-¼	151	..	..
363	Barclays Bank	420	+2	26.4	6.3	2.8
229	Brown Shipley	341	-1	18.6b	5.4	11.4
254	Cater Ryder	[illegible]	-5	30.0	8.8	..
15½	Chase Man	518	-¼	122.	..	..
7 15/16	Citicorp	[illegible]	..	65.1	..	..
36	Clive Discount	42	..	..	..	..
124	Com Bk of Aust	127	..	9.5	7.6	4.6
114	Com Bk of Syd	134	..	8.7	6.5	4.4
36¼	Commerzbank	£39½	-½	222	5.6	8.7
22	Cp Fn Paris	£24	-¼	148	6.2	7.9
16	CC De France	£17½	..	139	7.9	12.5
5	First Nat Fin	20¾	-¼	..	6.7	1.2
178	Gerrard & Nat	244	• ..	16.4	6.7	..
39	Gibbs A.	85	h ..	3.1	3.8	55.3
157	Gillett Bros	177	..	15.0	8.5	43.5
91	Grindlays Hldgs	120	..	5.4	4.5	4.2
87	Guinness Peat	110	• +2	9.6	8.8	12.4
17½	Hambros £10	£34½	..	171	5.0	..
174	Do Ord	362	+5	17.1	4.8	11.5
77	Hill Samuel	93	+1	7.6	7.8	8.6
73¼	Hong K & Shang	123	..	4.4b	3.6	13.9
54	Jessel Toynbee	72	• ..	3.6	5.0	..
123	Joseph L.	138	..	13.6	9.8	7.4
40	Keyser Ullmann	70	..	1.9	2.7	14.1
54	King & Shaxson	80	-2	7.1	8.9	13.4
88	Kleinwort Ben	146	-2	9.3	6.4	6.6
271	Lloyds Bank	293	..	20.4	6.9	2.6
111	Mercury Secs	170	..	8.6	5.0	6.8
308	Midland	331	..	28.6	8.6	2.8
42	Minster Assets	42	-½	5.6	13.3	5.7
105½	Nat of Aust	122	• +3	8.4	6.9	5.4
276	Nat W'minster	318	+2	25.0	7.9	2.2
42	Ottoman	£48	..	310	6.5	11.2
45¼	Rea Bros	51	..	2.1	4.2	11.2
17⅞	Royal of Can	£17⅝	-¼	90.2	5.3	6.2
76	Ryl Bk Scot Grp	77	• ..	6.6	8.5	2.5
179	Schroders	238	..	12.1	5.1	6.2
[illegible]	Seccombe Mar	230	• ..	22.9	9.9	..
79	Smith St Aubyn	126	• ..	11.4	9.1	..
417½	Standard Chart	489	..	37.1	7.6	5.5
[illegible]	Union Discount	433	..	28.6	6.6	20.8
63	Wintrust	65	..	4.2b	6.4	7.0
EWERIES AND DISTILLERIES						
68	Allied	74	-1	7.1b	9.6	6.4
187	Bass	223	-3	11.1	5.0	7.7
158	Bell A.	174	-2	8.1	4.6	6.6
82	Boddingtons	135	-1	5.4	4.0	13.5
114	Brown M.	143	-1	7.3	5.1	9.2
141	Bulmer HP Hldgs	158	..	4.9	3.1	9.3
56	C of Ldn Dfd	67	..	5.0b	7.5	19.4
191	Devenish	255	..	10.7	4.3	11.0
193	Distillers	195	-1	13.9	7.1	5.9
151¼	Greene King	184	-2	7.1	3.9	11.8
77½	Guinness	91	-2	7.0	7.7	5.5
173	Hardys & H'sons	263	..	13.4	5.1	12.7
74½	Highland	129	+2	3.4	2.6	16.7
159	Invergordon	214	..	5.7	2.7	11.4
72	Irish Distillers	80	+2	3.6	4.5	4.7
40½	Marston	61	-2	2.1	3.4	11.9
51½	Scot & Newcastle	55½	-1	5.8	10.4	6.5
13 15/16	Seagram	£22¼	-¼	43.5	2.0	9.7
54	SA Breweries	137	-1	9.1	6.6	7.4
128	Tomatin	167	-1	5.4	3.2	12.7
121	Vaux	158	..	9.2	5.8	6.9
96	Whitbread 'A'	149	-4	8.4	5.6	7.7
98	Do B	152	-3	8.4	5.5	7.9
94	Whitbread Inv	138	..	7.9	5.7	24.3
220	Wolverhampton	338	..	12.1	3.6	10.0

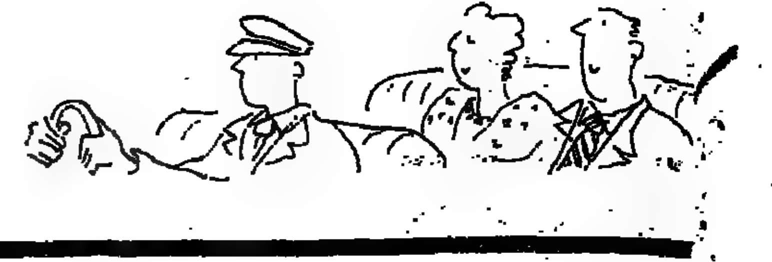
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

1979 80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P E
A — B							
140	99	AAH	134	+2	10.6	7.9	8.7
[illegible]	75	AGB Research	170	-3	8.6b	5.0	19.6
70	22	AI Ind Prod	29	..	..	..	6.2
243	142	APV Hldgs	[illegible]	-5	22.0	6.9	4.1
91	[illegible]	Aaronson Bros	67	..	6.0	9.5	5.7
138	67	Acrow	67	..	4.3	6.4	4.4
95	31	Do A	31	..	4.3	13.8	2.0
219	143	Adwest Group	152	-2	9.9	6.5	6.0
258	103	Aeron'l & Gen	242	-2	4.0	1.7	23.0
44	29	Aero Needles	32	..	3.5	10.6	11.3
43	10½	Airfix Ind	10½	-½	5.2	49.6	1.7
925	475	Akzo	520	• -5	54.2	10.4	..
111	80	Alcan Alum UK	84	..	9.4	11.2	7.4
91	73½	Do 10½%	£79½	..	1050	13.2	..
32	30	Allen W. G.	30	..	4.2	14.1	3.0
154	89	Allied Colloids	119	..	3.6	3.1	18.9
[illegible]	20	Allied Plant	34½	-½	2.3	6.5	4.3
123	64	Alpine Hldgs	69	• -1	7.5	11.0	4.3
275	237	Amal Metal	237	..	20.0	8.4	6.6
146	[illegible]	Amal Power	71	• ..	8.8	12.4	15.7
59	24	Amber Day	28	..	4.1	14.6	7.7
44	32	Amber Ind Hldgs	36	..	0.9	2.5	5.2
98	62	Anchor Chem	80	..	7.6	9.5	4.3
79½	43	Anderson Strath	72	-1	4.3	6.0	8.0
99	55½	Anglia TV 'A'	65	..	5.1	7.8	5.9
10	5 9/16	Anglo Amer Ind	£9½	..	58.7	6.2	5.2
114	41	Appleyard	41	-2	6.1	14.8	6.0
48	27	Aquascutum 'A'	38	..	3.9	10.5	4.6
67	33	Arenson Hldgs	43	..	2.6	6.0	3.4
98	51	Arlen Elec	51	-2	8.6	16.8	5.8
142	89	Arlington Mtr	97	-1	12.9	13.3	3.7
107½	44½	Armitage Shanks	55	..	5.2	9.1	10.2
94	67	Ass Biscuit	77	• ..	6.3	8.2	6.7
231	178	Ass Book	190	• -2	10.7	5.6	5.9
99	64	Ass Brit Food	91	..	4.1b	4.5	6.5
138	96	Ass Comm 'A'	96	..	11.4	11.9	5.6
112	58	Ass Engineer	58	-2	8.6	14.8	4.2
72	58	Ass Fisheries	66	..	1.4	2.2	17.4
109	70	Ass Leisure	98½	..	6.6	6.7	8.0
318	261	Ass News	287	-1	11.8	4.1	7.8
57½	31	Ass Paper	34	..	6.2	18.3	2.5
57	40	Ass Tooling	50	..	4.9	9.8	13.9
59	39	Atkins Bros	40	..	6.3	15.9	4.6
21	4	Audiotronic	5	..	0.1e	1.4	..
15½	4½	Do Pref	5	..	..	..	..
60½	37	Ault & Wiborg	48	-1	3.3	6.9	2.8
103	45	Aurora Hldgs	58	-1	8.8	15.2	73.4
132	100	Austin E.	132	..	6.7	5.0	5.8
120	57½	Automotive Pd	62	• -4	4.5	7.3	4.5
203	115	Avon Rubber	115	-4	14.5	12.9	3.9
363	227	B A T Ind	241	• ..	26.4	11.0	3.6
338	[illegible]	Do Dfd	241	• ..	26.4	11.0	3.6
58	36	BBA Grp	43	• ..	3.8	8.7	4.5
145	94	BET Dfd	122	-3	10.8	8.9	6.9
186	90	BICC	118	• -1	12.2	10.4	6.8
28	15	BL Ltd	19	..	..	..	..
62½	33	BOC Int	64	-2	6.6	10.3	6.1
196	116	BPB Ind	192	-2	22.1	6.7	6.4
61½	22	B P C	22	..	5.0	22.7	4.2
99	60	BPM Hldgs 'A'	50	..	6.1	7.6	3.4
48½	15½	BSG Int	15½	• -½	2.9	18.5	3.7
85	20	BSR Ltd	29	..	4.0	13.9	13.8
[illegible]	219	BTR Ltd	386	..	16.4	4.2	12.6
198	57	Babcock Int	87	-2	10.0	11.5	4.9
40	33	Baggeridge Brk	40	..	5.4	8.9	4.8
8	4⅞	Bailey C H. Ord	5¼	..	0.6	9.0	7.8
208	145	Baird W.	169	..	17.5	10.4	6.0
139	74	Baker Perkins	75	-2	9.2b	12.1	3.4
172	33½	Bambers Stores	[illegible]	..	2.9	4.3	6.3
[illegible]	51	Barr'n Cons	56	..	4.3	7.7	3.3
56	13	Barker & Dobson	15½	..	..	..	..
168	90	Barr & Wallace	90	-2	9.6	10.7	7.7
167	87	Do A	87	-2	9.6	11.1	3.5
138	96	Barratt Devs	104	-1	15.5	14.9	2.1
39	26	Barrow Hepbn	35	..	3.1	9.0	4.5
64	40	Barton & Sons	45	..	5.7b	12.6	4.0
131	55	Bassett G.	57	+2	9.4	16.6	10.2
40	33	Bath & P'land	34	..	5.2	15.2	4.0
54½	29½	Baxter	£29	-¼	153	5.3	12.4
77	26	Beales J.	26	..	..	..	..
258	132	Beatson Clark	140	..	12.0	8.6	4.8
68	44	Beaufard Grp	50	..	5.9	11.0	8.2
80	33	Beckman A.	53	..	8.2	15.5	8.2
165¼	112	Beecham Grp	112	-2	3.0	2.7	8.3
77	45⅛	Bejam Grp	72	-1	3.1b	4.3	11.3
90	66	Bellway	[illegible]	• ..	10.0	15.2	2.9
91	40	Bemrose Corp	40	..	6.4	16.0	5.8
79	58	Benn Bros	58	..	4.6	7.9	10.9
146	73	Beres Grp	102	-1	7.9	7.7	6.7
227	136	Berisf'd S & W	136	-1	10.7	7.9	4.8
90	43	Berisfords	84	..	5.4	6.5	[illegible]
254	126	Bestobell	[illegible]	..	15.7	6.2	8.9
64	42	Bett Bros	43	..	3.6	8.3	5.8
192	92	Bibby J.	174	..	8.9	5.1	5.3
62	40	Bifurcated Eng	40	..	3.0	12.5	4.2
194	127	Birm'gham Mint	177	..	12.4	7.0	6.1
104	40	Black & Edg'tn	40	• ..	7.1	17.9	9.1
59	35¼	Blackwd Hodge	39¼	-1	3.6	9.0	6.1
31	14	Blackwood Mt	14	..	0.9e	6.6	..
138	114	Blagden & N	132	..	11.0	8.3	4.8
[illegible]	220	Blue Circle Ind	322	-2	17.9	[illegible]	7.8
109	52	Blundell Perm	100	..	6.9	6.9	4.3
[illegible]	7½	Boardman K. O.	7½	..	0.2	2.4	[illegible]
119	74	Bodycote	74	..	5.7	7.7	3.5
20¼	14½	Boeing	£14¼	• +¼	54.6	3.8	6.0
373	213	Booker McCon	318	• ..	17.9	5.4	3.9
203	66	B'sey & Hawkes	110	..	8.1	7.4	7.5
165	87	Boot H.	135	• ..	18.6	13.8	9.3
238	149	Boots	190	+3	9.1	4.8	8.8
97	43	Borthwick T.	43	..	9.3	21.5	5.0
28½	12½	Boulton W.	13½	..	1.9	14.3	7.9
212	179	Bowater Corp	166	• +1	16.4	9.9	4.9
119	65	Bowthrpe Hldgs	116	• ..	5.0	4.3	12.4
79	41	Braby Leslie	46	..	7.2b	15.6	3.0
73	32	Brady Ind	60	..	4.3	7.2	13.8
65	37	Do A	41	..	4.3	10.5	8.8
40	12	Braham Millar	12	..	1.2	9.9	4.2
43	28	Braid Grp	29	-½	2.5	8.7	3.4
103	68	Braithwaite	75	..	8.1	10.8	7.1
75	49	Bremner	50	• ..	6.1	12.3	10.0
170	111	Brent Chem Int	115	..	6.4	4.4	16.6
110	50	Brent Walker	68	..	2.0	2.9	10.6
58	33	Brickhouse Dud	45	..	4.1	9.0	6.2
110	46	Bridon	57	-2	7.1	12.6	10.4
90	47	Brit Car Auctn	59½	-1	4.5b	7.6	12.9
280	173	Brit Home Strs	252	+3	12.5	4.4	9.4
113	79½	Brit Sim Spec	112	..	6.6	5.9	5.9
208	128	Brit Sugar	200	•h-2	11.0	5.3	4.1
65	46	Brit Syphon Ind	56	..	5.7	10.2	4.5
60	39	Brit Tar Prod	40	+1	3.1	7.9	8.6
[illegible]	96½	Brit Vita	151	-2	7.1	4.7	4.7
81½	37	Brockhouse Ltd	37	-½	6.6	17.9	3.3
140¾	24	Brocks Grp	29	..	..	..	13.4
[illegible]	473	Broken Hill	666	-5	18.2	2.7	19.6
90	45	Brook St Bur.	61	..	5.9	9.7	6.0
82	41	Brooke Bond	49	• +½	5.6	11.3	6.2
[illegible]	36	Brooke Tool	50	..	4.1	8.3	6.7
138	86	Brotherhood P.	86	..	..	..	..
300	47	Brown & J'kson	148	• -2	12.9	8.7	4.8
163	118	Brown & Tawse	132	..	8.4	6.4	6.8
73½	29	BBK	32	• +1	3.1	9.8	0.5
34	23½	Brown Bros Cp	27½	-½	2.7	9.7	4.4
124	47	Brown J.	49	-1	5.6	11.3	2.1
123	68	Bruntons	81	-1	12.3	15.2	8.3
75	44	Bryant Hldgs	61	..	6.4	10.4	5.5
275	159	Bullough Ltd	163	-3	15.4	10.0	3.8
64	36	Bulmer & Lumb	37	..	5.5	14.7	5.5
126	82	Bunzl Pulp	100	• ..	9.4	9.4	8.4
82	30	Burco Dean	36	-1	7.1	19.9	3.6
73	43	Burgess Prod	49	-3	5.4	10.9	7.4
675	203	Burnett H'shire	675	+5	9.7	1.6	15.1
89	24½	Burns And'son	38	..	2.9	7.7	5.5
14	5½	Burrell & Co	6¼	..	0.1	2.2	..
168	148	Burt Boulton	178	..	10.0	5.6	..
176	89	Burton Grp	113	+1	7.9	7.0	5.7
83	39	Butterfld-Harvy	40	-½	4.0	10.0	2.4
C — E							
31½	10½	CH Industrials	25½	-½	3.3	13.8	6.2
[illegible]	50½	Cadbury Sch	57½	• -1½	5.5	9.6	[illegible]
[illegible]	96½	Caffyns	133	-3	9.7	7.3	[illegible]
45½	27	C'bread R'by A	33	..	3.3	10.0	[illegible]
117¾	51	Campari Int	53	..	5.4	10.3	6.3
56	30	Camrex Hldgs	37	-1	5.7	15.5	12.1
58	41	Canning W.	45	• +1	5.7	12.6	3.7
[illegible]	130	Cape Ind	234	..	16.0	6.8	5.3
76	46	Capper Neill	51½	-½	6.0b	11.7	[illegible]
74½	38½	Caravans Int	38½	-1½	7.7	20.1	5.0
114	[illegible]	Carclo Eng	78	..	8.7	11.5	4.6
294	213	Carlton Ind	261	-2	17.1	6.4	[illegible]
75	31	Carpets Int	28½	+1½	3.6	12.5	[illegible]
67	46	Carr J. (Don)	67	-2	2.9	4.7	4.0
37½	12	Carr'ton Vi	12½	..	1.6	12.6	4.0
55	44½	Carroll Ind	47	..	5.8	12.4	5.2
47¼	21	Causton Sir J.	23	..	2.6	11.3	[illegible]
210	70	Cawoods	188	-1	5.2	2.8	20.4
37	19½	Celestion	19	+½	1.4	7.5	4.0
115	70	Cement Rdstone	76	-1	6.1	8.0	6.2
39	24½	Cen & Sheer	26½	• +½	2.4	9.3	[illegible]
170½	116¾	Centreway Ltd	130	-1	15.2	11.7	2.9
60	35	Ch'mbn Phipps	38	-1	4.2	11.9	3.3
58	37	Ch'mbn & Hill	47	+6	3.7	7.9	4.1
15	5	Change Wares	6	..	0.9	14.3	..
24½	6	Do Cnv Cum	7	+1	2.1	30.6	..
103	40	Chloride Grp	50	..	9.0	18.0	3.7
200	122	Christies Int	194	-4	8.6	4.4	12.7
178	93	Chubb & Sons	102	..	7.8	7.6	5.5
212	158	Church & Co	180	-2	10.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
112	62	Coalite Grp	100	+1	4.8	4.8	[illegible]
90	49	Coates Bros	55	• +1	4.3	7.8	5.1
66	46	Do A	53	• -1	4.3	8.1	[illegible]
77½	40	Coats Patons	48	-½	5.7	11.9	4.4
140	78	Cole R. H.	98	• ..	6.6	6.8	10.0
165	97	Collins W.	98	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	77	Do A	72	..	..	..	..
41	[illegible]	Comben Grp	30	..	3.6	12.1	2.6
82	31	Comb Eng Strs	[illegible]	+3	4.5	13.2	7.3
116	64	Comet Radiov'n	86	..	5.0	5.8	3.8
[illegible]	21	Comfort Hotels	23½	+½	0.8	3.3	6.0
68	19	Concord R'flex	24	..	..	..	..
37	16	Cook W.	16	..	2.0	12.4	2.9
81½	60	Cope Allman	68	• +½	6.6	9.6	3.6
24	16	Copson F.	17	..	1.4	8.4	8.1
134	58	Coral Leisure	61	-1	10.6	17.4	4.1
61	38	Cosalt	40	..	5.0	12.5	2.5
230	126	Costain Grp	132	• -4	3.8	2.9	4.4
180	90	Do Dfd	94	-3	..	..	2.9
84	46½	Countryside	[illegible]	..	5.0	7.7	3.2
[illegible]	66	Courts (Furn)	74	-1	5.3	7.2	6.1
106	66	Do A NV	73	-1	5.3	7.3	6.0
122	64	Courtaulds	70	-2	12.2	17.5	5.1
76	48	Courtney Pope	48	..	4.4	9.1	4.2
79	[illegible]	C'wan de Groot	62	..	4.3	6.9	4.9
57½	37	Cowie T.	37	-1½	4.3	11.6	2.3
115	[illegible]	Crest Nicholson	99	-1	6.6b	6.6	6.0
61	41	Croda Int	41	• ..	1.4	3.5	3.9
37	20	Do Dfd	22	..	..	..	..
49	34	Crouch Grp	37	..	4.2	11.4	3.4
128	86	Cropper J.	113	..	4.3	3.8	3.5
186	107	Crouch D.	114	-2	6.6	5.8	44.4
94	[illegible]	Crouch Grp	86	..	5.8	6.8	5.0
85	56½	Crown House	60½	..	[illegible]	11.2	6.7
66½	51½	Cum'ns En Cv	£57½	• ..	375	6.5	..
172	84	Dale Electric	85	..	[illegible]	6.9	7.1
371	246	Dalgety	262	• ..	31.4b	12.0	5.5
27½	7⅛	Dana	58⅜	• -1/16	71.9	..	..
182	108	Davies & New	135	-1	14.3	10.6	2.5
173	71½	Davis G.	170	[illegible]	7.9	4.6	6.1
153	80	Davy Corp	80	-1	9.6	12.0	3.5
10½	5⅞	De Beers Ind	£10	..	60.9	6.1	15.8
43	35	Deanson Hldgs	36	..	4.0	11.1	4.6
104	59	Debenhams	67	+1	9.1	13.6	5.4
616	321	De La Rue	667	-3	26.1	3.9	13.4
86½	49½	Delta Metal	53½	• -3½	8.0	15.0	4.3
133	95	Denbyware	95	..	8.8	9.3	12.1
280	177	De Vere Hotels	201	• ..	8.6	4.3	20.3
104	58	Dewhirst I. J.	76	• ..	2.6	3.4	7.9
29	14	Dewhurst Dent	14	..	0.4	3.1	7.1
138	81	DRG	106	..	12.1	11.5	5.1
403	193	Diploma Inv	430	..	12.9	2.9	17.7
187	91	Dixon D.	91	..	12.8	14.0	2.2
129¾	81¼	Dixons Photo	95	..	4.3	4.6	4.9
56	34	Dixor	[illegible]	..	..	..	4.1
121	78½	Dobson Park	104	-2½	6.3	6.2	8.8
203	83	Dom Hldgs	101	..	6.7	6.6	11.4
80	52	Dorada Hldgs	52	-1	7.8	15.0	2.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	Douglas R. M.	62	..	6.4b	10.4	2.9
[illegible]	26	Dow'd & Mills	30	..	2.3	7.7	6.4
134	95	Downing G. H.	118	..	11.1	9.4	4.4
194	126	Dowty Grp	182	-1	6.4	3.5	10.4
49	32	Drake & Scull	39½	..	3.2	8.1	6.2
65	32	Dreamland Elec	59	• -1	3.4	5.8	8.7
74	[illegible]	Dundonian	74	-4	4.3	5.8	22.1
80	44	Dunlop Hldgs	70	• -3	8.0	11.5	..
30	20½	Dunle Int	22½	..	2.1	9.2	7.7
80½	42	Duport	42	-½	7.5	17.8	3.2
60½	30	Durapipe Int	43	..	3.5	8.1	5.1
[illegible]	13	Dykes J. Hldgs	14	..	0.1	1.0	..
60½	27½	ERES	£27½	..	381	13.9	..
142	71	ERF Hldgs	71	-3	4.9	6.9	1.6
82	58	E Lancs Paper	63	-1	6.8	10.9	2.7
100	75	Eastern Prod	82	..	6.4	7.8	7.3
156	98	Edbro	104	..	12.9	12.4	4.4
70	25	Edwards L. C.	[illegible]	-1	..	..	..
77½	39¾	Eleco Hldgs	64	r +1½	4.7	7.4	5.7
71	47	EIS	70	..	5.4	7.7	4.9
528	310	Electrocomps	531	-2	12.1	2.3	19.8
14¾	8	Electrolux 'B'	£10½	• -¼	77.2	7.1	8.5
142	74	Electr'nic Rent	97	..	6.2b	6.4	10.0
276	87	Elliott B	256	-2	17.5	6.8	5.8
132	87	Ellis & Everard	115	..	8.6	7.5	10.2
32¼	19	Ellis & Gold	19¾	+¼	3.3	16.7	4.3
102	64	Elson & Robbins	92	..	7.1b	7.8	3.5
19½	14	Elswick Hopper	15½	..	1.5	9.9	5.2
225	140	Empire Stores	144	• ..	7.3	5.1	9.5
31½	19	Energy Serv	26	• ..	0.9	3.4	[illegible]
37	16	English & O'seas	17	..	1.3	7.4	7.1
101	68	Eng China Clay	89	• +1	7.1	8.0	6.0
23½	9¼	Ericsson	£9½	-½	61.0	6.4	12.9
127	103	Erith & Co	125	..	10.7	8.6	6.8
160	85	Esperanza	113	..	9.6	8.5	7.9
128	58	Eucalyptus Pulp	98	..	6.1	6.2	7.0
182	92½	Euro Ferries	130½	-3	6.4	4.9	5.6
[illegible]	192	Eurotherm Int	335	+2	6.4	1.9	15.5
105	51	Eva Industries	51	-1	7.7	15.0	4.4
51	32	Evode Hldgs	44	..	2.0	4.5	5.5
55	34½	Ewer G.	51½	h ..	3.4	6.7	8.4
35	14¾	Excalibur	17⅛	..	2.0	11.1	3.6
200	134	Exch Telegraph	162	-1	6.0	3.5	9.6
90	50	Expand Metal	63	-1	6.4	10.2	7.7
F — H							
[illegible]	73	FMC	75	..	8.6	11.4	11.9
40	11	Fairbairn L'sn	12	f ..	..	..	..
275	140	Fairview Est	242	• ..	12.1	5.0	3.9
184	112	Farmer S.W.	142	• ..	13.1	9.2	3.8
304	156	Farnell Elect	270	• -3	5.7	2.1	17.2
94	48	Fed Land	70	..	4.5	6.4	10.7
47	27	Feedex Ltd	35	• ..	2.2	6.3	8.0
170	96	Fenner J. H.	130	..	12.9b	9.9	6.4
[illegible]	66	Ferguson Ind	88	..	4.4b	5.4	6.0
522	344	Ferranti	425	..	8.8	2.0	11.5
72	51½	Fine Art Dev	56½	+1	3.6	6.3	9.4
112	65	Finlay J.	104	+2	7.2	6.9	7.7
16	4	Finsider	4	..	..	..	..
35½	22	First Castle	29	..	1.9b	6.6	4.2
334	237	Fisons	244	• -3	21.5	8.9	6.2
85	57	Fitch Lovell	67	..	6.9	10.4	6.7
84	26	Fodens	35	-1	3.7	10.7	..
110	51	Fogarty E.	66	• ..	5.7	8.4	5.4
41	21	Folkes Hefo NV	27	-½	2.5	9.3	3.7
45	29	Ford M	31	..	3.7	12.0	7.3
102	48	Ford Mtr BDR	52	+2	9.5	18.2	5.5
170	[illegible]	Forminster	137	..	4.7	3.4	8.5
[illegible]	135	Foseco Min	152	• ..	9.2	6.0	7.3
152	72	Foster Bros	82	-2	4.6	5.5	6.6
[illegible]	23	Foster J.	24	..	2.1	8.9	24.2
132	95	Fothergill & H	118	..	11.1	9.4	6.1
60¼	44	Francis Ind	59	• ..	6.8	11.5	3.7
190	112	Freemans Ldn	122	+2	5.0	4.1	6.8
110	83	French T.	106	..	6.4	6.1	4.8
42	30½	French Kier	35½	..	3.2	8.9	8.5
131	87	Friedland Doggt	98	..	6.4	6.6	8.4
100	59	GEI Int	73	..	6.8	9.4	6.1
80	62	Gallifd Brindley	63	..	5.9	9.3	4.4
29½	13½	Garford Lilley	13½	..	1.4	10.6	4.3
102	74	Garnar Scotblair	77	..	8.9	11.6	3.5
455	311	GEC	368	-3	10.0	2.7	11.1
100½	99	Do F Rate	£100	..	17.6	0.2	..
219	58	Gen Mtr BDR	93	• -2	5.3	5.7	9.0
139	67	Gestetner 'A'	69	-1	7.3	10.9	3.0
[illegible]	39	Glevos (1980) GP	49	-1	2.9b	5.8	..
138	101	Gill & Duffus	122	• ..	10.0	8.2	7.1
102	56	Giltspur Ltd	61	..	6.0	9.2	3.6
55	28	Glasgow Pav	44	..	..	..	..
57	28	Glass Glover	47	..	2.8	6.6	10.6
310½	186	Glaxo Hldgs	186	• ..	12.9	6.9	10.4
61	37	Glossop & W.J.	38	-2	6.0	15.8	6.0
124	78½	Glynwed	78½	• -2	13.1	16.6	4.1
82	61	Goldbg & Sons	64	..	7.5b	11.7	6.1
75	34	Gomme Hldgs	34	• ..	5.8	17.1	3.1
[illegible]	98	Gordon & Gotch	98	..	10.7b	10.9	12.5
[illegible]	28	Gordon L. Grp	32	• ..	2.1	4.1	6.4
74	43	Grampian Hldgs	54	..	6.4	11.9	3.3
150	97	Granada 'A'	167	..	5.6	3.4	10.9
178¾	110½	Grand Met Ltd	124	-2	8.2	6.6	8.8
975	462½	Granges	875	-25	..	..	..
146	56	Grattan W'hse	56	-2	9.0	16.1	3.8
448	[illegible]	Gt Univ Stores	400	..	15.7	3.9	11.0
446	288	Do A	398	+2	15.7	4.0	10.9
62	46	Greenfield Leis	46	-1½	3.1	6.7	5.9
192	80	Gripperrods	184	..	8.9	4.8	6.6
[illegible]	224	GKN	244	-14	27.7	11.4	5.4
[illegible]	80	HTV Grp	101	..	14.3	14.1	4.4
131	96	Haden Carrier	120	• ..	14.3	11.9	4.4
150	105	Hall Eng	147	..	10.0	6.8	4.3
204	135	Hall M.	158	• ..	10.2	[illegible]	5.6
74	20½	Halma Ltd	71	..	1.7	2.3	13.6
65	30	Hammex Corp	36	..	4.0	7.1	5.0
136	101	Hanson Trust	155	-6	10.5	6.8	[illegible]
64¼	46	Hargreaves Grp	48	..	5.6b	11.6	4.3
52	25	Harris & Sheldon	40	..	4.2	10.7	5.5
208	84	Harris Q'nsway	164	-1	8.6	3.2	10.3
79	48	Harrison T. C.	49	• -4	4.2b	8.8	2.2
950	467½	Harrisons Cros	762	+12	35.8	4.7	14.8
97¼	60	Hartwells Grp	62	-1	7.7	12.4	3.1
[illegible]	159	Hawker Sidd	182	• -4	31.4	7.1	5.0
[illegible]	27	Hawkins & T'son	32	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	11	Hawtin	11	..	0.4	3.7	7.7
170	120	Haynes	160	..	8.8	5.4	10.2
175	101	Hays Wharf	150	..	10.3	6.6	6.3
50¼	41	Headlam Sims	44	..	2.3b	5.2	4.4
72	21	Helene of Ldn	22	-½	2.1	9.6	3.0
72	22	Helical Bar	30	-2	5.1	17.0	3.0
224	100	Hend'son Kent	224	•h ..	4.3	1.9	11.9
137	74	Henlys	71	-3	13.0	17.6	3.1
129¼	79½	Hepworth Cer	90½	-1	7.1	7.4	7.1
100	56	Hepworth J.	66	..	5.4	8.2	5.8
19½	11	Herman Smith	18	..	0.7	3.8	9.5
76	28	Hestair	29	• +1	1.4	4.9	12.6
67	44½	Hewden-Stuart	57	• ..	2.1	3.8	4.9
88	29¾	Hewitt J.	49	..	2.1	4.4	3.7
130	80	Hicking P'cost	80	..	12.9	16.1	2.5
[illegible]	156	Hickson Welch	163	..	5.6	7.5	4.6
82	48	Higgs & Hill	53	..	5.5	10.4	..
63½	32¼	Hill & Smith	50	..	4.6	9.1	4.2
97	40	Hill C. Bristol	47	..	..	..	..
200	108	Hillards	128	..	5.4	4.2	9.5
108	64	Hinton A.	64	..	5.7	8.9	4.4
516	280	Hoechst	295	-5	24.5	8.3	10.1
80	62	Hoffnung S.	65	h -1	4.4b	7.3	16.6
80	61	Hollas Grp	72	..	7.5	10.4	8.5
76	43	Hollis Bros	43	-1	7.5	17.3	4.1
250	147	Holt Lloyd	230	-6	13.6	5.9	7.4
172	65½	Home Charm	108	+2	3.3	3.1	6.0
225	108	Hoover	170	-10	17.1	10.1	35.1
222	107	Do A	167	-5	17.9	10.7	37.4
103	43	Hopkinsons	46	-1	4.1	17.5	3.6
273	138	Horizon Travel	254	..	10.5	4.1	7.9
168½	102½	Hse of Fraser	147	• +1	8.6	5.8	10.4
98	56	Hoveringham	68	• ..	4.0	5.9	5.8
95	55	Do RV	65	• ..	4.0	6.1	5.6
25	6	Howard & Wynd	6	..	..	..	..
23	4	Do A	5	..	..	..	..
36	15	Howard Mach	18	..	1.7	9.3	5.5
78	28	Howard Tenens	70	..	3.3b	4.7	20.5
77	54½	Howden Grp	74	..	4.5	6.0	16.6
18¼	9¼	Hudson's Bay	£9	-¼	46.4	5.2	7.8
28½	11	Hunt Moscrop	12	..	1.2b	10.8	7.0
91	48	Huntleigh Grp	78	..	1.7	2.2	16.9
91½	29	Hutch Whamp	79	..	..	..	..
I — L							
145	100	ICL	139	..	4.3	3.1	5.4
77	50½	IDC Grp	70	-2	6.6	9.4	1.1
69½	39½	IMI	54½	-1½	6.3	11.8	5.1
104	66	Ibstock Johns'n	65	..	6.4	9.9	5.2
418	315	Imp Chem Ind	364	-10	32.9	9.0	4.8
111½	72½	Imperial Grp	75	..	10.4	13.8	[illegible]
[illegible]	24	Ingall Ind	24½	..	3.2b	13.2	7.1
[illegible]	25	Ingram H.	25	..	5.3	21.1	2.8
147	89	Initial Services	130	+2	8.9	6.8	8.0
[illegible]	65	Int Paint	66	..	3.9	5.0	4.4
497	267	Int Thomson	397	-3	7.2	1.8	12.5
498	210	Do Conv Pref	402	-2	15.0	3.7	..
141½	97	Int Timber	115	..	13.2e	11.2	7.4
66½	20	Invresk Grp	30	-½	2.8	9.5	85.7
11 9/16	7⅜	Itoh BDR	£8¼	-⅛	8.6	1.0	..
69	40½	JB Hldgs	42	+1	4.3	10.2	8.3
44	21	Jacks W.	20	..	2.0	6.7	..
20¾	14½	James M. Ind	16	-¼	1.1	5.6	12.1
207	99	Jardine M'son	182	-1	7.8	5.7	..
160	98	Jarvis J.	100	..	16.4	16.4	..
59	23½	Jessups Hldgs	32	-1	4.3	13.0	..
68	35	Johnson & F B	39	..	5.7	14.6	8.2
180	105	Johnson Grp	138	..	8.6	6.7	8.7
298	182	Johnson Matt	275	..	12.7	4.6	9.9
130	74½	Jones (Ernest)	98	..	5.4	5.5	6.3
[illegible]	64	Jones Stroud	68	-1	7.4b	10.9	3.1
56	26	Jourdan T.	54	..	6.0	11.1	19.9
78	34	K Shoes	[illegible]	..	4.2	12.4	3.6
76	38	Kalamazoo	64	..	5.6	8.7	8.4
183	97	Kelsey Ind	122	-4	8.6	7.0	9.1
85	56	Kenning Mtr	60	-½	7.9	13.1	3.0
62	19½	Kent M. P.	58	..	2.1	3.7	7.2
255	140	Kode Int	215	-3	9.4	4.4	12.6
[illegible]	10	Kunick	10	..	1.2	11.6	3.1
73	45	Kwik-Fit Hldgs	68	..	1.9	2.8	11.0
132	79	Kwik Save Disc	90	• ..	5.0	5.6	8.0
89	61	LCP Hldgs	74	-1	5.6	7.6	8.5
42	27½	LRC Int	27½	..	3.2	11.6	5.5
179	101	LWT Hldgs 'A'	121	..	14.4	11.9	5.8
243	122	Ladbroke	158	-4	16.8	10.6	3.0
56½	37⅞	Ladies Pride	39	..	4.1	10.4	6.0
86	41	Laing J. 'A'	43	• ..	4.1	9.6	3.0
110	77	Laird Grp Ltd	80¼	• -1	4.9	5.8	5.3
70	29	Lake & Elliot	33	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lambert H'wth	43	..	5.8	13.5	3.4
58	24	Lane P. Grp	26	-1	2.5	8.9	25.0
138¼	89	Laporte Ind	100	..	12.4	12.4	5.9
[illegible]	130	Latham J.	130	..	13.0	10.0	2.4
104	44	Laurence Scott	61	..	..	..	..
104	72	Lawrence W.	92	..	10.0	10.9	5.0
104	45	Lawtex	51	..	5.4	10.6	2.7
184	134	Lead Industries	161	..	13.8	8.6	4.3
66	41	Le-Bas E.	55	..	2.8	4.7	6.4
25	14½	Lee A.	14½	-¼	2.4	16.6	4.8
300	105½	Lee Cooper	223	-15	5.2	2.3	5.3
146	86	Leigh Int	130	..	7.1b	5.5	12.9
43	30	Lennons Grp	35	..	3.2b	9.0	5.7
310	230	Lep Grp	255	..	18.1	7.1	8.2
99	17	Lesney Ord	21	..	4.7	22.4	1.4
161	118	Letraset	118	-8	10.2h	8.6	7.9
150	72	Lex Services	76	-2	10.0	13.2	2.5
92	70	Lilley F. J. C.	81	..	5.5	6.8	4.8
58	28	Lincroft Kilg	28	..	5.8	20.7	5.0
140	129½	Linfood Hldgs	129	r ..	14.6	11.3	7.8
182	153	Link House	158	..	10.0b	6.3	13.4
37	25	Linread	36	..	4.3	11.9	4.5
71	32½	Lloyd F. H.	37	..	2.7	7.2	3.3
18¾	11	Locker T.	11	-1	1.4	12.5	3.9
18¼	10½	Do A	10½	-½	1.4	13.1	3.7
116	56	Lockwoods Fds	58	-4	6.2	10.6	10.4
132	82	Ldn & M'land	114	..	10.0	8.8	7.5
48½	30½	Ldn & N'thern	41½	-½	5.4	12.9	2.8
84½	55½	Ldn Brick Co	74½	+½	6.2	8.4	6.6
490	[illegible]	Ldn Prov Post	490	h ..	21.4	4.4	8.0
98	69	Longton Ind	81	..	6.6	8.2	3.9
111	62	Lonrho	79	-1	10.5	13.2	5.7
93	54	Lonsdale Univ	55	..	7.4	13.4	4.6
77	41	Lookers	42	-1	5.5	13.4	2.0
140	90	Lovell Hldgs	132	-1	8.2	6.2	3.8
213	161	Low & Bonar	177	..	20.2	11.4	4.9
314	195	Lucas Ind	206	-9	15.8	7.7	3.8
M — N							
90	34	MFI Furn	56	..	3.7e	6.8	7.0
231	139	MK Electric	171	..	17.1	10.0	4.2
275	189	ML Hldgs	271	..	8.8	3.2	12.0
52	34½	MY Dart	34½	• ..	4.0	11.6	3.7
146	85	McCorquodale	108	..	10.7	9.9	4.6
105	92½	Macfarlane	100	..	6.3	6.3	8.1
[illegible]	17	McInerney Prop	22	..	2.6	11.8	2.2
19	8	McCleery L'Amie	15	h ..	0.7	4.4	3.0
50	33	Mackay H.	33	..	5.2	15.7	3.9
121	61	McKechnie Bros	96	..	9.9	10.3	3.8
[illegible]	16	Mackinnon (Scot)	27	..	..	..	..
121	73½	Macpherson D	91	-1	6.0	6.6	4.3
177	87	Magnet & Sthns	172	..	10.0	5.8	11.9
77	42½	Mallinson Denny	69½	• ..	5.4	7.7	4.0
158	109½	Man Agcy Music	131	+1	12.4b	9.5	5.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	Man Ship Canal	183	..	26.3	14.3	10.2
77	27	Mang Bronze	32	..	3.1	9.7	2.6
41	20½	Manor Nat	20½	-½	3.6	17.4	3.2
36	17	Maple Hldgs	35	•h-½	2.1b	6.1	6.9
134	79	Marchwiel	82	-2	8.6	10.5	3.6
134	77	Marks & Spencer	88	• +1	4.9	5.5	12.2
104	70	Marley Ltd	84	..	5.7	6.8	5.0
46	19	Marling Ind	19	..	1.3	6.7	4.5
55	15	Marshall Cav	16½	• -½	1.5	9.1	48.5
40	32	Marshall T. Lox	37	..	4.0	10.7	5.8
36	25	Do A	26	..	4.0	15.3	4.1
117¾	76	Marshalls Univ	76	-2	8.3	11.0	8.0
46	14	Martin-Black	16	..	..	..	32.0
256	186	Martin-News	198	..	12.1	6.1	4.4
276	159	Martonair	196	-2	9.9	5.1	5.6
100	60	May & Hassell	74	..	5.9b	7.9	3.6
36	25	Medminster	29½	..	3.4	11.4	7.0
71½	36	Melody Mills	36	..	4.3	11.9	3.1
258	166	Menzies J.	229	• ..	8.6	3.6	5.7
382	222	Metal Box	258	-4	27.4	10.2	4.9
122	95	Metal Closures	104	..	9.7	9.4	5.2
74½	41	Metalrax	58	+3	3.6	6.2	6.4
67	22	Metoy	22	• ..	2.6	12.0	3.1
129	71	Meyer M. L.	94	-1	8.6	9.1	4.3
110	41	Midland Ind	99	• ..	3.4	3.5	6.7
76	45	Milbury	54	+2	7.0	13.0	2.5
315	188½	Mills & Allen	268	-5	17.4	6.5	6.2
116	54	Mining Supplies	90	-1	1.4e	1.6	13.6
49½	34	Mit Cotts Grp	41½	..	5.2	12.4	10.0
59	38	Mitchell Somers	39	..	4.8	12.3	2.7
87	59	Mixconcrete	77	..	5.8	7.5	6.8
51½	22	Modern Eng	27	..	4.3	15.9	3.3
165	92	Molins	93	-1	11.3	12.1	3.4
81	30	Monk A.	30	..	..	..	..
46½	37½	M'santo 5% Ln	142	..	500	11.8	..
58½	44	Do 6¼% Ln	148	..	625	13.0	..
110	74	Do 5% Cnv	144	..	500	6.0	..
17	5	Montecatini E.	5½	+½	..	..	..
80	57	Montfort Knit	78	..	10.0	12.9	2.9
140	81½	Mnrs O'Ferrall	126	..	7.9	6.2	6.7
147	103	Morgan Cruc	131	-3	10.7	8.2	6.2
290	161½	Moss Bros	240	-5	4.7	2.0	32.7
232	132	Mothercare	232	• ..	7.1	3.1	12.5
70	13	Mowlem	13	..	1.0	7.7	..
130	87	Mowlem J.	91	• -1	11.4	12.5	3.6
304	143	Muirhead	245	-1	5.7	3.6	6.3
93¾	53	Myson Grp	60	-2	5.4	9.1	3.0
135	94	NSS News	117	..	4.9b	4.2	7.6
60	41	Nathan B. & I.	41	• -1	5.7	13.9	2.5
146	40	Nat Carbon	110	-1	1.0	0.9	..
45	33	Needspeed	38	..	4.7	12.5	5.5
66	36	Negretti & Zam.	48	..	..	h	15.7
86	43	Neill J.	54	..	6.4	12.5	5.5
21	11	Nelson David	11½	..	0.7	7.0	3.4
60	41	Newman Ind	45	+4	..	..	..
62½	32	Newman Tonks	52	..	7.2b	14.0	3.7
230	150	Newmark L.	235	..	13.6	4.1	11.2
110½	54	Norcros	61½	-½	7.2	11.6	4.8
52	30	Norfolk C Grp	41	..	1.7	4.2	11.6
66	32	Normand Elec	38	..	4.1	10.9	6.2
54	35	NEI	40	• -½	5.4	13.4	6.0
142	98	Nthn Foods	128	-2	6.4	5.0	9.6
171	63	Norton & Wright	73	-5	5.0	6.9	5.0
32	11	Norton W. E.	15½	-½	1.2	7.5	4.6
136	91	Norwest Holst	125	h ..	7.2	5.8	2.8
120¼	71	Notts Mfg	95	• ..	5.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
132	78	Nurdin & Peacock	122	• ..	5.1	4.2	5.3
[illegible]	22	Nu-Swift Ind	22½	..	2.9	13.0	7.6
O — S							
92	61	Ocean Wilsons	82	..	5.0	6.1	6.2
286	119	Office & Elect	250	• -1	9.3	3.6	11.1
146	90	Ofrex Grp	100	-3	6.3	6.3	5.8
15	8½	Ogilvy & M	£11	• -¼	[illegible]	5.1	7.8
163	75	Owen Owen	123	..	5.3	4.3	6.2
60	29	Oxley Printing	29	• -1	4.4	15.3	4.1
132	84	Parker Knoll 'A'	100	-1	8.7n	8.7	4.3
44	28	Paterson R.	29	..	2.9	10.0	8.2
267	142	Paterson Zoch	257	..	13.3	5.2	5.5
255	135	Do A NV	255	..	13.3	5.2	5.4
133	111	Pauls & Whites	121	-2	7.0	5.8	8.6
273	143	Pearson Long	194	+1	11.9	6.2	5.3
298	180	Pearson & Son	218	..	14.3	6.6	3.6
[illegible]	28½	Do 4% Ln.	£32	..	400	12.5	..
170	110	Pegler-Hatt	110	..	12.9	11.7	3.7
36	22½	Pentland Ind	24	• +½	1.8	7.5	3.2
104	48	Pentos	49	• +1	5.8	11.7	6.0
181½	97½	Perkin El 4%	£132½	..	400	3.0	..
180	106	Perry H. Mtrs	122	• -6	10.0	8.2	3.2
61	18	Petrocon Grp	20	..	..	..	14.2
45	23	Phicom	34	..	1.4	4.2	13.0
80	44	Philips Fin 5⅜%	149	..	575	11.7	..
915⅛	370	Philips Lamps	385	• ..	39.7	10.3	..
29	13	Phillips Pats	14	..	..	..	11.3
20	11	Pickles W.	11	..	0.6	5.2	13.1
144	85	Pifco Hldgs	136	..	6.9b	5.0	8.0
142	85	Do A	136	..	6.9b	5.0	8.0
368½	191	Pilkington Bros	193	..	15.0b	7.8	4.1
55	37	Pittard Grp	39	-1	5.7	14.6	2.3
17	8	Plaltignum	9	..	0.9	9.6	10.5
197	100	Plaxtons	193	..	11.4	5.9	8.0
178	87	Pleasurama	144	-1	6.6	4.5	6.6
151	101	Plessey	146	-1	9.4	6.4	11.5
15⅛	10⅛	Do ADR	£14	-½	..	..	..
113	26	Plysu	100	-1	1.8	1.8	9.9
48	6	Polly Peck	47	h -1	..	..	..
288	210	Portals Hldgs	268	-7	15.7	5.8	7.1
105	61	Porter Chad	63	• ..	8.8	14.0	3.5
86	49½	Portsmth News	80	-2	4.0	5.0	7.1
191	125	Powell Duffryn	167	-1	16.2	9.7	6.0
76	49	Pratt F. Eng	56	..	8.6	15.3	14.4
114	60	Preedy A.	65	..	4.8	7.4	5.9
32	19½	Press W.	26	-4	1.7	6.4	5.0
201	136	Prestige Grp	137	..	9.8	7.2	7.2
335	150	Pretoria P Cem	285	• ..	21.0	7.9	3.3
80	62	Priest B.	65	..	9.0	13.9	3.7
51½	32	Pritchard Serv	39	+½	2.6h	6.6	6.4
61¾	37	Pullman R & J.	42	..	4.2	10.0	5.8
58	40	Pyramid Grp	50	..	3.9	7.9	9.0
14⅝	10 9/16	Quaker Oats	$13½	..	64.8	..	..
45	29½	Queens Moat	32	-½	1.1	3.3	13.7
67	42	R F D Group	42	..	4.0	9.5	3.2
277	168	Racal Elect	244	-2	5.3	2.3	14.5
[illegible]	170	Rank Org Ord	182	-1	15.4	8.5	5.0
53	11	RHM	40½	+½	5.1	11.8	7.2
108½	51	RHP	99	..	7.0	7.1	8.3
196	108	Ransomes Sims	161	..	15.9	9.9	3.7
88	77	Ratcliffe F. S.	78	..	7.5	9.6	14.4
76	41	Ratners	46	..	2.8	6.1	5.8
144	64	Raybeck Ltd	65	..	5.7	8.8	3.0
38	17	Readicut Int	17½	..	1.8	10.2	[illegible]
175	127	RMC	164	-1	11.6	7.2	4.9
267	164	Reckitt & Colmn	172	• ..	12.1	7.1	7.6
272	212	Redfearn Nat	220	-1	23.0	10.5	6.3
118	65	Rediffusion	74	..	7.5	10.1	10.1
176	124¾	Redland	156	+1	9.4b	6.0	8.0
79½	49½	Redman Heenan	59	-3	6.0	10.2	4.4
101½	58	Reed A.	64	..	4.8	7.6	5.2
102	57	Do A NV	60	..	4.8	8.0	4.9
207	140	Reed Int	176	+2	12.9	7.3	4.1
31¼	19¼	Reliance Grp	$27½	-1¼	87.8	..	..
61	21	Reliance Knit	27	-1	6.3	22.9	3.8
[illegible]	60	Rennies Cons	115	..	9.7	8.4	5.6
134	60	Renold Ltd	60	-3	14.8	24.7	4.2
139	89	Rentokil Grp	139	..	3.2	2.3	19.1
80	41	Renwick Grp	47	..	5.0	10.6	2.6
96	70	Restmor Grp	96	..	4.6	4.8	5.1
68	29	Revertex	41	..	..	..	11.8
68	37	Rexmore	37	..	6.9b	18.7	2.4
375	[illegible]	Ricardo Eng	364	+2	10.4	2.9	10.0
93	54	Richards & Wall	54	..	7.5	13.8	4.0
13¼	8⅛	Rich'n Merrel	$10¼	• ..	7.5	..	..
83	27	Richardsons W.	39½	-1	5.0	13.0	2.9
68	37	Riley E.J.	49	+2	5.0	10.2	7.3
132	74	Rockware Grp	103	-1	9.5	9.2	4.4
108½	49½	Rolls-R Motors	49	-½	7.8	15.9	4.0
80	44	Ropner Hldgs	74	..	5.1	7.1	7.9
81½	44	Do A	74½	..	6.1	7.7	8.0
78	18	Rotaflex Hldgs	19	..	3.3	17.4	1.8
46	20	Rotaprint	20	-1	4.2	21.0	2.2
82	44½	Rothmns Int 'B'	45	..	3.6	8.4	1.8
70	42	Rotork Ltd	30	-1	2.9	4.8	7.3
241	155	Routledge & K	155	-2	6.7	4.4	6.0
83	32	Rowlinson Con	33	..	0.9	2.8	..
232	140	Rowntree Mac	150	..	10.4	6.9	5.1
197	150	Rowton Hotels	165	..	10.5	6.4	13.0
280	148	Royal Worcs	246	..	12.3	[illegible]	5.2
69½	36	Royco Grp	37½	•h-½	5.0	13.3	3.0
80	65	Rugby Cement	74½	..	6.7	9.0	6.1
189¼	92¾	SGB Grp	140	..	6.6	4.7	4.9
12⅛	3⅞	SKF 'B'	£7⅛	-¼	63.2	8.7	7.8
178	80	Saatchi	162	..	6.5	4.2	10.6
370	221	Sainsbury J.	348	..	14.6	4.2	8.2
20 15/16	11⅝	St Gobain	£13½	..	153	11.5	30.4
215	138	Sale Tilney	170	..	9.8	5.7	4.7
236	157	Samuel H.	210	..	8.8	4.2	11.8
208½	124	Do A	137	..	8.9	6.5	7.9
119	80	Sangers	92	..	9.1b	17.3	2.6
120	64	Scapa Grp	66	-1	9.1	13.6	3.1
315	195	Scholes G. H.	240	-3	26.5	11.0	9.0
125	82	Scottros	125	..	6.3b	5.1	6.5
69	45	S E E T.	50	..	3.5	7.1	3.1
35	31½	Scot Heritable	41	..	2.2	5.5	3.7
91	60	Scottish TV 'A'	76	..	7.0	9.2	4.6
61½	35	Sears Hldgs	41	• +½	2.9	7.0	8.1
111	63	Securicor Grp	111	+3	2.1	1.9	10.0
108	60	Do NV	107	-1	2.1	2.0	9.7
108	49½	Security Serv	107	..	3.5	3.3	9.6
106	49	Do A	106	..	3.5	3.3	9.5
42	21	Sekers Int	33	..	3.1b	9.5	4.2
34	16¼	Selincourt	16¼	..	2.6	16.0	5.2
28	17½	Senior Eng	23½	..	2.1	9.1	4.9
82½	34½	Serck	53	-1	4.9b	9.2	8.8
39	21	Shaw Carpets	22	..	2.9	13.0	3.0
116	74	Sidlaw Ind	115	..	9.6	6.3	9.1
220	139	Siebe Gorman	191	..	9.3	4.9	6.6
[illegible]	38	Silentnight	42	-1	4.3	10.2	3.2
337¾	200	Simon Eng	244	• -1	16.2	6.6	4.9
128	76	Simpson S.	76	• ..	6.1	8.0	8.3
126	66	Do A	66	• ..	6.1	9.2	7.2
134	78	Sirdar	84	..	7.1	8.5	4.0
102	51	600 Group	63	-½	7.1	11.3	4.9
250	143	Sketchley	255	+1	8.7	3.4	15.3
86	64	Smith D. S.	81	..	7.5	9.3	10.4
83½	66	Smith & Neph	66½	..	5.2	7.8	7.0
206	130	Smith W. H. 'A'	138	• +1	6.0	4.3	9.2
265	149	Smiths Ind	208	-5	14.1	6.8	5.7
198½	133	Smurfit	167	• ..	12.0	7.2	8.5
80	30	Snia Viscosa	39	+3	..	..	..
43	31	Sobranie	37	-1	2.6	7.1	..
41	26	Do NV	36	-1	2.6	7.3	..
30	22	Solicitors Law	25	..	2.1	8.4	6.9
[illegible]	315	Sotheby P. B.	497	-5	16.4	3.3	12.6
154	94	Spear & Jackson	106	-4	13.4	12.6	3.7
190	140	Spear J. W.	143	..	8.6	6.0	66.8
29½	20	Spencer Gears	26	• ..	1.4	5.5	6.4
234	149	Spirax-Sarco	214	[illegible]	9.3	4.3	11.4
116	65	Staffs Potts	65	..	7.1	11.0	3.5
210	145	Stag Furniture	194	-2	14.3	7.4	2.8
42⅝	26⅜	Stakis (Reo)	42	..	1.9	4.5	8.9
302	178	Standard Tel	296	• ..	11.4	3.9	10.9
[illegible]	52	Stanley A. G.	72	• ..	3.6	5.0	7.3
88	46	Startrite Eng	50	..	3.3	6.7	4.2
432	156	Staveley Ind	197	-1	17.1b	8.7	3.1
210	113	Steel Bros	150	• +5	11.4	7.6	6.2
212	154	Steetley Co	178	+1	15.0	8.4	4.7
24	16	Steinberg	18	..	1.6	8.7	3.8
115	65	Stocklake Hldgs	69	..	4.7	6.8	4.6
103	70½	Stocks J. & Son	82	..	5.3	6.5	6.7
151½	94	Stonehill	95	-1	12.1	12.8	4.6
119½	29½	Stone Platt	29½	-1	..	..	..
37	12	Streeters	14	..	..e	..	..
[illegible]	52	Strong & Fisher	52	..	8.0	15.4	2.5
51	25	Sunbeam W'sel	25	..	5.2	20.8	2.2
48	25	Sutcliffe S'man	28	..	..e	..	..
146	61½	Swire Pacific 'A'	65	+½	..	..	..
217	146	Sylione	193	..	10.5	5.7	5.5
12½	8	Symonds Eng	10½	..	1.1	10.6	5.5
T — Z							
33½	18	Tace	25	..	2.9	11.4	3.0
12⅝	8¼	Takeda Rdr	£9⅝	-⅛	14.9	1.6	23.6
[illegible]	8½	Talbex Grp	8¼	..	..e	..	..
242	154	Tarmac Ltd	226	• ..	19.6	8.7	4.2
190	118	Tate & Lyle	132	-2	15.0	11.4	5.7
463	315	Taylor Woodrow	373	..	19.0	5.1	6.6
92	62	Tecalemit	87	-1	4.7	5.4	7.0
54	23	Telefusion	34	..	2.2	6.3	7.8
53	[illegible]	Do A	33	..	2.2	6.5	7.5
251	142	Telephone Rent	210	• +1	10.7	5.1	10.6
82½	51½	Tesco	57	..	3.1	5.5	5.3
60	42	Textured Jersey	48	-2	5.0	10.4	3.7
154	70	Thermal Synd	102	..	10.0	9.8	6.3
466	266	Thorn EMI Ltd	272	-4	14.2	7.1	4.9
332	157	Tilbury Cont	182	..	32.0	17.6	..
177	202	Tilling T	141	-1	10.0	7.1	4.5
90	57	Time Products	67½	-1	3.2b	4.8	6.8
57	34	Titaghur Jute	42	..	..	..	..
22½	16	Tomkins F. H.	18	..	1.8	10.0	2.6
33	22½	Tootal	28½	• ..	4.5	15.9	5.1
[illegible]	37	Tote	56	..	2.3	4.0	3.4
82	42	Tozer Kemsley	74	+1	6.1	8.2	4.1
87	49	Trafalgar H Ltd	67½	-½	7.1b	10.6	6.4
77½	40	Trans Paper	40	..	8.0	20.0	6.4
83½	60	Transport Dev	71	-½	6.1	8.5	9.9
274	165	Travis & Arnold	268	..	10.2	3.8	5.8
115	52	Tricoville	60	• -1	3.4	5.7	5.1
70	44½	Trident TV 'A'	54	-1	5.0	9.2	8.9
101½	55	Triefus & Co	59	..	2.0	3.3	1.5
99	57	Triplex Found	60	..	7.8	13.0	3.2
200	127	Trust Hse Forte	175	+1	11.4	6.5	8.8
435	240	Tube Invest	252	-10	36.4	14.5	4.7
214	175	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	210	-6	8.9	4.3	14.3
178	[illegible]	Turner Newall	98	• -1	16.4	16.8	16.4
108	72	Turriff	87	• ..	5.4	6.2	2.9
97	56	UBM Grp	68½	..	6.8	9.9	7.3
121½	65	UDS Grp	70	+1	8.9	12.7	6.6
166	110	UKO Int	114	..	13.8	12.1	6.1
128	75	Unicorn Ind	83	+1	10.2	12.5	5.5
127	70	Unigate	116	..	7.4	6.4	6.6
675	398	Unilever	421	+1	34.4	8.2	6.4
27⅞	13½	Do NV	£14¼	• ..	135	9.4	4.6
302	170	Unitech	282	• ..	8.7b	3.1	21.8
91½	68	Utd Biscuit	76	• ..	5.5b	7.6	5.1
46½	27	Utd City Merc	34	..	2.0b	8.5	3.2
221	72½	Utd Eng	120	-2	5.2	4.3	11.9
86	56	Utd Gas Ind	67	..	6.9	10.2	4.4
430	262	Utd News	366	..	34.3	9.4	5.9
518	273	Utd Scientific	507	-2	14.3b	2.8	26.2
146	94	Vantona	[illegible]	..	11.4	10.9	3.2
290	150	Vereeniging Ref	295	..	25.9	8.8	3.8
290	178	Vibroplant	285	..	18.9	6.6	9.8
213	99	Vickers	112	• -1	14.0	12.5	10.4
50½	32	Volkswagen	£44⅝	-⅛	..	..	..
245	129	Vosper	143	..	6.6	4.6	12.3
102¾	95	WGI	96	..	10.7	11.2	3.2
196	118	Waddington J.	130	..	17.0b	13.1	6.6
67	40	Wade Potteries	43	..	2.6	6.1	4.2
127	73	Wadkin	100	-3	9.0	9.0	5.7
177	137½	Wagon Ind	168	..	14.0b	8.3	5.2
[illegible]	38	Walker C & W	[illegible]	..	4.8	12.1	4.0
130	51	Walker J. Gold	54	..	4.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
107	52	Do NV	54	..	4.4	[illegible]	7.9
111	52	Ward & Gold	61	+1	7.1	11.7	3.5
105	60½	Ward T. W.	61	..	5.9	9.5	4.4
[illegible]	37	Ward White	55	..	6.0	10.9	1.5
[illegible]	21	Wardle B.	23	h +1	2.2	9.5	5.4
178	20½	Waring & Gillow	109	-1	7.9	7.2	6.4
90	[illegible]	Warner Hols	30½	-½	2.9	9.7	6.4
77	[illegible]	Warrington T.	50	..	5.1	10.1	4.2
40½	22	Waterford Glass	25	..	1.9	7.5	4.5
141	54½	Watmoughs	130	..	7.1b	5.3	5.1
179	115	Watts Blake	173	-2	5.1	3.0	10.7
58½	29¼	Wearwell	45½	-½	3.0b	7.8	10.7
60	20	Websters Pub	30	..	3.0	10.0	7.3
124	26	Weir Grp	27	+1	..	..	..
38	22½	Wellco Hldgs	27	..	2.0	7.1	6.0
75	39	Wellman Eng	54	..	4.8b	8.9	6.4
60	51	Westbrick Pds	53	-1	4.5	8.8	4.0
57	31	Westland Air	76½	+1	5.7	7.5	3.6
30	16	Whatlings	16	..	2.7	16.9	..
51½	29	Wh'lock Mar	29½	-1	..	..	..
170	48	Whessoe	51	-3	..	..	..
24½	12	Whewav Watson	13	..	1.6	12.4	3.4
118	70	Whitecroft	70	..	11.0	15.7	3.0
31	16	Whiteley BSW	16	..	1.8e	11.2	3.0
600	245	Wholesale Fit	600	..	16.8	2.8	14.0
203	100	Wigfall H.	190	..	10.3	5.8	6.8
42	22	Wiggins Constr	22	..	2.9	13.1	4.1
68	64	Wight Hldgs	64	..	7.9	12.3	10.8
201	111	Wilkins'n Match	111	..	14.3	12.7	3.3
86¾	60¾	Do 10% Conv	£71⅛	..	1000	13.9	..
57	28	Wms J. Cardiff	34	..	4.1	12.0	26.8
75	57½	Wills G. & Sons	61	• ..	6.4	10.5	3.9
43½	22	Wilson Bros	24½	h ..	2.6	7.4	5.1
104	69½	Wimpey G.	80	• +½	7.0	7.5	6.7
61	40	Witter T.	43	..	5.8	13.4	5.2
316	200	W'sley Hughes	247	• ..	16.0	6.5	4.0
[illegible]	22	Wood & Sons	26	..	2.4	9.3	7.1
63	39	Wood S. W.	39	..	6.9	17.5	8.5
119	81	Wood Hall Tst	90	..	8.9b	9.9	6.1
110	53½	Woodhead J.	90	-1	7.8	8.6	6.9
87½	50½	Woolworth	58	+½	7.0	12.1	6.1
405	213	Yarrow & Co	243	• ..	10.7b	4.4	13.7
54	20	York Trailer	24	• +2	2.8	11.8	3.2
30	9	Youghal Cpts	11	..	..	..	6.6
63	45	Zetters	45	..	2.7	6.0	4.7
FINANCIAL TRUSTS							
293	171	Akroyd & Sm	283	+2	29.6	11.3	3.5
640	440	Assam Trdng 'B'	630	..	1.4	0.2	..
60	32	Boustead	55	+1	2.1	5.8	9.0
27	16½	Brit Arrow	22	+1	1.0	4.0	18.0
144	90	Challenge Corp	100	..	6.9	6.9	5.2
81	55	Charterhse Grp	62	-1	5.0	7.1	9.0
51	26½	C Fin de Suez	£29¼	-⅛	301	10.3	7.7
528	348	Daily Mail Tst	438	..	26.6n	6.2	6.1
526	348	Do A	436	..	26.6n	6.2	6.1
130	101	Electra Inv	129	..	9.0b	7.0	20.0
43	27	Exploration	35	..	1.0	2.9	10.3
90	62	FC Finance	85	+2	3.1	3.7	41.7
29	16	Goode D & M Grp	24½	..	1.1	4.8	6.5
391	238	Inchcape	361	+2	25.9b	7.1	8.4
147	97	Lloyds & Scot	137	-1	7.5	5.5	10.8
[illegible]	24	Ldn & Euro Grp	25	+1	1.9	7.7	6.0
223	123	M&G Grp Hldgs	144	..	..	..	11.5
42¾	30	Manson Fin	39	..	6.0b	15.6	9.8
[illegible]	198	Mercantile Hse	228	..	17.1	7.5	..
130	81	Prov Fin Grp	118	-3	9.2	7.9	7.5
57¾	51	Slme Darby	62	..	2.4h	3.8	60.8
65	21	Smith Bros	30	-1	..	..	..
12	11¼	Tyndall O'seas	11¼	-¼	25.0	2.2	..
66	32	Utd Dom Tst	55	-1	..	..	4.5
57	31	Wagon Fin	46	-1	3.3	7.2	11.4
130	65	Yule Catto	115	..	2.9	2.5	19.7
INSURANCE							
158	98	Bowring	135	•h ..	9.4	5.5	..
292	135	Britannic	200	+4	17.8	8.9	..
180	120	Com Union	128	+2	14.0	10.9	..
192	124	Eagle Star	177	+1	12.8	7.2	..
238	162	Equity & Law	214	• +2	15.7	7.3	..
278	188	Gen Accident	246	• +2	17.1	7.0	..
258	206	GRE	258	+2	20.7	8.1	..
194	76	Hambro Life	182	+2	12.4	6.8	..
290	180	Heath C. E.	198	..	13.8	7.0	7.7
152	84	Hogg Robinson	102	..	7.5	7.3	7.8
137	81½	Howden A.	102	..	10.0	9.7	8.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	Legal & Gen	168	+1	10.9	6.5	..
178	116	London & Man	178	+2	12.5	7.0	..
190	121	Ldn Utd Inv	143	..	12.9	9.0	6.0
197	89	Minet Hldgs	99	• ..	6.4	6.4	12.2
60	25	Moran C.	25	..	5.7	22.9	4.7
334	214	Pearl	314	..	24.1	7.6	..
303	198	Phoenix	218	• +2	19.0	8.8	..
198	136	Prov Life	164	..	14.6	8.9	..
198	133	Prudential	158	+2	11.6	7.4	..
172	142	Refuge	170	+1	10.5	6.2	..
440	[illegible]	Royal	323	+2	30.7	9.5	..
125	78	Sedgwick	103	+1	7.1	6.8	9.2
111	67	Stenhouse	77	..	6.5	8.4	6.9
223	159	Stewart W'son	201	• +1	17.1	8.5	7.5
686	474	Sun Alliance	581	+2	40.0	6.9	..
167	95	Sun Life	159	• +1	10.7b	6.7	..
185	85	Trade Indem'ty	188	..	8.0	4.7	..
278	184	Willis Faber	221	..	15.7	7.1	11.1
INVESTMENT TRUSTS							
109½	71	Aberdeen Trst	94½	• -½	7.6h	8.0	21.7
128	92	Alliance Inv	120	..	6.1b	5.1	30.1
252	167	Alliance Trust	195	+1	13.4	6.9	20.1
51	37½	Amer Trst Ord	49½	-½	2.6	5.3	24.8
113	74	Ang-Amer Secs	91	..	6.0	6.6	19.9
58½	41½	Anglo Int Inv	44½	-½	6.4	14.4	8.9
197	134	Do Ass	142	..	..	..	..
53½	38	Anglo Scot	46	..	3.1	7.0	20.0
152	107	Ashdown Inv	133	..	8.0	6.0	22.6
62½	48	Atlanta Balt	54	..	1.2	2.2	36.6
182	90½	Atlantic Assets	170	+1	1.4	0.8	..
72	51½	Atlas Electric	60½	• -½	4.4	7.0	20.1
68	46	Bankers Inv	56	..	4.4b	7.4	19.1
93	65	Berry Trust	87½	-1	1.8h	2.0	62.9
72	46	Border & Sthrn	58	• ..	3.4	5.7	21.4
49½	34	Brit Am & Gen	40	-½	3.0	7.6	17.5
89½	62	Brit Assets Tst	79½	• +½	4.8	6.1	24.0
16	11¼	Brit Emp Sec	12½	..	1.1	9.1	13.4
160	120	Brit Invest	138	• ..	10.0	7.2	19.7
175	120	Broadstone	143	..	9.1	6.3	21.7
59	40½	Brunner	53	..	3.6	6.6	20.4
314	241	Caledonia Inv	254	-1	17.0b	6.6	20.8
146	104	Capital & Natl	124	..	8.2	6.6	..
140	99	Do B	118	..	..	..	..
115	77	Cardinal 'Dfd'	105	..	5.8	5.5	..
190	95	Carliol Inv	150	-2	7.9	5.3	24.7
80	57	Cedar Inv	69	-½	6.7b	9.3	20.1
69	45	Charter Trust	65	..	4.1	7.1	18.0
14⅞	12⅛	Common Mkt	£12⅝	..	72.0	5.3	..
218	160	Cont & Ind	204	..	11.0	5.4	26.7
134	91	Cont Union	113	• ..	8.8	7.6	17.7
185	121	Crescent Japan	140	..	..	..	40.0
107	77½	Crossfriars	96	-1	6.9	7.2	22.2
33	22	Cumulus	28	..	1.2	4.4	30.4
118	92	Delta Inv	105	+5	..	..	..
248	201	Derby Tst 'Inc'	231	..	25.5	11.0	13.0
200	142	Do Cap	153	..	..	..	..
213	153	Dom & Gen	179	-1	13.0b	7.3	19.0
139	95	Drayton Cont	121	..	7.1	5.9	17.5
158	107	Drayton Cons	131	• +1	8.6	6.5	19.0
201	135½	Do Premier	[illegible]	..	12.6	7.5	17.6
87	48	Edin Amer Ass	57	..	1.0	1.8	78.1
76	50	Edinburgh Inv	69	• ..	3.6	5.2	24.1
90	64	Elec & Gen	79	..	2.9h	4.7	42.2
103	67	Eng & Int	90	..	7.1	7.9	15.3
90½	61	Eng & N York	73	..	5.1b	7.0	19.4
86½	58	Estate Duties	[illegible]	..	3.3	6.2	25.7
104½	69½	First Scot Am	84	-½	6.0b	7.1	18.5
94½	67½	Foreign & Colnl	87	..	4.2b	4.8	26.7
185	145	Gt Japan Inv	163	..	5.0	3.1	22.5
199	160	Gen Funds 'Ord'	183	..	9.9	5.4	30.3
164	136	Do Conv	152	+2	..	..	..
139	98	Gen Inv & Tsts	133	..	7.0	5.0	20.9
103	71	Gen Scottish	91	• ..	7.1	7.8	17.2
143	104½	Globe Trust	129	-½	8.4b	6.9	18.4
95	75	Grange Trust	87	-2	4.6	5.3	25.4
124	81½	Great Northern	102½	+½	7.7	7.5	18.4
108	82	Greenfriar	96	..	2.9h	3.0	40.9
215	112	Gresham Hse	170	..	4.7	2.8	27.7
99	65	Guardian	80½	• -½	5.6	6.9	20.2
128	85	Hambros	117	-2	6.3	5.4	26.7
114½	78	Hill P. Inv	91½	+½	6.9	7.5	1.9
67½	46	Indus & General	61½	..	3.9	6.4	22.4
97½	57	Internat Inv	73	..	5.6	7.7	19.8
169	144	Invest in Suc	152	..	5.9	3.9	28.8
92½	60½	Inv Cap Trst	73½	-½	3.6	4.9	25.4
166	93	Jardine Japan	97	+1	2.6	2.6	44.3
167	130	Jersey Ext	140	..	..	..	..
112	74	Lake View Inv	92	• -½	5.1	5.6	22.6
132	95	Law Deb Corp	116	..	7.9	6.8	14.3
135	91	Ldn & Holyrood	114	-½	7.3	6.4	20.3
209	133½	Ldn & Montrose	184	..	10.9	5.9	25.4
129	86½	Ldn & Prov Tst	104	-½	6.9	6.6	20.0
138	41¾	Ldn Merch Sec	134	+1	1.0	0.8	..
104	69	Do Dfd	100	..	..	..	..
96	69	Ldn Pru Invest	88	+½	6.4	7.3	23.8
150	95	Ldn Trst Dfd	137	..	7.5b	5.5	27.0
52	35	Mercantile Inv	46	..	3.3	7.2	18.4
83½	56½	Merchants Trust	71½	..	5.4	7.5	16.7
68⅝	40	Murray Cal	46	..	2.1	4.5	27.9
54	38	Do B	43½	..	..	..	..
55	37⅞	Murray Cly'dle	42	..	2.4	5.6	25.5
52⅞	36	Do 'B'	40½	+1½	..	..	..
103	70½	Murray G'devon	85	..	3.1	3.6	39.9
61½	41½	Murray Nthn	59	+8½	2.2	3.6	36.2
56½	29	Do B	47½	-1	..	..	..
70	48½	Murray West'n	55	..	3.0	5.5	26.2
66	49½	Do B	53	..	..	..	..
23¼	15½	New Thrng 'Inc'	18¼	+½	2.3b	12.7	9.4
237	115	Do Cap	157	+4	..	..	..
103½	71	North Atlantic	86	-½	6.1	7.1	22.6
113½	70½	Northern Amer	89	..	6.0	6.7	21.1
148	106	Northern Sec	137	-1	5.7	4.2	24.2
88	51	Oil & Associated	84	-1	3.6	4.3	33.7
136	92½	Pentland	112½	..	7.8	6.9	20.4
70	51	Progressive Sec	60	..	5.4	8.9	17.0
141½	97½	Raeburn	115	..	7.8	6.8	19.8
226	152½	River & Mere	197	-1	17.1	8.7	15.3
622	332	Robeco fl 5	356	-2	20.4	5.7	21.0
482	295	Rolinco Subs fl 5	323	+2	..	..	39.0
105	60	Romney Trust	84½	+½	5.3	6.3	21.6
327	196	Rothschild	315	-1	13.6	4.3	24.3
96	79	Safeguard	91	..	7.1	7.8	18.8
106	77	Scot Amer	100	..	5.0	5.0	..
154	86	Scot & Merc 'A'	138	..	6.6	4.9	25.4
78½	59½	Scot Eastern	68½	..	4.6b	7.6	20.4
45	34½	Scot European	36½	-1	2.4	6.5	20.7
116	77½	Scot Invest	95	..	[illegible]	5.9	23.3
125	90	Scot Mortgage	109½	• -½	7.4	7.0	19.6
167	117½	Scot National	152	-1	6.6	4.4	29.3
82½	59½	Scot Northern	82	..	4.5	5.5	26.0
70	49	Scot United	62	-½	3.1b	5.0	27.8
215	140	Sec Alliance	162	-1	10.3	6.4	19.5
206	136	Sterling Trust	167	• ..	11.6	6.9	18.7
113	73½	Stockholders	93½	-½	4.3	4.6	20.5
122	87	Thrng Sec 'Cap'	103	..	..	..	..
104½	74	Throgmtn Trust	90½	+½	7.0	8.9	15.9
[illegible]	135	Trans-Oceanic	164	+1	8.9	5.4	24.2
74	55	Tribune Inv	69	..	2.9	4.2	24.5
72½	60½	Triplevest 'Inc'	64	..	9.0	14.0	10.2
216	136	Do Cap	195	..	..	..	..
61	43	Trustees Corp	58	-½	3.0b	5.7	27.0
152	96	Tyneside Inv	146	-1	7.9	5.4	26.3
148	102½	Utd Brit Secs	123	..	6.5b	6.9	22.5
[illegible]	71½	Utd States Deb	88	..	6.5h	7.1	18.8
214	152	Utd States Gen	191	+1	12.3	6.4	20.7
221	81	Viking Res	214	• -1	2.5	1.1	86.0
105	72⅛	Witan Inv	88½	..	4.5b	5.2	..
250	165	Yeoman Tst	203	..	15.4b	7.6	15.7
33	21	Yorks & Lancs	33	..	2.7b	8.2	17.8
100	81½	Young Co Inv	102	..	8.3	8.1	16.8
SHIPPING							
382	277	Brit & Comm	300	..	27.0b	9.0	11.3
221	127¼	Fisher J.	218	+2	3.0	1.6	13.0
415	218	Furness Withy	415	h ..	13.0	3.1	23.4
106	24½	Hunting Gibson	98	• ..	6.4	6.6	3.1
40½	19½	Jacobs J. I.	32½	+½	3.0	9.2	10.9
255	105	Manch Liners	220	..	..	..	..
116	81	Ocean Trans	117½	-½	12.4	10.9	13.8
126	71	P & O 'Dfd'	115½	• -1	10.0	8.6	6.5
MINES							
12	[illegible]	Ang Am Coal	£10½	..	48.4	4.6	..
760	300	Ang Am Corp	520	-8	29.0	5.1	..
31⅜	13¾	Ang Am Gold	£24	-⅞	207	8.4	..
25	17	Ang Am Inv	£22	-⅞	481n	..	..
19	8	Anglo Transvl	£15¾	-½	91.3	6.0	..
20	8	Do A	£15½	..	93.3	6.0	..
22	8½	Ashanti	£13⅞	-⅛	61.2e	4.4	..
72	17	Beralt Tin	48	..	6.1	13.4	..
911	258	Blyvoors	646	-9	91.1	14.1	..
75	15	Botswana RST	21	..	..	..	..
258	62	Bracken	140	+1	38.8	20.3	..
15¼	7 1/16	Buffelsfontein	£10¼	..	155	9.2	..
294	80	Charter Cons	214	..	21.4	7.6	..
633	378	Cons Gold Fields	452	-6	27.0	5.5	..
662	267	De Beers Dfd	382	-10	40.2	10.5	..
[illegible]	210	Doornfontein	508	-2	35.0	5.5	..
17⅝	7	Durban Rood	£11⅞	-⅛	85.8	7.2	..
[illegible]	30	East Daggafn	50	-⅛	5.4	9.7	..
13⅜	5⅛	E Driefontein	£10⅛	..	98.7	9.5	..
17⅛	20	East Rand Prop	£11⅛	+⅛	50.7	4.7	..
77	52	El Oro M & Ex	65	..	2.0	3.1	..
298	71	Elsburg Gold	226	-11	16.2	7.2	..
29½	11½	F S Geduld	£22¾	-⅛	393	17.7	..
257	155	Geevor Tin	208	..	12.6	6.1	..
908	350	General Mining	722	-8	55.5	7.5	..
450	90	Grootvlei	401	+2	50.6	..	..
290	132	Hamersley	196	..	..	..	..
381	146	Hampton Gold	357	..	5.0	1.4	..
31	6¼	Harmony	£8⅞	+⅛	140	17.4	..
30½	12	Hartebeest	£28	-⅛	329	11.7	..
52¼	12½	Jo'burg Cons	£25	-⅛	140	5.6	..
650	258	Kinross	442	-8	71.2	16.1	..
15⅞	6 15/16	Kloof	£12⅝	-⅛	91.1	7.1	..
160	58½	Leslie	138	..	28.6	20.6	..
11	4 5/16	Libanon	£10⅝	+⅛	52.2	5.4	..
105	60	Lydenburg Plat	114	-1	11.0	10.4	..
311	152	MIM Hldgs	205	-7	8.1	4.0	..
155	58	MTD (Mangula)	105	-5	30.8	29.3	..
210	64	Marievale Con	194	-1	46.8	24.1	..
222	97	Messina Trans	181	• -2	8.4	4.6	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Metals Explor	57	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	175	Middle Wits	405	-5	27.8	6.8	..
385	142	Minorco	221	-2	8.7	3.7	..
610	270	Nthgate Explor	340	-10	..	..	..
513	267	Peko Wallsend	340	-5	..	..	..
18⅞	7⅝	Pres Brand	£16⅛	-⅛	279	17.0	..
18½	5 5/16	Pres Steyn	£14½	-⅛	222	15.3	..
[illegible]	81	Rand Mine Prop	223	-3	9.0	4.4	..
30 9/16	20½	Randfontein	£27⅝	+⅛	333	12.1	..
484	226	Rio Tinto Zinc	353	• -5	21.4	6.1	..
322	94	Rustenburg	204	-14	15.5	7.6	..
87	56	Saint Piran	61	f ..	2.1	3.8	..
18⅞	6⅝	St Helena	£13⅜	-⅛	272	19.8	..
790	458	Selection Tst	642	-8	32.9	5.1	..
318	170	Sentrust	280	-21	23.2	8.3	..
[illegible]	64	S A Land	204	-4	21.1	6.0	..
56	29	South Crofty	29	..	2.6	8.9	..
12¾	10 1/16	Southvaal	£10 9/16	-⅛	77.0	7.6	..
360	295	Sungei Besi	280	..	114	40.8	..
311	170	Tanks Cons	236	-4	10.0	3.8	..
106	91	Tanjong Tin	96	..	10.7	11.2	..
291	105	Tharsis Sulph	205	+10	12.0	5.9	..
22	11⅞	Transvaal Cons	£17	..	105b	6.2	..
275	185	Tronoh Mines	250	..	59.1	23.8	..
[illegible]	218	UC Invest	457	-1	32.0	7.0	..
35½	8⅛	Vaal Reefs	£25¾	-½	273	10.6	..
755	118	Venterspost	630	-20	52.3	8.3	..
68	27	Wankie Colliery	42	..	7.0	14.5	..
782	[illegible]	Welkom	522	-15	110	21.2	..
30⅞	18 1/16	W Driefontein	£25⅝	+⅛	294	11.5	..
432	100	W Rand Cons	252	+1	10.0	4.0	..
427	105	Western Areas	328	+8	26.1	8.0	..
21¼	12⅝	Western Deep	£17⅛	+⅛	171	9.9	..
30½	15	Western Hldgs	£25½	-⅛	587	23.4	..
262	122	Western Mining	216	..	3.5	1.6	..
15½	7 5/16	Winkelhaak	£11½	-½	141	15.7	..
55	9	Zambia Copper	26	-2	..e	..	..
OIL							
80	35	Ampol Pet	80	..	..	..	..
518	75	Attock	242	-2	..	..	..
310	156	Brit Borneo	264	..	11.4	4.8	21.8
414	321½	BP	[illegible]	-2	28.0	7.4	4.2
218	51	Burmah Oil	[illegible]	-2	9.3	4.5	10.1
159	25	Carless Capel	126	-5	0.8	2.4	12.5
161	71	Century Oils	130	+1	4.8	2.9	12.5
87	29½	Charterhall	74	..	..	..	..
25½	16½	C F Petroles	£25½	-½	150	5.9	7.1
156	84	Hunting Pet	114	• +2	7.0	5.5	9.7
109½	27	KCA Int	84	• +½	0.4	7.7	..
698	124	Lasmo	438	-10	..	..	49.5
100½	86	Do Ops	£100 1/16	-1/16	612	6.3	..
101	91½	Do 14% Ln	£96½	+½	1400	14.5	..
97½	15¾	Premier Cons	85½	-1	..	..	..
17 5/16	2⅜	Ranger Oil	£10 9/16	-1/16	..	..	..
47⅞	31¼	Royal Dutch	£34¾	-½	279	8.1	2.6
410	277½	Shell Trans	375	-1	26.8	7.1	3.5
368	142½	Tricentrol	250	-4	10.0	2.0	16.3
384	196	Ultramar	350	• -1	30.7	..	6.5
358	125	Do 7% Cnv	350	+8	7.0	2.0	..
480	110	Weeks Petrol	410	..	..	..	56.4
PROPERTY							
118	56	Allied Ldn	114	..	3.0	2.6	19.5
193	113	Allnatt Ldn	186	..	4.6	2.5	18.5
137	80	Apex Props	128	..	2.6	2.0	54.2
55	27½	Aquis Secs	52	..	1.0	3.3	56.1
142	89	Beaumont Prop	127	-1	6.4	5.1	24.0
222	141	Berkeley Hmbro	214	..	7.9	3.7	18.7
261	108	Bilton Percy	256	-2	10.2	4.0	22.7
226	155	Do Accum	190	..	0.5	0.2	..
180	92	Bradford Prop	170	..	5.0	2.9	70.8
77	42	British Land	77	..	..	..	11.4
153	95	Brixton Estate	141	-1	4.2	2.9	38.2
117½	65	Cap & Counties	109	..	3.1	3.2	34.9
225	179	Chesterfield	328	-3	7.1	2.2	46.1
520	325	Churchbury Est	520	..	10.5	2.0	44.5
105	69½	City Offices	86	-1	4.2	5.0	25.0
12	29	Control Secs	41	-1	2.0b	4.9	28.2
48	30¼	Corn Exchange	45	..	0.9	2.0	50.6
40	12	Country & New T	17	..	0.0	2.0	..
141	81	County & Dist	136	..	2.0	1.5	32.0
109	93	Daejan Hldgs	115	..	4.7	3.3	10.6
41	21	Estates & Gen	38	• +1	2.0	5.3	12.0
120	90	Evans of Leeds	118	..	4.2	3.6	21.0
249	140½	Gt Portland	235	-2	7.1b	3.0	49.1
154	97	Guildhall	151	..	6.0	4.0	21.8
890	611½	Hammerson 'A'	880	• +6	25.7b	2.9	53.1
336	230	Haslemere Ests	328	..	6.4	2.0	39.3
174	103	Laing Props	168	-2	5.0	3.0	26.3
176	102	Do A	169	-2	5.0	3.0	26.3
342	244	Land Securities	340	..	11.1	3.3	34.9
84	47	Law Land	68	• -½	1.6	2.7	..
363	141	Ldn & Prov Sh	250	• -3	2.3b	0.9	..
102	64	Ldn Shop	87	..	4.4	4.8	26.7
198	120	Lynton Hldgs	196	+4	4.0	2.0	28.2
219	137	MEPC	218	..	7.1	3.3	31.2
150	82½	McKay Secs	150	+4	3.4b	2.3	44.4
44	23	Marlborough	38	..	0.4b	1.1	62.3
49	32	Marler Estates	42	..	1.4	3.3	..
185	116	Muckiow A & J.	180	• ..	5.0	2.8	20.6
[illegible]	250	Municipal	480	..	9.3	1.9	16.5
136	90	North British	125	..	4.0b	3.2	24.1
151	87	Peachey Prop	146	+1	5.0	3.4	31.3
164	96½	Prop & Rever	152	..	3.7	2.2	35.3
178	101	Prop Hldgs	134	..	4.0b	3.0	42.0
193	116	Prop Sec	185	..	2.3	1.2	..
8¾	2½	Raglan Prop	4	..	..	..	..
125	78	Regional	113	..	2.4b	2.1	22.9
124	74	Do A	109	..	2.4b	2.2	30.1
186	95	Rush & Tompkins	180	• ..	5.4	3.0	15.7
149	107	Scot Met Props	130	..	4.1	3.2	47.1
133	77¼	Slough Ests	127	+1	3.3	2.6	24.0
416	232	Stock Conv	408	..	5.7	1.4	31.9
25	14	Town & City	19	-¼	0.0e	0.1	..
160	108	Trafford Park	148	..	7.5	5.1	17.4
37	21	UK Props	35	..	0.6	1.7	21.7
21	14½	Webb J.	20½	..	0.7	3.6	0.1
27½	23½	Wereldhave	£24	..	141	5.9	12.3
44	23½	W'minster & Cty	42	..	3.6	8.7	11.1
RUBBER							
142	90	*Anglo-Indonesia*	140	..	4.5	3.5	..
127	64	Barlow Hldgs	98	-2	1.4	1.5	..
551	230	Castlefield	440	..	7.1	1.6	..
57	36	Cons Plant	43½	-½	3.5	8.0	..
198	69½	Doranakande	148	..	3.9	2.7	..
12	7½	Grand Central	7½	..	0.9	12.0	..
[illegible]	318	Guthrie Corp	725	+13	42.9b	5.9	..
223	103	Harrisons Malay	155	-4	10.7	6.9	..
128	67	Highlds & Low	113	+2	6.1	5.4	..
[illegible]	216	Hongkong	[illegible]	..	54.3	8.7	..
545	225	Killinghall	475	..	20.0	4.2	..
461	155	Ldn Sumatra	361	+1	8.6	2.4	..
130	68	Majedie	86	..	2.1	2.5	..
TEA							
305	198	Assam Frontier	210	..	4.8	2.3	..
140	95	Assam Inv	149	h ..	10.0	6.7	..
465	304	Camellia Inv	370	..	5.7	1.5	..
363	223	McLeod Russel	333	..	19.3	5.8	..
320	270	Moran	275	..	14.3t	5.2	..
178	125	Surmah Valley	135	..	5.0	3.7	..
175	110	Warren Plant	174	-1	13.6b	7.8	..
MISCELLANEOUS							
14½	7 1/16	Algoma Cen Rly	£9 9/16	..	26.0	2.8	15.0
81	41	Calcutta Elec	48	..	7.2	15.0	..
48½	38½	E Surr Wtr 4.9%	£38½	..	700	18.2	..
35½	29	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£30	..	350	11.7	..
14	7	Gt Nthn Tele	£7	..	142	20.2	2.1
870	358	Imp Cont Gas	830	-10	30.0b	3.6	14.1
213	115	Milford Docks	118	..	9.8	8.3	..
123	81¼	Nesco Inv	118	..	9.0	7.6	..
35½	28½	Sunderind Wtr	£30	..	350	11.7	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.



Classic & vintage cars



Love affair or good investment?

"In my swift De Dion Bouton
I collided with some trippers,
Left them aussi mort que mouton
Squashed them out as flat as kippers.
What a nuisance trippers are,
I must now re-paint the car."

As recently as 1960 it was not necessary to be particularly rich to buy and run a vintage *or even* veteran car, whether for playing hunt-the-tripper or for less ruthless pastimes. Interest in *collecting cars, as opposed* to appreciation of their utility value, first began after the Second World War, *when destruction* and cannibalizing had given many of the older models a rarity value, but it only turned into a big business in the mid-1960s.

For instance, 20 years ago a Rolls-Royce Phantom III of 1937-38, with its 12 cylinder engine and voracious consumption of petrol, would have been virtually unsaleable. However, only 700 were made, and today, despite rising oil prices, examples have changed hands at up to £50,000.

Nowadays there are a number of points of similarity with the art and antique markets, and as with them the basic terms of reference have been carefully codified. Veteran cars are pre-1904, and vintage covers the period from 1919 to 1930, with an intervening "Edwardian" class. The term for the *whole market, including* more recent models, is collectors' cars.

It is also possible to *distinguish four different* types of buyer. There is the young enthusiast with oil up to the elbows, who will *probably concentrate on* postwar models or on early motor bikes, since they are more cheaply bought and restored. *Then there is the* older enthusiast who has been involved since the early days and can thus pay for *a new acquisition by the sale* of an old.

There is old money looking for an investment, although *as Michael Worthington-*Williams of Sotheby's says, in purely pecuniary terms it is better to look elsewhere, *the real investment being in* enjoyment of the car itself. Lastly there is new money in search of particularly grand toys, and *especially toys with* an investment potential.

As I *spoke to* Christopher Renwick of Coys, the Kensington vintage car dealers, this last category was exemplified by a Welsh slot-machine manufacturer who *was test driving a Phantom* II with a price tag of £55,000. This had changed hands in 1971 for £10,000. Mr Renwick is a believer in the investment potential of the finest cars, since by his calculations the top ten types have shown an annual rate of appreciation of 42 per cent over the past 20 years.

Other experts like Mr Worthington-Williams and Robert Brooks of Christie's, who like Sotheby's, hold regular sales both in Britain and America, are less enthusiastic about investment. All, however, are agreed that buying such cars is an intensely personal matter, and that many of the highest prices are caused by love affairs between individual buyers and individual machines. Mr Brooks points to the 1933 Packard convertible bought for $55,000 in Los Angeles in February 1979 by Barbra Streisand because she liked its colour.

The same sale included the most expensive car yet offered at auction, a 1936 Mercedes-Benz 500K two-*passenger roadster, which* went to an unidentified Monegasque buyer at $400,000. It would be unwise *to base estimates for future* Mercedes sales on this precedent. However, this sale led to a bizarre incident in *which a similar* Mercedes was stolen on the high seas and apparently taken behind the Iron Curtain.

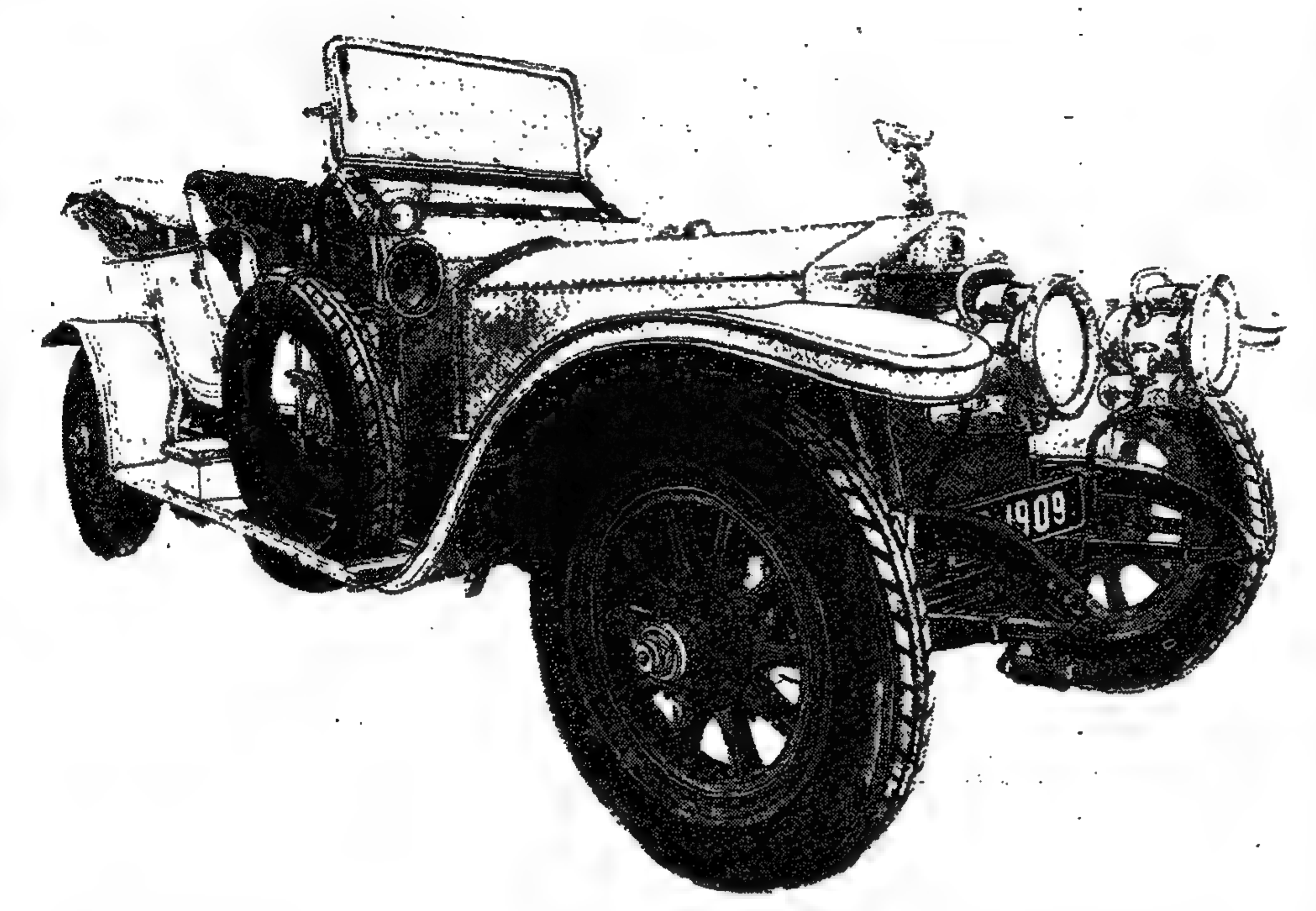
Like any other, the market in collectors' cars is subject to fashion. Last year *saw an outbreak* of Bugatti fever, in part caused by the exhibition. This year the market in veterans is strong and there is less emphasis on usability than there has been for some years past. On the other hand, except at the lower end of the market, there is no demand at all for unrestored models. This is hardly surprising, since the rebuilding of a large vintage car could cost up to £30,000 on top of the purchase price. Even an enthusiast like Mr Worthington-Williams, who restores his cars himself, must reckon on being out of pocket by the time he has finished.

In turn this has led to an *expansion of the trade in* replica vintage cars, new bodies to old designs on old chassis, and also to a pro*liferation of outright* fakes. Mr Worthington-Williams quotes the example of a supposed 1910 Delahaye which was bought for a large sum at a sale in Ireland, but which on close inspection turned out to be a modified Delahaye lorry from the 1930s with various other cannibalised parts.

Given the present high interest rates and the prices that a first-time buyer must expect to pay, it is essential to avoid this sort of pitfall. It is best to go to one of the better-known dealers, like Coys of Kensington, or to one of the most reputable auctioneers such as Christie's, Sotheby's or Linden Alcock of Hereford, *who hold regular specialist* sales. There are also various motoring clubs such as the Veteran Car Club which will give advice, and the AA and RAC will help with checking for mechanical problems.

The three factors which govern the values of old cars are beauty of line, quality of workmanship and rarity of model. They are also the criteria by which one might hope to predict which cars will be collected in the future. Mr Brooks nominates three models which he feels will be increasingly sought after: the Fiat 130 two door coupe of 1971 to 1977, the Jaguar XJ 12C, *which went out of production* in October, 1977, and the BMW 3.0 CSL and CSI, which were made from 1970 to 1975. *In the first case* a liability to rust is likely to be offset by the beauty of the design and the fact that only 4,493 cars were produced.

Huon Mallalieu



A 1909 Rolls-Royce drawn by John Thirsk, one of three published by the artist in conjunction with the National Motor Museum at £3.90

"Another tyre Stamper!" cried King Edward

"Glorious, stirring sight! The poetry of motion! The *real* way to travel! The *only* way to travel! Here today—in next week tomorrow! Villages skipped, towns and cities jumped—always somebody else's horizon! O bliss! O poop-poop! O my! O my!" These were the words with which Mr Toad greeted that first apparition of a motor car after it had overturned his canary-coloured caravan. It was left to level-headed Ratty to enrich the language by shouting "road-hogs!", even though the achievement is not recognized by the OED.

Toad's response was admittedly *extreme*, but—if we may here briefly register his social status as the well-known and popular landed proprietor that he described himself to be—it was not that far removed from the reac*tion of the country-house* class. The benefits, the thrills were obvious, and numbers grew quickly, from 15,000 cars bought in 1901 *(Wind in the Willows*, incidentally, was published seven years later) to 38,000 in 1913.

Enhanced convenience was not the only result, however; many contemporaries thought *the motor car* was a vital catalyst in the disintegration of the stolid, cohesive world of Victorian *society. Gone was the* inviolability of the country house party. No longer were you irrevocably saddled with *your fellow guests for the* duration of the stay.

Like many other factors of social change, the lead came from the top. King Edward VII did not welcome innovation unreservedly; he never mastered a fountain pen and rarely spoke on the telephone. But in the matter of cars he was a dedicated enthusiast.

There were very few days in his reign when he did not motor out at least once. Sometimes he went out for a half-hour spin just for the pleasure of it. Four cars stood in the royal garage: two big Mercedes, a Daimler and, for more intimate occasions, a little Renault—although when the Michelin Tyre Company (how appropriately) showed the King and the Prince of Wales in the most prominent of the tile panels decorating their new building on the Fulham Road, they were seated in a Sedança de Ville.

Considering the importance of motoring in the life of the monarch, it is fortunate that we have a first-hand, expert account of everything that concerned its minutiae. This is a teasingly entitled book called *What I Know*, sadly out of print. It was written by C. W. Stamper, the King's "private motor expert"—not, please note, his chauffeur, the author is somewhat sensitive on the point. He never actually drove the car; that was done by a policeman.

The King soon found him indispensable, and from his employment in 1905 he went out on very nearly every trip (certainly every major one) that the monarch made by motor. Of course, that was almost every day of the year, so *What I Know* should prove interesting stuff.

It is a *disappointment* to read. Intimate revelations are few. Stamper went nearly everywhere with the King and evidently kept a diary, but he never went *inside*. His book is an historically *useful* catalogue of the King's social engagements, but the author could tell nothing of the grand parties or race meetings to which he delivered his charge. And he would not have been so indiscreet if he could.

Like most of the small collection of servants' autobiographies of the time, it is obsessed by things going wrong. *Losing* the way, or losing Caesar, the King's terrier, was understandably a big event; His Majesty was not strongly endowed with patience. But 70 years on who could care if the King did not have the right shoes for croquet? Yet for all its dryness and occasional mundanity, the book has insights to offer.

One is the public's reverence for the King. Stamper himself was devoted, the population at large overawed. His car alone was enough to attract a crowd, while the constable who arrested it (fortunately without the King inside) for having no number plates was thunderstruck by his contact with such a Zeus. It was of course a royal prerogative not to carry number plates, just as it was to race through speed traps at a dashing 60 mph (they were otherwise sprung upon those doing more than 20 over a measured furlong).

But it is the details of Stamper's motoring experience that are the most fascinating, because it is these details that make one to the special charac the epoch. What strikes a modern rea the independability. per's presence alone that. "Another tyre, per!" the King woul when the inevitable bl came.

Other points stand would not have guess instance, that the sleekness of Edw *motor cars* was in fa tremely delicate. Any sure damaged the v and it did not disapp *til the varnish was re*

When an undergr wrote with his fin thankfully loyal rhyme mud *on the side* King's car, it remaine indelibly — although grime of the road, *for Stamper*, covere panel up again alm once.

But the most evocat *tail* that Stamper rev the King's delight bugle. The Kaiser special horn which h so much that appare edict was issued effect that nothing el it should be blown many. King Edwar *determined* to have o Stamper eventually something like it in B *It was blown like a* trumpeting His M approach, and it cou sound too often. Th loved to hear it, *seems* to have given pleasure much akin Toad's magical "poop-

But then Toad was ture of his time. Ther roadhogs too. The Ki vate secretary, Lord S remembered the d Duc d'Oporto. He wo other cars in the di crossroads by accel beckon motorists be overtake, then delib turn sharp left in f them. That was not land, and he was English gentleman.

Yet how like Toad best and highest. To terror, the traffic que Lord of the lone trail, whom all must give w *smitten into nothingn everlasting night*". F there is more truth than one might think cially when King E manners to a car h not pass were someti than perfect.

Clive

The author is an a tural writer for Count

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

otoring

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ilar characteristics.

those is vague steering.
mented recently in con-
with the latest Toyota

Carolla, it is possible to turn the wheel through several degrees before anything happens. That is in marked cise response one gets from most contrast to the immediate and pre- European cars. The Japanese claim that a recirculating ball makes steering lighter, which in a sense it does. But driving in strong cross-winds such deree of free play can be disconcerting.

Another area where many Japanese cars fall short is ride quality. Leaf springs are an antiquated way of providing rear suspension and the ride they give is almost always choppy. The vehicle meets bumps on the road head on instead of trying to absorb them Of course, exactly the same applies to the leaf-sprung Ford Escort and it will be interesting *to see what its replacement* has to offer.

It follows from those deficiencies in steering and suspension that the run of Japanese cars handle less well than their European counterparts, corner less crisply and are more easily thrown off line by broken surfaces. The cars are not necessarily less safe but they are less enjoyable to drive. Many owners, however, are prepared to overlook such technical niceties in favour of starting first time from cold and getting from point A to point B without breaking down.

All the same, Japanese cars are advancing technically, which should make them even more formidable competition than they have been. I remember a conversation with a Toyota owner who said he had al*ways had Rovers but regarded* the Japanese model as a better car. What he meant was that it was more reliable, not a better car to drive. But the day may soon come when a Toyota can stand bumper to bumper with a Rover on technical specification and heaven help BL when it does.

The coupé in the new Datsun Bluebird range

The revised Datsun Bluebird, which is introduced to the British market today, is a good illustration of how the Japanese are catching up. A medium family car, a sort of Datsun Cortina, it was first launched in 1959 since when more than four and a half million have been sold. Like the Cortina, it has gone through several versions.

The latest represents a thorough overhaul, of body shape and interior appointment as well as mechanical specification. Japanese car styling has tended to be at best dull and at worst vulgar, with all manner of unnecessary adornment. But things have been changing here as well and with its newest shape, a basic wedge, with steeply raked windscreen, low waistline and large glass area, the Bluebird could easily have come from a European factory.

Japanese cars have not been noted for generous passenger space, perhaps because the trim Japanese have not needed it. But in response, presumably, to the demands of European and American markets, interiors have been getting bigger. The latest Bluebird has greater head and elbow room for driver and passengers, while the driver is further favoured with a seat that adjusts for height and a rake adjustable steer*ing column, features that other* manufacturers of popular cars could profitably adopt.

But it is the mechanical changes that may turn out to be the most significant. Those include the introduction, at last, of rack and pinion steering, which should give a more precise response, and zero offset front suspension to promote more stable braking. It is the first application of zero offset steering geometry in a Japanese rear-wheel drive car.

Assessment of the new Bluebird will have to await a full road test and I am not trying to crack it up as the car of the decade or even of the year. But it does promise to provide stronger competition on drivability, as distinct from reliability, to European medium cars like the Cortina and the Vauxhall Cavalier.

As before, there are 1.6 and 1.8 litre engine options and a choice of three body styles—saloon, coupé and estate. All models are fitted with a digitial clock which also displays the date and the driver can open the fuel filler cap and boot lid or tailgate without leaving his seat. Prices are similar to those for the previous Bluebird and start at about £4,000.

Coming of Age

One of the glories, some would call it eccentricities, of the British motor industry is the number of tiny firms that continue to defy economic logic and manage to scrape a living selling only three or four cars a week. What they do, in an age of standardization, is to cater *for a specialized and individual* taste that the mass producers cannot satisfy.

A good example is the Surrey firm of Caterham Cars, which is celebrating 21 years' association with the two-seater sports convertible, the Super Seven. In 1959 Caterham was appointed one of the first distributors of the car, then made by Lotus; it was appointed sole concessionnaire for British and overseas markets in 1967 and six years later acquired the manufacturing rights as well.

The production target for 1980 is at least 200 and the proportion of cars built for export is one of the highest of any British manufacturer, with four out of five going abroad last year. West Europe, particularly Germany and Switzerland, is an important market and so, perhaps surprisingly, is Japan.

Market paradox

In Britain the Seven is supplied in "loosely assembled" component form, partly to reduce cost and also because some enthusiasts like to incorporate their ideas into the car. Caterham believes that in moderately skilled hands assembly should take no more than a day. A number of cars are supplied without engine and gearbox, leaving the owner to fit units of his choice.

Otherwise there is a choice of two 1600 cc engines. The more popular is the Lotus twin cam, now made specially by a firm in Lincolnshire, which gives 0 to 60 mph acceleration in six seconds and a top speed of 112 mph. The alternative is a Ford pushrod unit, which *is also pretty lively. The body com*prises a tubular frame with fibreglass nose cone and wings. Prices are £5,650 for the twin cam and £4,932 for the 1600 GT.

When times are had in the car industry, it is supposed to be the makers of expensive models that suffer most. In practice, the opposite often applies. New car sales in April fell by nearly 30 per cent compared with the same month last year yet one is struck by the resilience of the "up market" manufacturers and the poor performances of companies making those small and economical models that should be in tune with the times.

Among marques which have increased their market share so far this year are Mercedes-Benz and Volvo, while BMW has maintained its position and so, on an admittedly much smaller turnover, has Rolls-Royce. Apart from BL, the notable declines have been recorded by Fiat and the Peugeot-Citroen-Talbot group, both of which offer a large selection of economical cars.

The explanation, probably, is that manufacturers competing at the more expensive end of the market are better insulated against the effects of price rises and of general economic conditions. No one expects Rolls-Royce to sell fewer Camargues or Corniches if the economy slumps because for the people who buy them money is no object.

It is the man struggling to put enough together to buy a modest family saloon who suffers if the inflation rates goes up and, of course, in that part of the market competition between makes of car *is much fiercer.*

Peter Waymark

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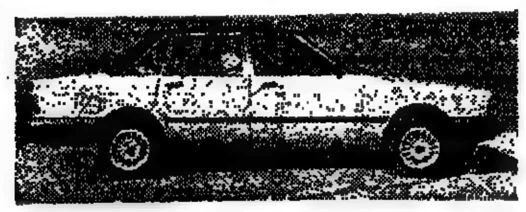

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CSE

GENERAL SALES MANAGER
PIPER CORPAC AIRCRAFT

CSE, sole authorised distributor for the Piper 'Corpac' range of aircraft in the U.K., Ireland, and East Africa, are seeking a General Managar for this division of their aviation interests. 'Corpac' signifies Piper's top line turbo-prop Corporate aircraft, and the person appointed will probably be based at CSE's Jet Centre situated at London/Stansted Airport.

This appointment is viewed by CSE as one of the most important they have ever advertised, and only the most highly qualified will be considered. Future prospects within the company will depend upon results achieved and overall performance so past experience of top quality merchandising and total aviation knowledge is essential.

Replies, in confidence, should be addressed to: R. A. Smith, Managing Director, CSE Aviation Ltd., Oxford Airport, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1RA.

OPEN TO MALE AND FEMALE

Exploration & Operating Personnel

Our current expansion plans require additional seasoned explorationists and engineers to further our involvement in developing several existing North Sea interests, including the Brae Field, and take advantage of the opportunities offered in the forthcoming United Kingdom VII Round of licencing.

As a majority British owned independent company, an active and aggressive operating role is anticipated on behalf of a recently formed joint venture group. There are immediate openings for experienced *geophysicists and geologists who can demonstrate* how they can help us take a leading part in the development of Britain's resources.

People prepared to work with an ambitious, challenging and rewarding team and accept high levels of individual responsibility will be well compensated and offered appropriate incentives related to company performance.

It is proposed to change the name of Siebens Oil & Gas (UK) Ltd. *to Sovereign Oil & Gas Ltd. to reflect the* new direction that the Company intends to take and the acquisition of the original Siebens share of the Company by Dome Petroleum Ltd. of Canada.

Please write with full details of previous experience and performance for the attention of Mr. J.A. Taylor, Siebens Oil & Gas (UK) Ltd., 14 Waterloo Place, London SW1Y 4AR. Applications will be treated in strictest confidence.

SIEBENS OIL & GAS (UK) LTD.
SOVEREIGN OIL & GAS*

**A Proposal to change The Company's name to SOVEREIGN OIL & GAS LTD. has been put to shareholders*

CHELSEA TRADING

"the cane furniture people"

Require:

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Salary: £10,000 p.a. plus car, expense account and profit sharing. In real terms income expectancy £20,000 p.a. + +. Equity participation considered.

We need: A person between 30 and 40 years of age, possessing exceptional drive, ability and a sense of humour.

Duties: To make logical decisions and not delegate upwards. To see to be done: to accept responsibility and be able to deal effectively with all day to day running matters of this young (only 18 months old) progressive and successful commercial concern.

Experience: Not essential, only qualifications self-confidence, initiative, and ability to share the enjoyment of success.

Write to our Head Office. No telephone calls, please.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 18

NON-SECRETARIAL

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

An assistant is needed to work on a series of high quality, illustrated natural history books.

The job will initially involve proof-reading, picture research, background research for artwork and text, some typing and general administration. The person appointed will be expected to progress rapidly to helping with copy-editing and rewriting of author's text, writing captions and other copy, and assuming responsibility for progress of the books.

Applicants should have a degree in a biological subject, an interest in natural history and at least one year's editorial experience.

Salary in accordance with NUJ scale Grade A.

Please apply to:
Karen Goldie-Morrison,
Natural History Books,
The Rainbird Publishing Group,
36 Park Street,
London, W.1

Queen Elizabeth College
KENSINGTON
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

LIBRARY ASSISTANT/TYPIST GRADE 2

Library assistant/typist required to type catalogue and readers' services material and for general duties. Good educational qualifications and ability to type accurately essential. Salary on the scale £4,916—£5,582 p.a. plus London allowance of £740 p.a.

Apply to Mrs J. Straight, Queen Elizabeth College, Campden Hill Road, Kensington, London, W8 7AH. Tel: 01-937 5411, ext. 499.

ASSISTANT OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

Large farming company in Wiltshire requires assistant office administrator in busy central office for accounts, wages and general office duties.

Excellent two-bed flat available. Occasional typing and other duties may be available for spouse. Attractive salary and working conditions. Agricultural knowledge is not essential. Write with full details of career to date to:

DENIS CARTER,
AKC Limited,
Purnelle House,
Market Place,
Devizes, Wilts.

FURNISHED NEGOTIATOR

with experience required by Kensington Estate Agent, Ruck and Ruck.

581 1741

WORK IN THE DOLOMITES. Italian - speaking receptionist wanted to work in Nogesal, June-September, with opportunity for continued work; good pay, plus board and lodging. Ring 065 321 213 between 1-3 p.m. or 6-9 p.m.

RECEPTIONIST/Telephonist with basic typing skills required for property consultancy in Mayfair. Salary £4,250 neg plus bonus.— Tel: 01-491 2959.

YOUNG PERSON required to train in small busy West End travel agent and tour operators' office. Interesting varied work. French necessary. Salary neg.—Ring 01-734 3697.

CAPABLE person needed to organise paperwork and administration of hectic art publishers in Chelsea. 352 7694.

SECRETARIAL

LEARN THE FASCINATING ART of investment broking, by joining young W1 team. You need good formal skills, numeracy and enthusiasm. College leaver considered. £4,300 pa to start. LVs. etc. JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS. AMSA Agency. 01-734 0532.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001265 of 1980

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. In the Matter of LONDON & PROVINCIAL POSTER GROUP LIMITED and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a PETITION was on the 2nd May, 1980 presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for (1) the sanctioning of a SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT and (2) THE CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £2,000,000 to £1,041,713 by cancelling all the issued Ordinary shares in the Capital of the said Company (other than the 1,641,116 Ordinary shares beneficially owned by and registered in the name of International Publishing Corporation Limited) in accordance with the terms of the said Scheme of Arrangement.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr Justice Vinelott at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2, on Monday, the 16th day of June, 1980.

ANY CREDITOR or SHAREHOLDER of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

DATED this 23rd day of May, 1980.

DURRANT PIESSE
75 Cheapside
London EC2V 6ER
Solicitors for the
Above-named Company

In the Matter of BELVEDERE DESIGN WORKSHOP Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 30th day of June, 1980, to send in their full Christian and Surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned P. Granville White, Esq., of Booth, White & Co. of 1 Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, London, EC4V 5AJ the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1980.

P. GRANVILLE WHITE
Liquidator.

No. 0053 of 1979

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948. In the High Court of Justice. In the Matter of FARINGDALE Limited, of 132 Hoppers Road, London N.21

I, BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.A. of 76 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AH, hereby give notice *that I have been duly appointed* and certified by the Department of Trade and Industry as LIQUIDATOR of the Estate of the above Company.

All person having in their possession any of the effects of the Company must deliver them to me, and all debts due to the Company must be paid to me.

CREDITORS who have not yet proved their debts must forward their Proofs of Debt to me.

B. PHILLIPS
Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1967. NEOTYPE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 22 St Mary at Hill, London EC3R 8AJ on Monday, the 9th day of June 1980, at 12.15 in the after noon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 21st day of May 1980.

By Order of the Board.
D. R. KNIGHTS
Secretary.

In the High Court of Justice Chancery Division Companies Court No. 005037 of 1979 In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 and in the Matter of BLUECOAT CATERERS LIMITED. By Order of the High Court of Justice dated the 17th day of March, 1980, I, Stanley Rose, Esq., FAAI., FAPA., ABAA., of Messrs S. Rose & Company of 21 Forwsdale, Southgate, London, N14 7DY, have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company. All debts and claims should be sent to me. Dated this 7th day of May, 1980.

STANLEY ROSE
Liquidator.

RE: ENDFLINA LIMITED and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named company will be held at 76 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AH on Tuesday the 3rd June, 1980, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1980.

MARK HELD
DIRECTOR

PUBLIC NOTICES

Notice is hereby given that HEINZ-ADOLF VEYSSI of 8 Mount Pleasant Road, London E.17 is applying to the Home Secretary for NATURALISATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, Nationality Division, Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 2BY.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

TRANSPARENT PAPER LIMITED 6.3% (EFFECTIVELY 9.0% NET) CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES

The dividend in respect of the above shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1980 is payable on 1st July, 1980, to members on the Register at 3rd June, 1980.

By Order of the Board
G. P. COOPER
Secretary
Registered Office
Bridge Hall Mills
Bury, Lancashire.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

NEW APPROACHES TO CANCER. A Forum at the Royal Society of Medicine. Details: 580 7781.

SITUATIONS WANTED

STILL aged 17, requires work with animals including board and lodging. Salary not necessarily required.—Tel. Brockenhurst (Hants) 3066.

INTELLIGENT - - - Franco-English woman, 33, spontaneous personality, interested in travel, social work, art, and business. Trained for career in marketing. Seeks real opportunity abroad or in U.K.—Box 1711 F, The Times.

M.A. IN LANGUAGES, trained as a copy writer. Teacher for 10 years. Wide experience in soc. work, seeks interesting absorbing post in communications. Flourishes as part of a team.— Phone 988 3281 eves.

VERY EXPERIENCED, responsible Secretary (own car) seeks really interesting job 4 days a week, Kensington or City. Please write - Box 1049 F, The Times, or telephone 01-370 4361 evenings.

TEMPORARY, efficient Secretary, P.A. Mature. Full or part-time. Available now. 723 6830 (after 6 pm).

FLAT SHARING

FLATMATES, 313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing.—589 5491.

SHARE-A-FLAT (est. 1958) for professionals. 175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Prof. girl to share luxury flat. References required. £48 p.w. 584 0259 (after 6.30 p.m.). 629 1884 (after 1 p.m.).

W.8. Prof. girl to share double rm. with airline stewardess in s.c. flat. £65 p.c.m. Tel: 840 0031/567 2220.

LARGE double room in well equipped shared house backing onto Wandsworth Common. 9 mins Victoria. £35 p.w. inclusive. Telephone after 6.00 p.m. Mrs Tumic. 946 5700.

SINGLE ROOM, view over Chelsea, use of k. & b., suit non-smoking business man. £30 p.w.—589 3431.

N.7.—Prof. person share luxury house. Own room. C.h. £90 p.c.m. 607 2653 (eves.).

TWO PEOPLE to share room in super Wimbledon flat. £17 p.w. each. Close B.R./Tube, etc. Phone 947 9248 (evenings).

EALING.—Prof girl, 26+, share house with 2 others. Large own room. £80 p.c.m. incl. Near Picc. Line. 01-567 2389.

S.W.6.—Prof. male (non-smoker), own sunny room in charming house. £30 p.w. 01-243 0721 (day), 736 6427 (eves.).

COMFORTABLE HOUSE. Putney Common, vacancy shortly for young man, join 2 young ladies. own room. £19 p.w. Full personal particulars to Box No. 1132 F The Times.

S.W.12. Prof. girl 33+ to share C.H. flat with garden. Own room. £122 p.c.m. 673 3037.

VERY SPACIOUS Georgian house in Greenwich (10 mins. stn., 10 mins. Waterloo). Own rooms. £30-£22.50 p.w. 01-691 7361.

HYDE PARK. Person 25+ to share *mews house. Own room.* £35 p.w. 402 9154.

RENTALS

N.W.1.—Self-contained flat, hall, living, bedroom, bathroom, kitchen/diner for 1-2. Newly decorated and furnished throughout. Col. T.V. £350 p.c.m. 01-267 1713 (day).

S.W.1.—Ideal young embassy company staff. Super little 2 bedroomed flat. New Habitat furniture, new decorations. £85 p.w. Buchanan's. 329 9436 or 7774.

REGENT'S PARK.—Superbly furnished maisonette in modern block. Double recep., 2 beds., bathroom, sep. shower, fully equipped kitchen, c.h., own garage, 24 hr. porterage. £350 p.w. Holiday/Co. let only PFC Ltd. 01-600 1611.

W.2.—Lux. furnished flat nr. tube. 1 bed., c.h., T.V., phone. All mod. cons. Avail. June-Dec. £85 p.w. 01-328 8573 (eves.).

HOLLAND PARK. Peaceful, sunny, attractive flat, immaculately furnished. Key to garden square. Dble. bed., recep., k./b., c.h. £90 p.w. Phone 589 9640/221 1419.

SHORT STAY SPECIALISTS. *Houses, Apartments, Central London* at competitive rentals. To view now phone Palace Properties. 486 8926.

MAYFAIR/MARBLE ARCH luxury serviced flats. 1-4 beds, 1-2 bath, 1-2 recept. & kit. Short lets. Plaza Estates. 262 3037.

N.W.11. Golders Green. 2 bed., recep., kit., bath., suitable family or co. let only. Available now, long let. £77 p.w. o.n.o.—James & Jacobs. 01-430 0261.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Brand new house with 5-6 bed., 2 recep., kit., 4 bath, garage, garden. Available unfurnished £450 p.w. long lets.—Phillips, Kay & Lewis. 839 2245.

CHELSEA, S.W.3. 3-roomed maisonette plus kitchen and bath, newly decorated, well furnished, gas c.h., £100 p.w.—(096 323) 518.

ST. JOHN'S GROVE, Richmond 2 dble bedrooms, double reception room, conservatory, kitchen, bathroom, separate w.c., garden. Avail. 1 year. £135 p.w. James & Jacobs. 01-930 0261.

FLAT. For a minimum of 1 year from June 26th. Wood Green B.R. Station/Bounds Green Tube. £300 p.c.m.—Contact Johnson, 01-248 5030 (day), 01-889 3075 (home).

PORSCHE 3.3 TURBO 1980. Metallic silver, every conceivable extra, delivery mileage, unregistered, price on request.—Tel. (0249) 715847.

RENTALS

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS

HAMPSTEAD. Situated in what once was termed "Millionaires Row" is this ground floor flat with its own terraced front and rear garden. It is large enough to accomodate a family with up to three children having one double bedroom, three single bedrooms, comfortable living room (20ft. x 18ft.), a second living room/play room almost as large, a big fully fitted kitchen and bathroom. Available now for six months or longer at £200 a week.

HIGHGATE. The living room of this family house measures 33ft. x 17ft. and has high corniced apricot ceilings to contrast with its white decorations. Steps lead down to a dining area/kitchen, which is almost as large, and a TV room while, upstairs, you will find two double and two single bedrooms and a bathroom. Everything is provided and this house could be particularly useful for an academic family requiring accommodation from August for between nine and twelve months at £185 a week.

As London's specialist agents for rentals, we can offer fine flats and houses in all the best residential districts of the Capital as well as in the surrounding countryside.

9 Heath Street, NW3
Telephone 794 1125

UNFURNISHED/Furnished houses. Hyde Park, W.2. 4/5 bedrooms, double recept., kit., 2 b., garage, gdn., £275 p.w. St. John's Wood, N.W.8, 3 bedrooms, 2 recepts., kit., 3 b., gdn., £300 p.w. Chelsea, 3 bedrooms, double recept., kit., 3 b., garage, gdn., £350 p.w. Birch & Co., 499 8802.

REGENTS PARK.—S/c 1 bed furnished flat, available immediately in period house overlooking Regents Park. All mod. cons., newly decorated. Short lets accepted. Rent £90 p.w. incl. Studio flat £70 p.w. 01-286 0430.

BEAUTIFUL MEWS HOUSE in ideal situation in South Kensington within easy reach of all amenities. Large double bedroom, bathroom en suite, large studio sitting-room, kitchen and cloakroom, £160 p.w. Long let preferred. Ring 01-584 3360, anytime.

HERTS/BUCKS BORDER. — Converted coach/house, 1 hr central London, c.h., fully furnished, 3/4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms with gallery. To let for 6 months or longer. Tel.: 01-637 0181 ext. 36 (any week day).

WIMBLEDON. Spacious luxurious family house with large garden, sleeps 9, 3 mins. walk to Wimbledon courts. Available for June tennis for short let. Daily help available. £800 p.w. 01-946 1689.

CAMPDEN HILL. Furnished top floor of private house, bed-sitting room, kitchen-dining room, bathroom, w.c., telephone. Up to one year. £50.00 p.w. suit couple. Box 1132 F, The Times.

WESTMINSTER PENTHOUSE.—3 double bedrooms, large living room, fully furnished, wash mach., dish wash., col. T.V. & tel. £100 p.w. Evenings, 01-607 5156.

KENSINGTON ADDISON RD. — Spacious luxury furnished flat to let 6-12 mths. 1 double bedroom, 1 single bedroom, large lounge, kitchen & bathroom. £150 p.w. 01-834 3068.

SHORT LET. Centrally located luxury flats in the best areas. £80-£600 p.w.—Flatland, 69 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. 828 8251.

MARSH & PARSONS offer a fine selection of well-furnished houses and flats £70-£2,000 p.w. 5 Kensington Church St., W.8. 01-937 6091 or 47b Kensington Park Rd., W.11. 01-229 9764.

CHURCH BROS. & PARTNERS, London's leading furnished rental and management agents.—01-872 0599/7063.

MAYFAIR. Luxury 2 bed. flat for immediate let. Contact 01-237 0121.

HAMPTON. Character cottage 3 beds. Long let £85 p.w. Priory, 01-948 1744 (4871).

HYDE PARK PLACE. Albion Gate, near Marble Arch. 3 rooms, 2 bathrooms + maid's room. Porterage. Fully furnished luxury flat at rent of £450 p.w., three to six months let. Telephone Miss Dunn, Armservice Ltd. 01-486 5671.

PARSONS GREEN/HURLINGHAM, S.W.6. Newly modernised, decorated house, 3 beds., 2 recept., kitchen/dining room, bath, cloakroom, c.h., washing machine etc. Antique furniture. £200 p.w. long or short let. Tel: Clive Carpenter, 01-731 4107 or 01-892 0525.

RICHMOND BRIDGE. Luxury detached riverside house, direct own river frontage with moorings, slipway, 4 beds., 3 recept., dining room, kitchen, 2 bath, 2 garages. Antique furniture. Daily maid and gardener. Available for up to 5 months from June-October. Substantial rent required. Tel. Clive Carpenter, 01-731 4107 or 01-892 0525.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, overlooking Lord's. Very attractive light and airy flat. 1 double bed., recep., k. & b., and garage, recently decorated. £110 p.w. H.M.S. 549 1106.

PUTNEY/WIMBLEDON. 3 bed., modern town house. Garage, walled garden. No sharing. £85 p.w. Tel. 01-947 4069.

FOR THE ELITE. Flats from £45-£500 p.w. Apex Flats. 737 0877.

HOLIDAY FLAT SERVICES. Booking and brochures.—Phone 937 1886.

MAYFAIR. Luxury furn. 2-bedroom flat £230 p.w. 629 5630.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE/KENSINGTON. Selection of contemporary flats in superb order available in substantial blocks with full service. *Long or short let,* 1-4 beds, prices from £175-£450 pr. wk. Aylesford & Co. 351 2383.

WIMBLEDON. Large furn. family house, 3 recept, 2 double bed., 3 single bed., 3 bath., fitted kitchen with all equipment. C.H. Gdn., gge. Wel. dec. thro'out. £175 p.w. Long let. House From Home. 01-540 7113.

AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £300 per week. Usual fees required. Phillips, Kay & Lewis, 839 2245.

RUCK & RUCK. 581 1741. Quality furnished houses for long lets needed urgently and also available. Ideal tenants looking.

SELF-CATERING *holiday flats/flat-lets,* in Knightsbridge, central London. Resident housekeeper. P.S.S. Tel. 01-589 1762.

MAYFAIR.—Luxury furn 4 bedroom, 2 bath, 2 recept. £250 pw. 402 4477.

MAYFAIR, Nr Hilton, charming furnished flat, 3 rooms, k. & b., 3-6 months let. £115 p.w. 493 3002. 435 6250.

MAYFAIR. Opp. Green Park prestige company suite, commissionaires Alan Burton, 353 0299.

UNFURN flats wanted. f. & f. purchased. 602 3671. Dixon & Co.

SOUTHGATE, N.14. Luxury house, 4 beds, 2 recepts, cloakroom, morning room, conservatory, fitted kitchen, C.H. Lovely garden close to shops and transport in good residential area. £100 p.w. HMS. 547 1106.

FLAT OFF WALTON ST.—1 double bedroom, drawing room, kit./dining. £80.00 p.w. 01-352 6171.

TO LET. Luxuriously appointed service apartments near Victoria station, on long or short lets. Apply Brecker Grossmith, 486 3331.

GREAT garden flat, Sleeps 6, £15 per person.—381 3765.

WEYBRIDGE. Luxury new Lakeside flat, 3 bed., 2 bath., kitchen, 2 recept., patio. £175 p.w. Co. let. Walton-on-Thames 41107.

W.2.—Luxury serviced flat. Short let. Suit single or couple. Phone T.V. 402 5710.

FLATS. £50-£1,000 p.w. Short and long lets. Central Flats. 434 4150.

KENSINGTON / KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Magnificent hall floor flat, 26ft lounge, two 21ft double bedrooms, big kit., bath/w.c. bidet and sep. w.c./bidet. Sep gas c.h. and h.w. 170 year lease G.R. £75. No service charge. Decs. necessary. Only £55,000.— Wyoods. 584 4353.

ST JOHN'S WOOD, Hampstead, nr American school. Mod. house. 3 beds., 2 baths, 2 recept. Garden. Garage. C.H. Company let. £170 p.w. 01-435 8616.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Superb 1 bed flat. C.H. £75 p.w.—878 2034.

S.W.7.—Luxury furnished serviced flat in mansion block, 2 double beds., freezer, dishwasher, colour T.V. Tel. Long let. £190 p.w.— Tel. 299 0187.

W.2.—Luxury 2/3 bedroom maisonette, £165 p.w.—NJJ. 942 5633.

PUTNEY/WIMBLEDON. Selection quality 2/4 bed furn. flats and houses avail. 6 months plus. £30-£200 p.w.—Home from Home, 540 7113.

DATCHET, 21 mls. City. 2 beds., 2 recept. C.H. Garden. £300 p.c.m.—Windsor 60673.

SURBITON.—3 bedroomed town house. £75 p.w.—Leatherhead 72619.

RENTALS

Keith Cardale Groves
01-629 6604

We have a large selection of flats and houses in many good residential districts from £70-£600 p.w.

CONTACT JENNIFER RODNAY FOR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

43 North Audley Street W1

CHESTERTONS

P[illegible]K ROAD, N.W.1. Attractive light, spacious 2 bedrm. flat in modern block o'looking Regent's Pk. Avail. now for [illegible] yr. Company let. £1[illegible] p.w.

KEN[illegible]AL STREET W.2. Attractive studio flats in newly refurbished [illegible] with swim pool, squash [illegible], solarium. Close Marble Arch. Avail. now, 6/12 mths £[illegible] per wk.

01-262 5060

KENSINGTON.—Earls Court mansion flat, 2 dble. bedrooms, living room, [illegible] & bathroom, colour TV, new carpets. £110 p.w.— Phone 01-373 2945.

SERVICES

Friendship or marriage for professionals and academics. Private introduction and regular parties. Branches throughout the U.K. and Northern Ireland.

PRESTIGE PARTNERS
1 Baker Street London.
01-487 5797, 24 hours.

WIMBLEDON
[illegible] £85 per week
[illegible] accommodation.
WINIFRED'S
[illegible]EST HOME
947 4[illegible]753 or 946 3489

WARWICK SQ., S.W.1. Superb services: [illegible] decorating and furnishing. [illegible] bedroom flat overlooking [illegible] square with tennis court, [illegible], excellent shopping facilities [illegible] and close Tubes. Avail. immed. [illegible] let. £170 p.w. 01-828 8[illegible]

SUPERIOR [illegible] flats and houses available [illegible] required for diplomats, executives [illegible]. Long or short lets in all areas [illegible]. Lipfriend & Co., 48 Albemarle Street, W.1. [illegible]

N.W.8. Charming [illegible] 1st floor flat in prestige block [illegible] 1 dble. bed., recept., k. & b. [illegible] c.h., porterage, newly furnished [illegible] £100 p.w. Bo[illegible] & Boyd. [illegible] 1738.

LUXURY FLATS [illegible] let. Beautifully furnished luxury [illegible] flats available in the Palace G[illegible] Kensington, at reasonable rates [illegible], for short or long let. Please contact [illegible] Dean Properties. 937 5810, 589 2718.

QUEENSGATE GDNS., S.W.7. Recept., dble. bed. flat, lux. [illegible], k. & b., high standard furnishings, overlooking [illegible], avail. 3-6 mths. £[illegible] Flatland, 828 8251.

KENSINGTON. Luxury flat, dble. bed., huge, elegant re., k. & b., colour tv, daily maid service. £120 p.w. Pr[illegible] owner. 01-370 [illegible].

FIND FRIENDSHIP, love and affection.—Dateline Computer Dating, Dept. T.1, 23 Abingdon Road, London, W.8. 01-938 1011.

WANT HELP? To slim, stop smoking, relieve pain, etc. Chelsea Clinic of Hypnotherapy, 511 Fulham Rd. 381-5270.

LEITH'S COOKERY SCHOOL gone Chinese 4-day course from September 30th to October 3rd. £130 including VAT. Telephone 229 0177.

TICKETS. Theatre, pop, main sports events (Wimbledon, Sinatra etc.). Ring Mickey Tickets. 01-[illegible].

OXBRIDGE, A & O LEVELS. Knightsbridge Tutors. 584 1610.

MRS JOHN OGDON (Brenda Lucas) recently returned from the U.S.A. will teach advanced pianists, students, also talented children. Call 01-352 0305 before 10 a.m.—after 6 p.m.

WHEN IN LONDON.—Rent a TV by day, week or month. Colour or black/white. Quick installation. Ring TOPS now on 01-720 4469.

VALUATIONS undertaken. Same day. Anthony Lodge Jewellers, 8a Sloane St., S.W.1. 01-235 9904.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

NORWEGIAN BUHUND.—2 bitch puppies left, 5 months old, innoculated. Will be K.C.R. Charlesfield (0475)71 203.

GOLDEN LABRADOR puppies, £[illegible].—Sevenoaks 53021.

ENGLISH springer spaniels, liver and white puppies ready now, both sexes. Private breeder. (0705) 596387 (eve) Hants.

PEDIGREE blue or brown Burmese kittens, champion sired. Registered. Ready now. Phone Redbourn 2239.

LABRADOR PUPPIES, ready now, good pedigree, K.C. reg. fully innoculated £80.—Tel. Guildford (0483) 22618 or 232323.

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IRISH WOLF HOUND puppies, champ. strain, excellent with children. Surrey. (048641) 2955.

WANTED

WIMBLEDON TICKETS wanted. Top prices paid.—Obtainables. 01-930 5600.

PLATINUM, GOLD, SILVER, SCRAP wanted. Call or send Registered Precious Jewellers Dept. 91, 43/45 Saffron Hill (off Hatton Gdn.), London, EC1. 01-242 3084.

JOB LOTS, old surplus stocks etc. Anything considered. Instant cash and collection. Write Smith & Co. 174-181 Radcliffe Rd., Southampton. 24944.

£125 MINIMUM *paid for any gold* cigarette case. £10 minimum paid for any silver cigarette case. All gold and silver items bought in confidence. Tel The Antique Shop. 01-699 3174 between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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LARGE BOOKCASES, old or new, bought.—Fentons. 01-722 8586.

WIMBLEDON TICKETS required. —01-928 8580. Fenchurch Agency.

WANTED: Top quality oil Seascape *with Figures,* buildings and boats or French view, by late Edward Seago, size 26 x 36 inches. Cash payment, complete discretion. No gallery intermediaries. Please send details plus telephone number to Box No 1043 F The Times, prior to June 6 1980. All responses answered immediately.

ROYAL ASCOT WEEK, box wanted. 05147 2423.

FOR SALE

FINEST Photographic equipment & Cameras at tempting prices plus a Digital watch free for order value exceeding £100.00 an L.C.D. Alarm Clock for order value exceeding £200.00, until 30th August 1980. D.P.S. Ltd., 234 Edgware Road, London, W2. Tel 262 4427.

BRASS door & window fittings, bathroom accs., hinges, hooks, etc. Danico Brass Ltd. 31 Winchester Rd. Swiss Cott. NW3. 586 7398.

TRADITIONAL CANE dining suite comprising 6 chairs and unique dining table with glass top. Circa 1900. Offers around £850.— Tel.: 01-221 5553.

BOUDOIR GRAND, rosewood Lipp. Excellent condition. £1,950. Brighton 731579.

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CHALLEN baby grand, 1958, £850. —Ardizzone, 286 7006.

CHANDELIERS for sale, pair Czech crystal glass 6 E candles 51in, £325 one the pair. 01-888 0296.

BECHSTEIN Grand, 6ft. 7in., ebonised, number 15281, reconditioned 1976. £3,500 o.n.o.— Phone Boxford (048 838) 592.

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DICKEY SEAT.—Does your car have one? Find out about cars that do and where to buy them in The Times Vintage and Classic Car Feature appearing today.

BLUTHNER 5 ft baby grand, beautiful condition. £2,900. Goodman Hemington, Shipston-on-Stour 61450.

هكذا من الأصل

PERSONAL CHOICE

Magnusson in the field near Hastings where the battle took place in 1066: (Vikings! BBC2, 8.30)

Bicat's deadly serious play Electric in the City (BBC 2,
t my kind of play. Far too pessimistic; and when
y sends me a political message, I need it spelt out clearly
ing to spend time reading it. None the less, I can detect
ble merit in the play if I try to see it through the eyes
who believe we are on the brink of annihilation and
pret everything as a portent of doom. And, by
g, I mean everything: a city blacked out by a black-
ower station manager; a dying political idealist; a
t who has lost his way; his girl-friend who doesn't want
a dotty Messiah who feeds off his loony disciples; an
café; a murdered newspaper; a Concorde boom that
like a nuclear blast; a vandalized library, and a pig's
dustbin.

0 highly satisfactory weeks, Magnus Magnusson's series
kings comes to an end (BBC 2, 8.30) with the entry of
he Conqueror and the exit of King Harold; in short,
f the Viking age proper. If, like me, you absorbed only
at Mr Magnusson said during the series, you can catch
other half by buying his book, Vikings! (BBC and
ead, £10). It's a handsome affair, with many colour
nd, naturally, the TV text greatly amplified.

Thomas, Wales's master anecdotist, helped to give the
s series The Colliers' Crusade (BBC 2, 6.55) a fine
last week. Tonight, we do not hear his cascading prose,
's the turn of those miners who left the valleys of
les for the ragged battlefronts of the Spanish Civil War
the nature of their departure (some left without telling
s where they were going) and to describe what was
r them at journey's end.

day for music on radio: A Janet Baker recital (Radio
cluding the Lennox Berkeley settings of five Auden
e Schumann piano concerto (Gerhard Oppitz with the
ern SO) (Radio 3, 11.30 a.m.) and Beethoven, Haydn
nberg quartets (La Salle String Quartet, Radio 3,
the day's big musical event is the live transmission
ls of the English National Opera North
n of Delius's opera A Village Romeo and Juliet (Radio
. Schedules sent to me by some of the 20 established
nt radio companies fill me with admiration for the
of their programming. Today, the 21st station, Mercia
gins transmissions. It serves Warwickshire and part of
hire and I wish it well.

E SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE;
T.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: BART programme (2); **7.05** Seabrook: direct action; **7.30** Transition metals. Closedown at 7.55.
9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Appuntamento in Italia: from infancy to adolescence; **10.15** Merry-go-Round (Keep Up with the Times); **10.35** Going To Work (Spare Time); **11.00** Hyn o Fyd: Welsh choral singing.
11.25 You and Me: a traditional Greek-Cypriot story, told by Betty Kyprianou (r); **11.40 For Schools, Colleges:** Everyday Maths (r).
12.00 International Golf: Sun Alliance PGA Championships. From Royal St Georges, Sandwich. Featuring many of the greatest golf players in the world, including Severiano Ballesteros. More at 2.30.
12.45 News and weather.
1.00 *Pebble Mill at One*: The programme's Award of the Year goes to Mike Yarwood, winchman in the RAF helicopter that saved 36 lives in the Ekofisk oilfield disaster. Also, an interview with Apocalypse Now star Martin Sheen; **1.45 Camberwick Green:** puppet story.
***2.02 For Schools, Colleges*:** After the Gold Rush (about the poet Robert Service) (r).
2.30 International Golf: see also 12.00. More on BBC2, 3.55.
3.55 Play School: Maurice Sendak's story Chicken Soup with Rice; **4.20 Baggy Pants and the Nitwits:** cartoons; **4.40 The Red Hand Gang:** children's serial; **5.10 In the Limelight with Lesley:** Lesley Judd's guest is Brian Jacks; **5.35 The Wombles.**
5.40 News: with Richard Whitmore; **5.55 Nationwide.**
7.00 It's a Knockout: Kettering, Corby and Watford compete at Wicksteed Park, Kettering.
7.50 Citizen Smith: Comedy serial about a bunch of revolutionaries; **8.20 The Sun Trap:** Comedy series about expatriate Britons on a Mediterranean island; **8.50 Points of View:** Barry Took and viewers' letters.
9.00 News: with Richard Whitmore.
9.25 Starsky and Hutch: A pregnant wife will be killed by her abductors unless her husband, an armoured-car driver, hands over the money.
10.15 Rosie: Comedy series about the police. On the trail of the *elusive Herbie* (r). **10.45** News and weather.
10.50 International Match of the Day: Wales versus Northern Ireland. Highlights after the final whistle at Ninian Park, Cardiff.
11.35 Film: Counterpoint (1968). Wartime drama, set in Belgium, with Charlton Heston as the conductor of a captured symphony orchestra and Maximilian Schell as the music-loving German general. Film ends at 1.35.

Regions

BBC1 *VARIATIONS*: ***Cymru/Wales*** **1.45 pm** Bys a Bawd. **4.40** Crystal Tipps and Alistair. **4.45** Babol Bach. **5.55** Wales Today. **7.00** Heddiw. **7.20** Plant Y Paith. **10.15** Week In Week Out. **10.45** Regional and national news. **1.25 am** Weather. **Scotland: 11.00 am** Closedown. **12.40 pm** Scottish News. **5.55** Reporting Scotland. **10.15** The Beechgrove Garden. **10.45** News. **1.25 am** Close. **Northern Ireland: 11.00 am** Closedown. **3.53 pm** Northern Ireland News. **5.55** Scene Around Six. **10.15** The Jazz Club. **10.45** News. **1.25 am** News.

England: 5.55 pm Regional magazines. **10.15** East. Weekend. London, South East. Rosie: Midlands. Straight Talk: North. Wonderful Amy: North East. Greenhead Rock. North West. Home Ground: South. The Pembrokes of Wilton: South West. According to Hoyle: West. Movie Magic. **1.25 am** Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Images of the city; **7.05** Geology—granite; **7.30** Polymer production. Closedown at 7.55.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 3.55. Closedown at 11.25.
2.00 pm International Show Jumping: Lambert and Butler International Stakes, from Hickstead. There's a £1,000 prize in today's class.
3.55 International Golf: The Sun Alliance PGA Championship. Transmission begins as soon as BBC 1 transmission ends.
4.50 Open University: Holography at work; **5.15** Mining; **5.40** Statistics: sampling; **6.05** Plant growth and differentiation; **6.30** A Select Committee.
6.55 The Collier's Crusade: Part 2 of this documentary series about the South Wales miners who fought on the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War (see Personal Choice).
7.25 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.35 Gardeners' World: Busy days in the garden at Barnsdale—feeding the newly-turfed lawn and keeping an eye on the beetroots, onions and mini-cauliflowers. And the outdoor tomatoes they planted.
8.00 Robbie: A Ripe Old Age. Fyfe Robertson interviews the world famous photographer Norman Parkinson, now 67, and still doing wonderful things with his cameras.
8.30 Vikings! Final instalment of the Magnus Magnusson series. Here Harold is Killed (see Personal Choice).
9.00 Sing Country: From last Easter's Marlboro International Festival of Country Music: Little Ginny, *Bill* Monroe, Matchbox, Peggy Sue and Sonny Wright, Don Everly and Roy Clark.
9.40 Playhouse: Electric in the City. Drama by Tony Bicat about what could be the beginning of the end of civilization. With Will Knightley, Stephen Murray and Caroline Sihol (see Personal Choice).
10.35 Dance Month Preview: Preview of a new weekly series about the world of dance—from classical ballet to tap-dancing. The series itself begins the week after next.
10.45 Newsnight: News and current affairs.
11.35 The Outer Limits: American-made science fiction series. Tonight: the Man with the power, with Donald Pleasence, as the man whose device to harness electromagnetic force leads to tragedy. Ends at 12.25 am.

THAMES

9.30 am Schools: Making a Living, 2; **9.52** Over to You. **10.09** Look Around; **10.26** The French Programme; **10.48** Experiment: physics; **11.05** Writers' Workshop: About Books; **11.27** Seeing and Doing; **11.44** Picture Box. All programmes in colour.
11.55 Beany and Cecil: cartoon. Little Ace from Outer Space (r); **12.00 Songbook:** Jackie Afrique is today's guest; **12.10 pm** Once Upon a Time: The story of the Little Red Hen.
12.30 Moneywise: with Derek Cooper and Sheila Duffey.
1.00 News, and Financial Times Index; 1.20 Thames News.
1.30 For Maddie with Love: Drama serial about a sick wife (Nyree Dawn Porter). Today: the husband (Ian Hendry) is handed the poison that could end her life.
2.00 After Noon Plus: Includes another winner of the TV Times "Choose a Guest" competition. With Mavis Nicholson and Simon Reed.
2.45 Film: A Prize of Gold (1955). Thriller about a plan to hijack two million dollars worth of gold bullion to help German orphans. With Richard Widmark, Mai Zetterling, Nigel Patrick.
4.15 Worzel Gummidge: Series about a scarecrow and his friends (r); **4.45 Magpie:** Operation on a dog, and painted eiderdowns as wall decorations.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm: TV's equivalent of radio's The Archers, set in Yorkshire.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.
6.30 Looks Familiar: Denis Norden's nostalgic show business quiz. With Michael Parkinson, Dinah Sheridan and David Tomlinson.
8.00 Hawaii Five-O: A reformed counterfeiter returns to his old trade and faces danger from an underworld chief. With Jack Lord.
9.00 The Gentle Touch: Dramas about a woman police officer (Jill Gascoine). Who killed the call girl, found dead in a West End flat? Was it her pimp? (Peter Straker).
10.00 News from ITN.
10.30 Soap: Comedy series about two mad American families, the Tates and the Campbells.
11.00 The London Programme: The four years of delays which have prevented completion of the £400m Isle of Grain power station have given the Central Electricity Generating Board the chance to take on the unions before the expansion in the nuclear programme gets under way.
11.45 Luke's Kingdom: Serial, set in Australia. Why does young Arthur Cope (Christopher Haywood) seem to scared of men in uniforms?
12.45 Close. Isabel Dean with a reading of her choice.

London Weekend

***7.00 Winner Take All*:** The Jimmy Tarbuck quiz show; **7.30 The Cannon and Ball Show:** Last in the series. Tommy has problems trying to donate his body to medical science.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs.
9.45 Down the Garden Path.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Village Diary (3).
11.00 News.
11.05 Dunkirk 1940.
11.50 Bird of the Week.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 My Music.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One. 1.10 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Womans' Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Listen With Mother.
3.15 Play: Fictions, by Gordon McKerrow.
4.10 The Indiscretions of Lady Cardigan.
4.40 Preview.
4.45 Story: The Old Clock Man.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.†
8.10 Profile.
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter From America.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.35 Week Ending.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 BBC Sound Archives.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.
VHF
6.50 am Regional news, weather.
7.50 Regional news, weather.
9.35-10.30 Schools: Country Dancing; Notice Board II; Music Workshop.
10.45-11.50 Schools: A Corner for Music; Notice Board II; Listening and Writing.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Let's Join In; Religious Education; Adventure.
5.50 Regional news, weather.
11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Introduction to Arabic (8).

Radio 3

6.55 am (mw only) Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Grainger, Dvorak, Schubert, Mozart (Sym 31).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Gershwin, Gianneo *Saint-Saens*, Ponce, *Villa-Lobos*, Chavez.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Tomkins.† Medtner, Arne.†
9.35 Piano (Milne): Bach, Tchaikovsky, Schumann, Lassen, Chopin, Medtner, Orner.
10.35 Wind ensemble (Canzona), Medtner, Haydn, Francaix, Rossini, Arnold.†
11.30 BBC Northern SO/Leppard. pt 1: J. C. Bach, Schumann (Pro Conc—Oppitz).†
12.15 pm Interval reading.
12.20 BBCNSO, pt 2: Tippett (Sym 4).†
1.00 News.
1.05 Quartet (LaSalle), pt 1: Beethoven (op 95), Haydn (op 20 no 4).†
1.50 Interval reading.
1.55 Quartet, pt 2: Schoenberg (no 3).†
2.45 Piano Duo: Muller, Bowen, Juon, Czerny.†
3.30 Records: Bacewicz, Abloch, Gorecki, Penderecki.†
4.20 Mezzo, piano (Baker, Leppard): Fauré, Debussy, L. Berkeley, Liszt.†
4.55 News.
5.00 (mw and mono only from 6.20) Music for early evening.†
6.55 (mw only) Play It Again: preview.
7.00 Story: The Propaganda of the Deed, by Roger Howard.
7.15 Opera: A Village Romeo and Juliet, by Delius (ENON/Lloyd-Jones—live from Leeds), scenes 1 to 4.†
8.30 Talk (L. Housman): A. E. Housman.
8.50 A Village Romeo and Juliet, scenes 5 and 6.†
9.45 The English Ayre (9).†
10.05 Music in Our Time: Glass, Nancarrow (1st perfs).†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Alkan.†
VHF
6.00am-7.00 Open University: Cytoplasmic Inheritance; Local Environments of Cells; Maths—Analysis.
6.20pm-7.00 Open University: Dartmoor—National Park Plan; Science and Belief.

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Ray Moore.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm David Hamilton.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 5.00 News. 5.05 Waggoners' Walk. 5.20 Much *More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.†* 8.02 Sequence Time.† 8.45 Friday Night is Music Night.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 Marks in His Diary. 10.30 The Organist Entertains. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.31 Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm Andy Peebles. 4.31 Kid Jensen. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.30 Anne Nightingale. 9.50 Newsbeat. *10.00 Friday Rock Show.†* 12.00-5.00 am As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am with Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be ecelved in Western Europe on melum wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.45 Merchant Navy. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Stage by Stage. 8.30 Book Programme. 9.00 World News. 9.09 British Press Review. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Merchant Navy. 10.30 Old Took's Almanac. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsreel. 11.30 Anything Goes. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm These Musical Islands. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 Tchaikovsky and His World. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Theatre Call. 4.35 New Ideas. 7.45 About Britain. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 The London Symphony Orchestra at 75. 9.00 Network U. 9.15 Sarah and Company. 9.45 Letter from London. 9.55 Play Choice. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Brain of *Britain 1980. 12.00 World News.* 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 John Peel. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Stage by Stage. 2.00 World News. 2.09 British Press Review. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Tonight Now My Country and I. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 British Press Review. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 The World Today

REGIONAL TV

Tyne Tees

As London except: 9.20 am Good Word followed by News. 1.20 pm News. Lookaround. 2.45 Film: Non-Stop New York. 4.15 Danedyke Mystery. 5.15 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sportstime. 6.30 Northern Life. 8.00 Incredible Hulk. 10.30 News. 10.32 Friday Live. 12.00 WKRP in Cincinnati. 12.30 am Countryside Christian.

Southern

As London except: 1.20 pm News. 2.45 Houseparty. 3.15 Losing Her. 5.15 Happy Days. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.15 Scene South-East. 6.30 Out of Town. 8.00 Streets of San Francisco. 10.30 Opinions Unlimited. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 Film: Olympian Holiday (Anni Litja). 1.25 am Weather followed by Parish Alive.

Granada

As London except: 11.50 am Bubbles. 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 2.00 Live from Two. 2.45 Film: Oracle (Robert Beatty). 5.15 Granada Reports. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30 This is Your Right. 6.35 Crossroads. 10.30 Soap. 11.00 Public Office. 11.30 Film: Murders in the Rue Morgue.

Grampian

As London except: Starts 9.25 am First Thing. 1.20 pm News. 2.45 Film: Captain's Table (John Gregson). 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Sharp Intake of Breath. 8.00 BJ and the Bear. 10.30 Reflections. 10.35 Film: Girl on a Motorcycle (Alain Delon, Marianne Faithful). 12.15 am News.

Ulster

As London except: 1.20 pm Lunchtime. 2.45 Film: Oracle (Robert Beatty). 4.13 News. 5.15 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 8.00 Vegas. 10.30 Sportscast. 11.00 Witness. 11.05 Film: The Spy Killer. 12.25 Bedtime.

Anglia

As London except: 1.25 pm News. 2.45 Houseparty. 3.15 Losing Her. 5.15 Sharp Intake of Breath. 6.00 About Anglia. 8.00 Incredible Hulk. 10.30 7 Days. 11.00 Film: Lonely Profession (Harry Guardino). 12.40 am Christians in Action.

ATV

As London except: 1.20 pm News. 2.45 Film: Rose of Washington Square (Tyrone Power, Al Jolson). 5.15 Happy Days. 6.00 ATV Today. 10.30 WKRP in Cincinnati. 11.00 News. 11.05 Film: Tarantula.

Westward

As London except: 1.20 pm News. 2.45 Film: Girl Who Came Gift-Wrapped. 4.12 Gus Honeybun's Birthday. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Westward Diary. 8.00 Vegas. 10.32 News. 10.36 Sportsline. 10.55 Film: Perilous Voyage. 12.35 am Faith for Life.

Yorkshire

As London except: 11.55 am Bubbles. 1.20 am News. 2.45 Film: Nothing Barred (Brian Rix). 5.15 Take My Wife. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Sport. 8.00 Incredible Hulk. 10.30 Soap. 11.00 Film: My Lover, My Son (Donald Houston).

HTV

As London except: 1.20 pm Report West. 2.45 Film: Bank Holiday (Margaret Lockwood). 5.15 Selwyn. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Emmerdale Farm. 8.00 Man Called Sloane. 10.35 Report Extra. 11.05 Film: Dracula Has Risen From the Grave (Christopher Lee). HTV CYMRU/WALES: As General Service except: 10.48 am Cymru a'r Mor. 11.55 Mister Clai. 1.20 pm Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 1.25 Report Wales. 4.18 Anlur a Champ. 5.15 Noah's Castle. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15 Report Wales. 10.00 News, followed by Report Wales. 10.35 High and Wild. HTV WEST: No variations.

Channel

As London except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20 News. 2.45 Film: Girl Who Came Gift-Wrapped. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Report at Six. 6.35 Ladies First. 8.00 Vegas. 10.28 News. 10.36 One Man's Music. 10.55 Film: Perilous Voyage.

Scottish

As London except: 1.20 pm News. 2.45 Film: Nicky's World. 5.15 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Emmerdale Farm. 8.00 Streets of San Francisco. 10.30 Name of the Game. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 SWAT.

Border

As London except: 1.20 pm News. 2.45 Houseparty. 3.15 Losing Her. 5.15 Fanglace. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30 You're Only Young Twice. 8.00 Incredible Hulk. 10.30 Chief Constable. 11.00 Film: Cold Sweat (Charles Bronson, Liv Ullmann). 12.35 am News.

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NAIROBI, JO'BURG, ALL AFRICA. Never knowingly undersold.—Econair, 2 Albion Bldgs., Aldersgate St., E.C.1. 01-606 7968/9307 (Air Agts). Tlx 884977.
PARIS, AMSTERDAM, BRUSSELS, BRUGES, BOULOGNE, DIEPPE, LE TOUQUET, ROUEN. Inclusive holidays. Time Off Ltd, 2a Chester Close, London SW1X 7BQ. 01-235 8070. ABTA.
AFRICAN TRAVEL SPECIALIST. Jo'burg, Nairobi, Lagos, Accra, and many other destinations, call Interair, 16 Jacey Gal., 523 Oxford St., W.1. Tel. 01-493 7845. Tlx. 895 2094. Air Agts.
GREECE! GREECE! GREECE! Athens from £94, Crete from £99. Corfu from £99. Valexander Tours 01-995 4453 (ATOL 278 BD).
GREECE.—Finest selection of villas, tavernas and small family run hotels. Late bookings our speciality. Sunclub. 01-373 7725 (ATOL 1214BC. ABTA).
ALGARVE, near Albufeira. Sacrificed luxury villa for eight with own pool and large garden, now available 5-19 June due cancellation. £100 per person incl. Dayflights and maid. Ring Clil Fairfax at Starvillas (0223) 69622.
MENORCA.—Luxury villas and apartments, most dates still available. Celtic Line (0634) 575531. ATOL 1309B.
MIDDLE EAST SPECIALISTS. James Morris Travel. 01-229 9691 (ABTA).
YOU MISSED TODAY'S FLIGHT to sunny Aqaba but never mind, there's a flight every Friday. James Morris Travel 01-221 3383. ABTA.

(continued on page 28)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

ANIMALS AND BIRDS	27
APPOINTMENTS £10,000 PLUS	26
BUSINESS TO BUSINESS	26
CAR BUYER'S GUIDE	25
CLASSIC AND VINTAGE CARS	24, 25
DOMESTIC SITUATIONS	25
EDUCATIONAL	25
ENTERTAINMENTS	10, 11
FINANCIAL	26
FLAT SHARING	26
FOR SALE	27
HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS	27
LEGAL NOTICES	26
PROPERTY	16
PUBLIC NOTICES	26
RENTALS	26
SECRETARIAL AND NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS	18, 26
SERVICES	27
WANTED	27

Box No replies should be addressed to:
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061-834 1234

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel:
Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, extn. 7180.
All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD.

We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

". . . AND HE SAID unto me, Son of man, can these bones live? And I answered, O Lord God, thou knowest."—Ezekiel 37:3.

BIRTHS

ALEXANDER.—On May 18th, at Cuckfield Hospital, to Meryl (nee Clark) and Stuart—a daughter (Toni Lauren)—a sister for Zoe.

BARLOW.—On 22nd May, at 5 am, Blackpool, second son to Rachel and John—love from Ben and families.

BARRETT.—On May 22nd at Summerfield Hospital Aberdeen, to Elizabeth (nee Dowden) and Martin—a daughter (Anna Louise).

CATT.—On May 19th, to Anne (nee Madden) and John—a daughter (Victoria Anne), at Bergen Op Zoom, Netherlands.

CLARINGBULL.—On May 17, in San Francisco, to Ruth (nee Buckley) and Philip—a son (Daniel Charles).

HARTLEY.—On May 20th at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford to Alison & Nick—the gift of a son (Timothy James Whittam) a brother for Elizabeth & Nicola.

BIRTHS

JONES.—On May 2nd, to Marion and Des—a daughter (Lotte, Victoria), a sister for Rufus and a granddaughter for Margo and Eileen.

LACEY.—On May 3rd in London, to Juliet and Nicholas—a daughter (Cecilia Candida), a sister for *Laetitia*.

LEAN.—On May 19th in Aberdeen, to Fiona and Michael—a son (John Rendall).

MURPHY.—To Noel and Brigid, on May 15th, at University College Hospital—a son (Christopher Patrick).

PHILLIPS.—On *May 21st*, to Hermione (nee Damerell) and Martin—a son.

POYNTER.—On May 16th to Fiona and Adam—a son (Philip Edmund).

RADFORD.—On May 20th, to Betty (nee Cryne) and Torre (Jon)—a son (Giles).

WALTON.—*On May 20, to Carolyn (nee Ellis) and John*—a son (Thomas Mackay).

WEBSTER.—On May 18, to Catherine (nee Harries) and Richard—a son (Anthony John).

WHEATCROFT.—On May 20th, to Janet (nee Weer) and Andrew, *of Hagg Newhall, Haggworthingham* —a daughter (Anneyce Arabella Sibary), a sister for James, Artemis and Thomas.

BIRTHDAYS

HILTON, REBECCA KATE.—Congratulations on your 3rd birthday. Enjoy your party. From Tony.

MARRIAGES

RUBY WEDDINGS

CATT : BOOTY.—Arthur & Jessie (nee Booty), on May 18th, 1940 at West Ham Parish Church, now at Pond Rd., West Ham. Congratulations from their loving family.

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On 20th May, 1980, suddenly, in Kingston Hospital, Eileen Cecily late of 43 Abbey Rd. N.W.8. Service at Kingston Crematorium, 1 p.m., Wednesday, 28th May. Flowers to F. W. Paine, 3½ Coombe Rd, Norbiton, *Kingston*.

BROUGHTON.—On May 20th, in hospital, Priscilla Joan (Jane), of Church Farm Cottage, Morston, Norfolk. Mentioned in dispatches. Widow of the Reverend J. H. S. Broughton, D.F.C., A.F.C., Wg. Cdr. R.A.F. retired. Mother of Timothy and Simon, *grandmother of Lucy*. Funeral service, All Saints Church, Morston, Friday, May 30th, 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only, but if desired, donations may be sent to Kelling Hospital, Holt, Norfolk.

CALEDON.—On 20th May, 1980, at St Thomas's Hospital, London, SE1, Denis James, Sixth Earl of Caledon. Husband of Liz and father of Nicholas, Tana and Janey. Funeral arrangements to be announced later.

DAWSON, MARY EDITH NELSON.—On March 27th, daughter of Nelson and Edith Dawson, aged 80. Sister of Rhoda Bickerdike, Bignor, Pulborough, Sussex.

DAY.—On 21st May, at 52, Cadogan Place, SW1, Clara Evelyn, widow of Julian Day and aunt of Malcolm and Toby Lyell, in her 49th year. Funeral private.

GREENFIELD.—SIR CORNELIUS, *former Secretary* to Rhodesian Treasury, suddenly at George, South Africa, on May 21st. Loving husband of Brenda, and father of Margaret, Hazel and Peter.

HEATON.—On May 20th, peacefully at home, Constance Irene, greatly loved. Funeral at Chichester Cathedral on Tuesday, May 27th at 2.30 p.m., followed by cremation. No flowers, please.

HUME, DUDLEY BASIL MACKENZIE, at Trinity Hospital, Taunton, peacefully, on Wednesday, May 21st, 1980, in his 90th year. Cremation at Woking Crematorium, 11 a.m., Wednesday, May 28th. Memorial service at St. Martin's Church, Chelsfield, Orpington, at 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday, June 11th, 1980, and afterwards at Cannock House School.

JOHN.—On 20th May, at a Glasgow hospital, Robert Michael John, aged 56, of HM Diplomatic Service. Husband of Anne, loving father of Kathy and Susy, dear brother of Eileen and Alan Garnett and Patrick and Leslie John. Fortified by the Rites of the Church. Friends please accept this as the only intimation. Panama and Rio de Janeiro papers please copy.

LAWS.—On May 20th, 1980, suddenly at his desk, Albert Charles, aged 66, of Chiseldon, Fortyfoot Road, Leatherhead, husband of Mairie, father of Peter, Jne and John. Service at St. Mary and St. Nicholas Church, Leatherhead, on Wed., May 28th, at 12.00 noon. No flowers by request.

LAWSON.—*On May 22nd* at Atherne, Emma Louise, M.B.E., aged 104, eldest daughter of the late Sir George Lawson, K.C.B. Funeral, Parish Church, Strete, on Tuesday, May 27th at 3.30 p.m.

McCANN.—On 22nd May, 1980, peacefully in hospital, after a *long illness*, Denise McCann, former chairman of the British School of Motoring and vice-president and founder of the Institute of Advanced Motorists. Funeral arrangements to be announced later.

MORRISON.—On May 20th, peacefully, at the Nuffield Nursing Home, Hull, William Francis, aged 86 years, of North Bar Without, Beverley. A much loved husband, father and grandfather. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Beverley, on Wednesday, May 28th, at 1.30 p.m. No flowers or letters *please*.

NEILL.—On 22nd May, Hester Mary, peacefully, at The Towers, Evercreech, widow of Walter Neill late of the Chartered Bank. Greatly loved head of her family. Funeral at St Peters Church, Evercreech, at 12.00 noon, on Tuesday 27th May. Family flowers. Donations if desired to St Peters Church Evercreech.

OLEJNIK, NORMAN ALLAN HILARY, on 18 May, tragically at Nympsfield, Gloucestershire, devoted father of Justin and Christian, dearly loved son of Edna and the late Feliks Hilary Olejnik and dear brother of Mark. "Succisa Virescit."

RADULESCU.—On 21st May, suddenly, in hospital, Angela, beloved sister of Milly and sister-in-law of Sandy Miller. Funeral at Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune Green Road, NW6, at 2.30 pm, on Thursday, May 29th. Family *flowers only please*.

DEATHS

SIMPSON.—On 20th May, 1980, suddenly at home, Leslie George, aged 70 years, of Vine Cottage, High Street, Oxted, Surrey. Employee of Henry Sotheran Ltd. for 56 years. Late managing dir. for 13 years. Beloved husband of Freda, father of Kay. Donations in his name for Cancer Research, Royal Marsden Hospital, S.W.3.

SOFTLY, BILL.—On 21st May, 1980. A very much loved man by all. A wonderful husband and father, who will be sadly missed and fondly remembered. Peacefully, after a great fight following a stroke. Cremation has taken place. No flowers please. Donations to NABS.

STEWART.—On May 19th, 1980. Suddenly at her home in Cumnor. Mary, dear sister of Evelyn and Michael. Funeral service will take place at Oxford Crematorium, Bayswater Rd., Headington, Oxford, on 28th May at 3.15 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Reeves & Pain, 288 Abingdon Rd., Oxford.

SUMNER.—On May 21st, Emily, aged 91, devoted wife of the late Rev. Ernest Sumner. Cremation private: Memorial service at St. Mary's, Windermere, on June 3rd at 12.00 noon.

WALKER-ARNOTT.—On May 21st, peacefully in hospital, Douglas, aged 73, dearly loved husband of Peggy, and father of John, Richard and Edward. Service at St. John the Baptist's Church, Finchingfield, Essex, at 11.15 a.m. on Wednesday, May 28th, followed by private cremation. No flowers, please.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

CORYTON.—The memorial service for Major Jeffery Coryton, M.C., J.P., will take place at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, June 14th, at St Mellion Church. Seating will be limited, will those wishing to attend please apply for tickets by 5th June to the Rev. Watts, St Mellion Rectory, Saltash, Cornwall.

SIR ALFRED HITCHCOCK.—A Memorial Requiem Mass will be held at Westminster Cathedral on Tuesday, June 3rd at 2.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

BANKS, DORA, dearly loved and greatly missed. Catherine, Eric and David.

DAVIS.—In ever-loving memory of Charles Davis, M.V.O., who died at 29, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, on May 23rd, 1914, in his 66th year.

HAMILTON-HILL, DIANA. — May 23rd, 1979, much loved mother of Deirdre, Patrick and Robert.

PRITT.—In memory of D. N. Pritt, Q.C. who died May 23rd, 1972. A great humanitarian. A great Lawyer.

WATTS, PAMELA JANE.—In precious remembrance of my darling Mother, who passed away May 23, 1948.
"Her life a treasured memory,
Her death a silent grief."
—Joyce.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

FLUTE CONCERTOS
OLD AND NEW

Including Mozart's No. 2 played by Aurele Nicolet on the 28th May at 7.35 p.m. Queen Elizabeth Hall.

Richard Hickox conducts the City of London Sinfonia Sponsored by Honeywell Information Systems Ltd. Tickets: £1.20-£4.00 from R.F.H. Box Office (01-928 3191)

CAR FANATIC/INVESTOR? If so—look out for The Times Vintage and Classic Car Feature appearing in the Classified columns today.

THE HUMAN AURA. A free lecture with visuals by Elizabeth Clare Prophet, on Tuesday, 27th May, 7 p.m., at The Commonwealth Institute, High St., Kensington, W.8.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

RESEARCH PROJECT into complementary non-allopathic cures *for cancer and other previously* "incurable" diseases urgently requires funding. 12 Mornington Terrace, London, N.W.1. 01-387 7709 between 11-12 a.m.

ASCOT BOX, whole year including Royal Week available. See under For Sale.

GUERNSEYS GALORE have a new shop. See For Sale col.

PIANO LESSONS? See Mrs. John Ogdon, Services column today.

FEMALE EXECUTIVE OF THE YEAR. *Female executives are* invited to enter this National competition with London finals in August, when results will be published. Further information and entry form: 0483 64731.

SCHOOL vacations, Kent farm, children only.—See U.K. Hols.

THE CRAFTSMEN POTTERS Shop *has a vacancy. See General* Vacancies.

UNIQUELY sited medieval cottage for sale in West Sussex. See Country Property.

PROFIT AS YOU DRIVE! Vintage and classic cars are not just for show—they also serve a purpose, by giving you the chance of a profit, too. So see today's Vintage and Classic Car Feature to drive your profit.

FRANCOIS. We know and understand your problem, and want to help. Please contact us or friends. Olivier, Anne and Georges.

PEDIGREE blue/brown Burmese kittens. Ref Animals & Birds.

BEAUTIFUL farmhouse nr Riberac-Dordogne—see Hols & Villas.

BOSENDORFER 5ft. 8in. Grand Piano. See for Sale.

ASCOT BOX WANTED to rent/buy lease.—Box 0960 F, The Times.

HARPSICHORD SPERRHAKE. See for Sale today.

HAPPIER LIVES for lonely old people can be provided by your Will. Please include a bequest for the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged, 12 Liverpool Street, London EC2.

JUDI DENCH appeals for The Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation (RADAR) on Radio 4 at 8.50 a.m. on Sunday, 25th May. RADAR works to ensure that disabled people are able to play their full part in society. Please send donations to Judi Dench, RADAR, 25 Mortimer Street, London W1N 8AB.

KENYA OVERLAND.—8 wks. from 10 June. See Hols and Villas.

PERSONAL COLUMNS
ALSO ON PAGES 26 AND 27

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE ROYAL NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR NURSES

Patron:
QUEEN ELIZABETH
THE QUEEN MOTHER

For 90 years the Pension Fund has helped thousands of policy-holders to achieve independence on retirement.

Many nurses have been unable to save and after retirement exist on very small pensions. These we want to help through our associated charitable organizations.

THE NURSES MEMORIAL TO KING EDWARD VII

provides subsidised residential accommodation to those unable to care for themselves.

THE JUNIUS S. MORGAN BENEVOLENT FUND

alleviates hardship by cash grants or annuities.

Both Charities will warmly welcome cash gifts, deeds of covenant or bequests at 15 Buckingham Street, London, WC2 6ED.

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

where more of your money goes on research, the campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity, and is the largest supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer. Please help—with a legacy, donation, interest free loan or gift "In Memoriam".

CANCER RESEARCH
CAMPAIGN
DEPT. TXS,
2 CARLTON HOUSE
TERRACE,
LONDON SW1Y 5AR.

ARE YOU WILLING?

In the time it takes you to read The Times, somebody's grandchild will have been born handicapped or will have been crippled by accident or disease. Through medical research we are trying to prevent such tragedies. Donations, 'In Memoriam' gifts and legacies are urgently needed.

Room T5, Action Research for the Crippled Child, Vincent House, Horsham, W. Sussex, RH12 2PN.

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The Dod, Near Hawick, Roxburghshire.

VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED

1 July to 10 August. Applicants must be prepared to work in all weathers. Subsistance payments. Apply

I. M. Smith,
Department of Archaeology,
46 Saddler Street,
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JOSEPH COOPERS

UNIQUE HOUSE ON BARNES COMMON FOR SALE. SEE LONDON AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY

YOU WILL ENJOY helping a lonely old person through one of Contact's Sunday afternoon outings once a month. Volunteer drivers with cars needed. Phone 01-240 0630.

IN RECENT YEARS, misuse of poisons is known to have caused the death of nine golden eagles, six red kites and nearly 100 buzzards. And in 1978 & 1979, over 24,000 oiled seabirds were found dead on our shores. Help the RSPB in its vital fight against these serious threats. Without your help we can't succeed. Please send your donation to Dept. T23, The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL. Reg. Charity No. 207076. Thank you

RURAL RETREAT. Dutch style. See Yachts & Boats col. today.

PETER—Yes, *if it's the Wychood Arms. Mari.*

INTELLIGENT job wanted, U.K./abroad. See Sits. Wanted.

IS DUCK TO YOUR TASTE? How about Aterlin, Vergilius or even Ximenes? If so, you'll relish the new Quiz Digest—it's packed with tough puzzles for agile minds. At your newsagent now—only 50p.

FRIENDLY reliable French family, Riviera villa, pool, seeks summer exchange for girl, 13, Oxford, London. Write: Vallat, Avenue Leclerc, 06210 Mandelieu. Tel. 38 81 25.

WORK in the Dolomites—ref non-sec col.

GOING TO ALDEBURGH?—See Aldeburgh Cottage, UK Hols.

CHERUB THEATRE COMPANY.—Seeks sponsor, currently appearing at Young Vic Studio. Write Cherub Company, 4/14 Canfield Gardens, N.W.6.

ACTION FOR SURVIVAL. One-day conference, 11 a.m.-5 p.m., Saturday, May 24th, at St. Martin's in the Fields, speakers Lord (Philip) Noel-Baker, John Papworth, Gordon Rattray-Taylor, Ronald Higgins, Jonathon Porritt.

RICHMOND luxury flat.—See Properties under £35,000 today.

SPORT AND RECREATION

ASCOT BOX

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASCOT BOX

required during Royal Ascot week (2 days will be considered)

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01-837 3311

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STOP PRESS—Now also open for lunch Mon.-Fri., 12 noon-3 p.m. THE GASLIGHT of St James's, London's top businessman's night club, 2 bars, restaurant, dancing, cabaret spots. No membership required. Open Mon.-Fri., 8 p.m.-2 a.m., Sat. 9 p.m.-2 a.m. 4, Duke of York St., S.W.1: 01-930 1648/4950.

ROYAL OVER-SEAS LEAGUE, Park Place, St. James's. The elegant conference and banquet venue, contact Banqueting Manager, 01-493 5051.

SPORT AND RECREATION

ROYAL ASCOT. Luxury restaurant bus with awning available for all sporting events. Timothy Ashton Buses, Epsom 21757.

ADVICE ON NATURISM.—Tina Baker, Naturist HQ, Orpington, BR5 4ET.

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AND RESTAURANT

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SEASONAL SALES

MODERN FURNITURE SALE.—Up to 50% off our extensive range of coffee tables, sofas, lamps, ornaments and furniture accessories. And we are also specialists in custom-made lacquer furniture.—Emperor Designs 175 Fulham Road, S.W.3. 01-351 0093.

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UK HOLIDAYS

OUSEBURN, York Harrogate 15 miles. Comfortable cottage in pretty village, sleeps 6. £60 p.w. Phone (0423) 862605.

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CHUG THROUGH the Chilterns.—Bridgewater Boats, Berkhamsted 3615.

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***RURAL DEVON** super farm cottage* Whitsun (0636) 890335.

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Are you in London or planning to come to London? Wondering where to have lunch or dinner? Where to stay? Wanting news of what's new, what's unusual or outstanding? What is good value? For free advice and reservations in restaurants and hotels in and around London - ring us on 01-584 7060 between 10.00 a.m. and 10.00 p.m.

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SAILING holidays on the Thames Barge "Anglia": comfortable double or twin bunk cabins from £92 p.p. p.w., including meals. A crew of two, including expert skipper. Competes in the Sailing Barge races. Cruises start Tower Bridge. For details of booking phone Wroxham (06053) 3584; or write to Blakes, Wroxham, Norwich NR12 8DH (Dept. P.C.).

NORTH NORFOLK. Period farmhouse sleeps 6-8. Centrally situated for coast or Broads. Further information: Mr Howes, Hunters Moon, Furze Lane, Booton, Norfolk. Reepham (060526) 411 (eves and w.e.) w.e.).

WHIT-SUN IN CORNWALL (and other dates). Superb north coast self-catering cottages from £115 p.w. Details: Dan Parsons, Worthyvale Manor, Camelford. Telephone 2375.

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COTSWOLDS.—Charming cottage *for 2 in small village, July 26th*-Aug. 16th, Aug 23rd-30th. 024 289 340 (after 7 p.m.).

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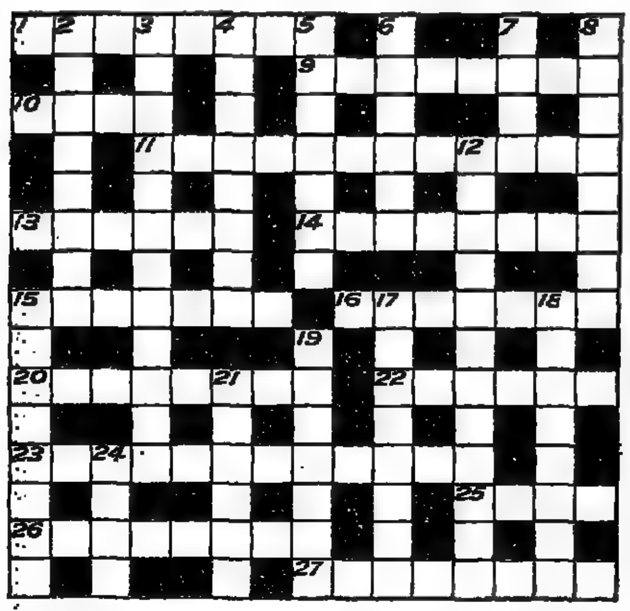
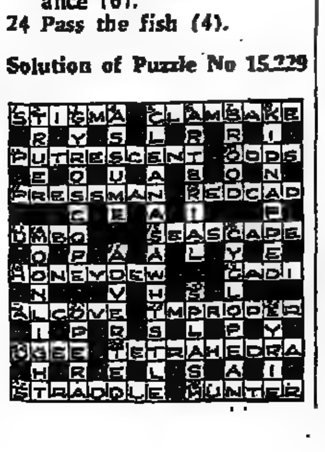
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,230

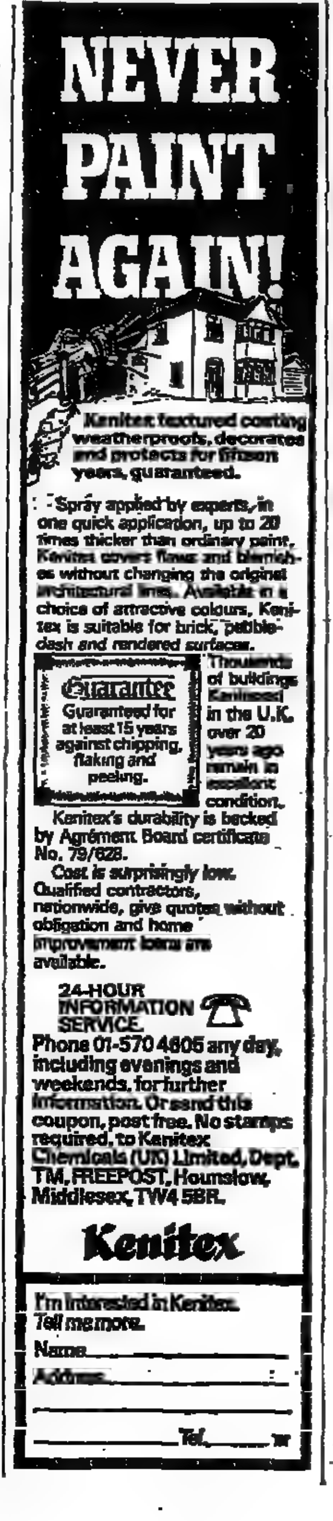


ACROSS
1 Those trying needlework (8).
9 Fancies him in different races (8).
10 Poe's housemaster, heartless as an employer (4).
11 What's been done, irrevocably, by Frenchmen (4, 8).
13 They get cornered, being backward (6).
14 Tidy up and disappear (5, 3).
15 Shorts as island rig (7).
16 Presided over by Edward after church parade (7).
20 Draw attention away from underworld region (8).
22 Thames-side town has no end of French wine (6).
23 Hans found hag upset by dogs (6, 6).
25 Late morning test (4).
26 Create defence for printing unit to combat (8).
27 Catch fish in changing tides for these eating places (8).

DOWN
2 Rival captain—not relative (6).
3 What tallies exactly with an ideal marriage (7, 5).
4 Put in the shade by heavenly intervention (8).
5 Withdraw like the best golfers (7).
6 Cab seen in Paris if returning to port (6).
7 Curtail harvest (4).
8 Provided helpful presence (8).
12 Being edgy, it may go left to right, or vice versa (8, 4).
15 College servant busy in garden? (8).
17 Hollywood's top twelve? (4, 4).
18 Paradise Gallery appears lacking in bite (8).
19 Came down like a raptor (7).
21 Showing paternalistic alliance (6).
24 Pass the fish (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,229





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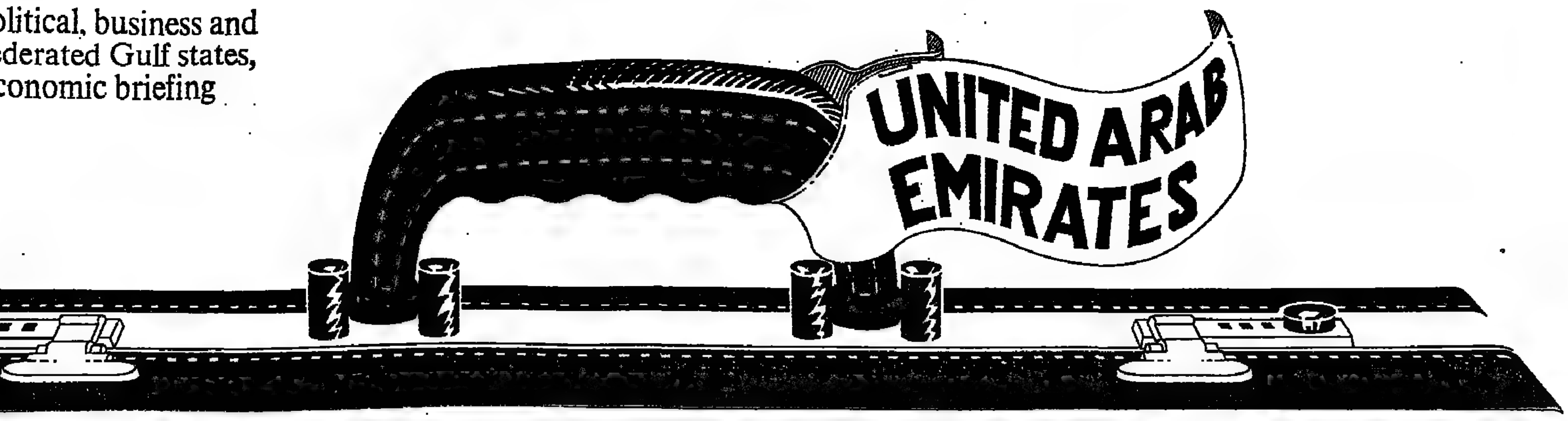
مكرر من الاصل

eport assesses the political, business and
scene in the seven federated Gulf states,
cludes a two-page economic briefing



West has lost friends in The Gulf

ace, it is possible that the rapid ld events which the first few this decade has ffect upon the Emirates.

ts have witnes- s, the rulers of ates which make federation face challenge for most important e West, giant oil ll shift gently ight blue waters f in convoys of more usually ith certain Lon- ates of yore.

e been the signs al visitor would past to answer n whether the le. Today they uate, and the y they are in- y much about f the UAE in

Gulf states, this the one with ith the West, in itain. Its people f the British, gular visitors to d, along with e luxuries of fe, they have o the federation ew of the world. nse told them ny, if there were emy, would be nion, seeking to orders and disrupt the vital oil supplies to the West.

Such beliefs, if held firmly enough, can translate themselves in an introspective state into a form of foreign policy, and this is what has happened in recent years in the UAE where minor border disputes have led to more public discussion than major world events.

The invasion of Afghanistan served to enforce this point of view and consequently led the West to believe that its links with the UAE were thereby strengthened. To an extent this is true, but there is an additional element to the Russian invasion which is less frequently appreciated. Brute force often tends to overshadow events of less sound and fury, even though, in the long term, the latter may prove of more moment.

The Soviet forces which rolled across the border at Christmas were not simply, in the UAE's view, bringing the Russians a step nearer The Gulf. They were also attacking the fabric of Islam, a religious concept which the West finds difficult to understand.

After all, Afghanistan is not part of the Arab nation, and neither is Iran, where other events continue to fuel the tensions of the Middle East. And in the UAE, most of the locally-born population is Sunni, not Shia, Muslim, as in the case of Iran.

These arguments may sound precise and forceful when expounded inside an embassy, but they are clearly not accepted by the people themselves. Whatever the illogicalities of it all to Western eyes, an insult to Islam still surmounts geographical, political and, to an extent, sectarian barriers.

In the case of the UAE, such feelings are evident, but not to the extent that they might be expected, *per se*, to reshape attitudes in The Gulf. Some powerful catalyst is needed, more powerful even than the stinging offence which the ATV film *Death of a Princess* caused to the ruling house of Saudi Arabia.

British businessmen may have trembled at the economic consequences of the film within Saudi, but in the UAE there has been only one effect—video cassettes of the film, pirated from Britain, are in great demand.

The public utterances of the UAE shaikhs have been few, and they have kept their peace with the Saudis by assuring them privately that they too found the film offensive to Islam, though the idea of a princess being executed in similar circumstances in the UAE is unthinkable.

In the event, the catalyst which has combined with this muted respect for Islam to become a real form of political debate came from America.

Its precursors were President Carter's public statements that America would protect its vital oil links with the Middle East by force if necessary. While in the West such promises may be seen as part of an international hardening of America's foreign affairs policy, in The Gulf they are interpreted as threats to intervene militarily against states normally thought of as allies.

As one UAE official expressed it: "This is like saying that Britain's North Sea oil is the property of those who need it, rather than those who own it".

These fears were aggravated by the admittedly hypothetical thesis that the Americans' actions in freezing Iranian petrodollars in America after the overthrow of the Shah could just as easily be extended to any other Middle East state which falls foul of Washington.

While such moves cannot, in anyone's eyes, add up to a Western conspiracy against The Gulf, they do serve to start suspicion about Western motives. The UAE is particularly prone to agonizing over the question of outside interference in its affairs.

The federation itself, through its own choice, has embarked on a policy of attracting many immigrants to fill lowly jobs in the service industries, mostly from India and Sri Lanka. The natives are outnumbered too in the professions where most positions are taken by English staff.

For the locally-born UAE resident, the future is secured economically by the federation's oil income, but the structure of power is such that the state and its closely-linked industrial efforts appear to be administered by outsiders. The introduction of Western values is tolerated rather than welcomed and in a position of political stress it should not be surprising if there is increasing talk within the UAE of the damage which Western immigrants inflict upon traditional Arab culture.

These suspicions of the West were seemingly confirmed by President Carter's abortive mission to rescue the hostages in Tehran. To the West the move may appear to be the result of a frustrated administration which has exhausted all other avenues of action. For many rulers along The Gulf, it has reduced American standing to that of the Russians.

The semantic difference between what the Americans describe as a force of "intervention" and the Russian "invasion" of Afghanistan does not translate itself into Arabic. To the Arabis, they are both *Tadakhul* and receive equal condemnation.

This is not to say that the aftermath of the American venture into Iran will be a serious destabilization of the whole of the Gulf region.

The riot police in Dubai, the second most important UAE state after Abu Dhabi, may have been drilling noisily on the night of the rescue attempt to discourage protest from the substantial local Iranian population, but such obvious consequences are unlikely to stem from recent events.

From a purely partisan point of view, the past few months, perhaps surprisingly, have done nothing to damage the close relationship which exists between the UAE and the many British concerns and employees who make their living in the area, a relationship forged in the days of the Trucial States.

UAE rulers differentiate clearly between the actions of the American Administration, which has a small diplomatic presence in The Gulf, and those of the British, who are present in considerable numbers.

Any serious threat to the stability of the region will come from elsewhere, from a less solidly based state or some such action as a military blockade in The Gulf. Britain will continue to do well out of The Gulf and maintain good relations there.

The doubts for the future which are expressed by Westerners in the UAE are centred on the belief that current events are decided by immediate, and not long-term, considerations. Whatever happens in the world, the West will need The Gulf. In the past year, it has lost old friends there and made few new ones. The results may take years to make themselves known, but no one doubts that the Arabs have long memories.

David Hewson

Jerome Caminada reports on the state of the federation

Moving towards unity

The federation known as the United Arab Emirates is now in its ninth year. It has survived better than some other federations round the world, but whereas in the first few years internal strains were the main danger, now powerful outside events are the challenge.

Potential dangers from abroad, such as fears of Russian interference, have not yet knitted the seven emirates which form the federation completely together, but they do help to discourage disunity. Oil revenue-sharing, defence, possible subversion, and a loosening of the feudal system to give more room for criticism and public debate are all being discussed, though mainly in private. There will not be great changes overnight, but there may be slow changes.

Already one change has taken place which, outwardly at any rate, has eased the traditional rivalry between Abu Dhabi and Dubai, the two principal emirates.

Shaikh Rashid bin Said al Maktum, the long-established, vigorous and individualistic Ruler of Dubai, last summer became Prime Minister of the UAE, as well as Vice-President. This brought him closer to Shaikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahyan, the Ruler of Abu Dhabi who has been President of the UAE since the beginning in 1971, and who financially and in other ways has been the linchpin of the federation.

The two men this year have been working together tactfully. Considering that the emirates they represent fought over border disputes in the past, and have contrasting outlooks commercially, this is a sign that the blessings of unity in an unpredictable world are understood.

Not that everything in the desert is lovely. Defence, for example, is not exactly harmonized. The forces of the emirates were merged four years ago, but when two years ago Shaikh Zayed, as President and Supreme Commander, designated one of his sons, Shaikh Sultan, as Commander in Chief without consultation, Dubai withdrew from the unified command.

The air force and navy of the federation come under the army, and this year seven brigades of the combined forces, which altogether number about 35,000 or 40,000 men, have been in Abu Dhabi, and two brigades in the Northern Emirates; while in Dubai there has been one brigade and an air wing. The forces in Dubai still wear the same uniform as the others; but the police there, also now detached from a federal command, do not wear the federal police uniform.

The curious part of this situation is that while the Supreme Commander, the Deputy Supreme Commander—who is Shaikh Khalifa bin Zayed, the President's edest son and heir in Abu Dhabi—and the Commander in Chief are all in Abu Dhabi, the Minister of Defence and his headquarters are in Dubai. The Minister is Shaikh Mohammed, son of the Ruler of Dubai, who takes his responsibilities seriously, and is known as a skilful natural pilot.

From the federal viewpoint it is no bad thing to have the Ministry of Defence in Dubai near the geographical centre of the UAE; the Ministry of Agriculture is there, too.

Nor is it to be wondered at that the forces drawn from the seven components of so young a state, and consisting of Omanis, Egyptians, Jordanians, British, French, Pakistanis, Indians—even two Japanese as karate instructors—as well as locally-born Arabs, have not yet been forged into one gleaming sword. But if suddenly any real military threat confronted the UAE, the command would have to be centralized.

Today, however, there is peace, and oil is the dominant subject. Abu Dhabi this year has been getting about $40m or more every day—between $14,000m and $15,000m over a year—from its oil. Production has been between 1,300,000 and 1,500,000 barrels a day, sold at nearly $30 a barrel. This is a huge weight of money among the

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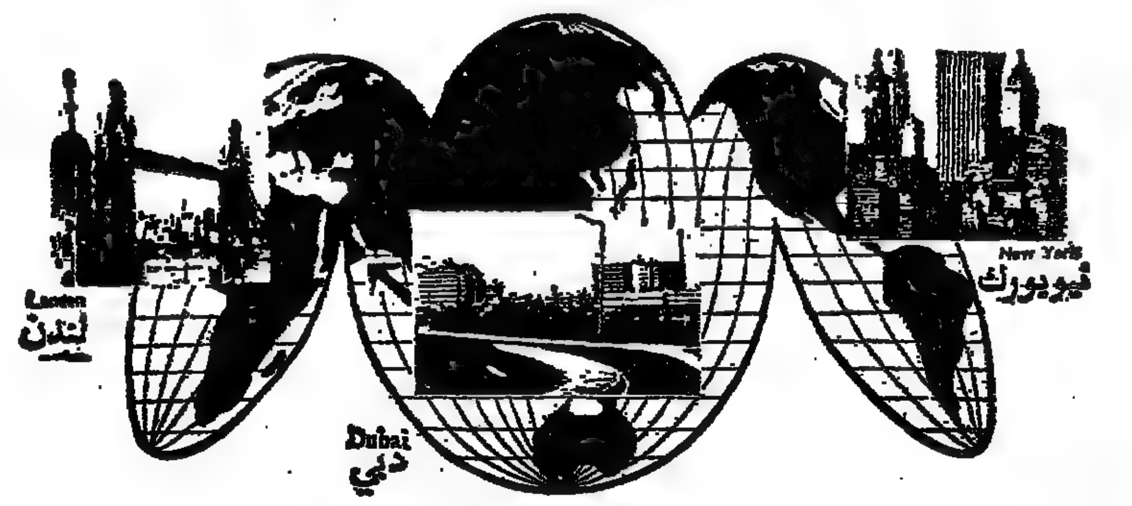


Economy

When the wells run dry

The UAE imported more than two watches in 1979 for every man, woman and child living in the country. That sort of statistic is indicative of the taste for consumer goods and luxury items being developed by a nation which in 1979 had one of the highest per capita incomes in the world—$15,453.

Such figures can be misleading. The economy in 1979 generated a huge surplus of exports compared with imports. Oil revenues at $14,000m easily topped the import total of about $6,000m. Yet when merchants meet they tend to talk about the recession and their bankers chide them by warning that the boom period is over.

With energy prices high it is hard to believe that the boom is over or that in an oil economy mistakes can cause lasting damage. The economy has been damaged though, by excesses in the mid-1970s, particularly in the northern emirates which now depend on the federation for money to complete their main service programmes started in the mid-1970s.

Driving north through Sharjah to Ras al Khaymah it is clear that the oil wealth, concentrated largely in the hands of Abu Dhabi and Dubai, has yet to percolate through to the poorer emirates. The roadside second-hand car lots and workshops specializing in reconditioned refrigerators are more evocative of a less-developed economy in Africa than the oil-rich Gulf. They testify to the fact that some UAE nationals have to live on their wits rather than on handouts from the Ruler's office.

It is generally recognized that Dubai and the northern emirates went through a recession starting in mid-1977 which has continued until today. By mid-1977 it was apparent that Dubai had overspent its relatively modest oil income derived from a production of 354,000 barrels a day. Sharjah with declining revenues was similarly restrained and now has debts of an estimated $3,000m. The other emirates with little immediate hope of oil discoveries had also missed the tide.

Each emirate by 1977 had embarked on ambitious programmes to build hotels, airports, ports, roads, power stations and civic amenities. The result was a duplication of projects, rapid and largely uncontrolled expansion of the banking system and much waste. However, the policy has its defenders. An economist at the National Bank of Abu Dhabi says: "Although it is clear now that too many airports and hotels have been built for a small country, think what they would cost at today's prices."

The question uppermost in the mind of UAE businessmen and their customers is whether the economy is about to pick up. While Abu Dhabi has continued to be the focus for continuing government spending there has been little elsewhere since the money began to dry up in Dubai and Sharjah in mid-1977. M Hugo de Clercq, who is a representative for Banque Brussels Lambert of Belgium, reflects a feeling of the Dubai expatriate business community when he says: "Although I am based in Dubai, most of my customers are outside the emirate. I could really spend a good part of each week in Abu Dhabi—if only I had the time."

It is a symptom of the UAE business scene that many companies which were in Dubai in the early 1970s are now thinking about moving to Abu Dhabi. The best hope for reversing this drift rests in the 1980 federal budget which has been approved by the Council of Ministers (cabinet) at a record 16,000m dirhams ($4,278m) although no detailed breakdown is available and it still awaits approval by the Federal National Council (advisory assembly) and the Supreme Council of Rulers. Mr Ahmad al-Tayar, Under-Secretary for Finance and Industry, says the budget will have 550,600,000 dirhams ($147m) for new projects against 48m dirhams ($12,800,000) in 1979.

If this extra disbursement comes about it will go a long way towards meeting the demands of the northern emirates for a greater share of development finance. The UAE already suffers from having a bloated bureaucracy, with 33,601 civil servants to serve a population of less than one million at the last count in February, and there are some fears that extra federal funds will merely create mo from expatriates.

Opinion differs extent to which the of Shaikh Rashid, t of Dubai, to take t of prime minister 1979 has changed t tion of the federat Cabinet has been regularly since J some ministries h rejuvenated, pa the Ministry of Ag and Fisheries a Ministry of Heal acquired new drawn from the tec

Bankers in Dubai Ministry of Finance dustry has started cise greater con spending and they foundation has b which, with the ne funds, will provide tion for the future this is the fact that the important deci still taken in Ab where the emirate ment has been a more business for contractors and su recent years than eral authority.

They also point organizations such

Continued on

Oil

Dirhams damaged by the dollar

Most of the United Arab Emirates' population of 891,000 have never seen an oil well. Yet *betrol*, as it is called since there is no *p* sound in Arabic, is as emotive an issue as coal in south Yorkshire or steel in Wales.

This was shown recently when demonstrations erupted after moves to increase petrol prices in Dubai and the northern emirates. Despite being Opec's fourth largest producer with an output of 1,800,000 barrels a day (b/d) the UAE is vulnerable when it comes to refined products made from crude oil. Of the seven emirates only Abu Dhabi has its own refinery, and the 15,000 b/d plant at Umm al Nar island outside the capital provides only 40 per cent of Abu Dhabi's needs.

The demonstrators called for the nationalization of the foreign oil companies (BP, Caltex and Shell) which run the garages in the northern emirates. The Government acted quickly by introducing a subsidy which effectively cut the pump prices, now 3.30 dirhams a gallon (40p), to close to the 1979 levels, and for the time being the question of nationalization has been shelved.

With an oil revenue of about $15,000m expected in 1980 it is hard to see how anyone could be dissatisfied. Yet in the suks and juice houses of Abu Dhabi and Dubai citizens and merchants grumble about the way they feel their country's revenue is damaged by the dollar. "Our currency should be strong since it is an oil currency", a leading Dubai merchant who advises a British bank, said, "yet I believe it is undervalued by at least 7.5 per cent."

Over the bubble pipes locals are quick to point out that what is important to the economy of an emirate is oil revenues, not federal subsidies from Abu Dhabi or handouts from Dubai and other sources. In Ras al Khaymah last December when news spread of the imminent arrival of a large oil company (Gulf Oil) to start a drilling programme, house rents shot up. An expatriate said: "In the end it turned out that only three geologists arrived, and that put an end to the rent speculation".

Although the UAE belongs to Opec, only Abu Dhabi of the three oil-producing emirates follows Opec decisions on pricing its crude oil. Dubai and Sharjah fix their own prices. In mid-1979 Dubai had recourse to the spot market to sell considerable quantities of its production of about 354,000 barrels a day—a practice not followed by Abu Dhabi.

Dubai, though scarcely one of the world's large producers, exports more crude oil than neighbouring Oman, and the revenue is crucial to understanding the economic plans of the Ruler, Shaikh Rashid, for his emirate. The UAE's oil story really begins and ends in Abu Dhabi, which has more than 85 per cent of the national production, and most of the proved reserves of 32,400 million barrels.

The reserves figure is thought to be on the conservative side, as the UAE Oil Minister, Mr Manaa bin Said al Otaibah, says that actual reserves are larger than any previously published figure. Speaking rhetorically, perhaps, he has said that the UAE would produce "The Gulf's last barrel of oil". What he was referring to was the UAE's policy of conservation, and its determination to produce only as much as is needed to meet revenue requirements of the state and its ruling families.

The oil ministry at this stage in the development of the federation is more concerned with external policy and Opec affairs. Abu Dhabi's oil policy is determined by the Abu Dhabi Executive Council (emirate cabinet) headed by the Crown Prince and Deputy Ruler, Shaikh Khalifa, through the state holding company, the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.

ADNOC is the biggest force in UAE business. It has since its formation in 1971 gradually tightened its grip on the onshore and offshore oil operations through its administration of the 60 per cent government stake in ADCO, formerly the Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company, and ADMA-OPCO, formerly Abu Dhabi Marine Areas. These companies involve as minority equity partners British Petroleum (BP), Compaegnie Francaise des Pétroles (CFP), Shell and the Japan Oil Development Company, which have the larger shares, and Mobil, Exxon and the Gulbenkian interest Partex which have smaller stakes.

BP was at one time considered the strongest of the western partners in Abu Dhabi oil affairs, but that role has now switched to CFP with consequent loss to British business and gain to French trade.

What is clear now is that ADNOC with its largely Algerian management team, some of them seconded from the state hydrocarbons concern Sonatrach, has brought the minority partners round to its way of thinking on production levels and exploration. It is the view of ADNOC's managing director, Dr Mahmoud Hamra Krouha, that "irreparable damage" was done to the reservoirs of the offshore oil fields by over-production when the foreign companies controlled the offshore operations before the Government took a majority stake.

In an interview on March 17 he said: "Take the Umm Shaif field which BP operated for ADMA. In 1974 they were saying it could produce 695,000 barrels a day; two years later they said 395,000 barrels. Finally, when ADNOC finished its studies, they agreed with us that the operational reasonable level should not exceed 250,000 barrels."

Dr Krouha says that the foreign partners have now been converted to ADNOC's way of thinking. Abu Dhabi is one of the few Opec producers where the partners are still allowed to take equity crude, although ADNOC is committed to reducing these entitlements.

At the moment two thirds of Abu Dhabi's production of about 1,400,000 barrels a day comes from the onshore oil fields, and is exported from the Jebel Dhanna loading terminal 100 miles west of Abu Dhabi. The most important production area by the mid-1980s will be offshore at the Upper Zakum field, where CFP is the operator and which is expected to be producing 500,000 barrels by 1986.

The Upper Zakum development will be the costliest in the lower Gulf, amounting to $4,000m. ADNOC has taken the Japanese company JODCO as a minority partner in this field; but for differing reasons, possibly the cost, the other offshore partners declined to join.

Every emirate would like to have Abu Dhabi's oil power. In Dubai there is a modest programme of exploration on shore, where two American companies have a concession and have recently started drilling, and a new concession has been awarded to Atlantic Richfield of the United States.

The offshore which involved p Conoco is keeping p levels high, but ex long they can be m is unknown. The does not appear shaken the confide foreign partners by sion last October t the offtake compan half their oil to th ment at a discount.

The unhappiest ducer is Sharjal Mubarak field is b be down to less th barrels a day fr than 30,000 four y although no officia tion data is Although the pros finding more oil a be encouraging, r prepared to guess duction might start fields.

Ras al Khaymah Umm al Qayw Fujayrah have all oil concessions, but commercial discove been made. The has been Ras al which twice since has believed itsel road to oil wealth see the oil men le handed.

John
Middle East E

مكبر من الاصل

Gas

Great expectations

1980 could well be s flares into pro- in the UAE. Pro- started this month i's liquefied petro- s (lpg) plant and es west of Abu Ruways near the anna, oil terminal hopes that a much heme called Gasco production.

Dhabi already gas from its oil rminal and gas pro- lant on Das Island north-east of the The Das plant by the Abu Dhabi uefaction Company started production with a theoretical of 2,200,000 tons a quefied natural gas 00,000 a year pro-),000 tons a year of nd 180,000 tons a tural gasoline.

uence of mishaps lted in ADGLC— avolves with the d Abu Dhabi Oil Company minority partici- British Petroleum mpagnie Française les (CFP), Mitsui gestone Liquefied any of Japan—pro- only about 40 per pacity for most of that the plant has mmission.

plant was started nd its misfortunes d on the fact that e Gulf's first lng DNOC has been guine about the and is confident uction can be in- The hope is that m Gasco project ost successful.

is designed to bout three million quefied petroleum r and two million condensate. About projected produc- been disposed of Japanese com- sco engineers are that the techno- expert knowledge he Gasco scheme no repeat of the erience. Gasco's is brought in a m of contractors eers with project t for the key ele- Ruways fractio- t being handled tional Bechtel of States.

isaged by ADNOC will supply feed- to a range of ustries at Ruways already home to ousand expatriate workers. The first of these is likely to be a $200m ammoma and urea factory on which ADNOC is considering offers from four pre-qualified design and construct groups including Chiyoda of Japan, a Japanese-United States joint venture — Kawasaki-Kellogg—Udbe of West Germany and Heurtay of France. A decision is expected from ADNOC in May with a possible start in late 1980. Plans for petro-chemicals using gas as feedstock are more vague and unlikely to take shape before the late 1980s.

Abu Dhabi has succeeded in linking the price of its gas exports to the cost of its crude oil. This means that gas prices rise when changes are made in the selling price of the main export resources. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have taken similar steps.

ADNOC believes that the Gasco project, which will harness gas at present flared, is only a start. At the Umm Shayf oil field drilling last year in the deep Khuff zone 35km east of Das island produced a test at 80 million cu ft a day. The gas was good quality with a low sulphur content and ADNOC believes it may be one of the world's biggest discoveries.

In an interview in March ADNOC's managing director, Dr Mahmoud Hamra Krouha, emphasizing ADNOC's commitment to the gas programme, said: "This year we are planning another deep well in the offshore Zakum field to test the Khuff structure still further. It is too early to speak about the future of this discovery after only one well."

ADNOC is also expecting to do onshore exploration drilling in the Khuff structure at 18,000ft to 20,000ft in a few months.

Dubai had hoped to bring its gas plant on stream in February but the Dubai Natural Gas Company (Dugas) has experienced delays. The main user will be the Dubai Aluminium Company's smelter adjacent to the Dugas plant at Jebel Ali outside Dubai. The gas will come from Dubai's offshore Fateh field and be piped to Dugas. After the propane, butane and condensate have been separated from the incoming "wet gas," the dry residue gas, a mixture of methane and ethane, will be handed on to Dubai to power its plant.

The propane and butane will eventually be loaded on to tankers at the Jebel Ali industrial port, which is expecting about one tanker a month, and then be exported to Japan. Agreement has recently been reached on a long-term contract with C. Hoh. Dugas has as a minority partner, with the Dubai Government, Scimitar Oils (Dubai), a subsidiary of Sunningdale Oils of Canada. The comparatively modest cost of Dugas, about $400m, means that the scheme should pay for itself in about four years despite the high interest rates on some of the borrowing associated with the project.

Dugas avoided agreeing fixed prices with its customers which means that the Government will benefit from the high market prices being set by other producers of lpg. To a small producer of crude oil it also means saving the energy equivalent of 30,000 barrels a day of oil which represents the value of the gas now harnessed which was previously flared.

Dubai has hopes of finding independent gas fields in the Khuff structure since there are doubts whether the plant can produce all the residue gas needed by the emirates. At a political level an agreement has been reached with Abu Dhabi for the supply of any extra gas needed by Dubai. ADNOC may undertake the construction of a gas pipeline between the two emirates although no time scale has been put on this.

The northern emirates also hope to find gas. Sharjah said recently that gas tests by Foreman Exploration of New Orleans and the United Kingdom company London-Scottish Marine Oil were encouraging, with flow rates in one well 20 miles north-east of Sharjah of eight million cu ft a day and 6,400,000 cu ft a day. Umm al Qaywayn was also hopeful at one stage of finding gas and even started talks with Dubai with a view to piping the gas to Jebel Ali. Although the possibility of gas in the northern emirates cannot be ruled out the likelihood of any commercial find being made in the next few years is remote unless a major exploration programme is mounted. This would mean investment beyond the means of all but Abu Dhabi.

J.W.

Finance

Measures under way to set up Central Bank

Bankers in the United Arab Emirates are waiting to see whether the latest attempt by Shaikh Zayed and Shaikh Rashid to agree on the structure of a Central Bank is successful. Such a bank has been considered for more than three years, but has been held up by what one senior local banker called "political rather than technical factors".

A Central Bank was originally recommended in May, 1977, by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) after a crisis which caused the closure of two local banks. At present, banking is regulated by a Currency Board but, without guaranteed funds from the emirates, it can have little real influence. One banker said its job was to "issue notes but it has no real control".

Shaikh Zayed and Shaikh Rashid appear to have settled their differences. They announced after a meeting in March that an agreement had been reached and that measures for the bank to start functioning would be taken soon.

The crucial point is that Abu Dhabi and Dubai have agreed to deposit half their oil revenues with the *Central Bank*. Until now the emirates have been opposed to surrendering a stipulated portion of their oil income, but this is essential to support the dirham. The Central Bank will also be able to allocate 1,000m dirhams ($267,300,000) a year to support real estate dealing and issue the federal budget.

There is still some uncertainty about what is meant by half oil revenues—Abu Dhabi wants this to include all income, but Dubai wants to exclude its lucrative earnings on the spot market. It is also not clear whether Dubai will allow the deposits to remain with a Central Bank without receiving commercial interest rates.

It is essential that the Central Bank has enough independence to regulate banking in the emirates. The UAE was allowed to become probably the most overbanked country in the world, and control of the supply of dirhams on to the market is erratic. The appointment of governor will be crucial—he must be strong enough to stop the Central Bank being one only in name.

The Currency Board managing director, Mr Abdul Malik al Hamar, has simply not had sufficient powers for efficient control. International bankers are critical of the board's lack of specialization, and its inability to regulate the banking sector adequately.

They are particularly worried at the lack of liquidity in the UAE; funds attracted by dollar interest rates have left the emirates, and the Currency Board has been unable to regulate the flow of dirhams on to the interbank market. Mr Abdullah Mazrui, managing director of the National Bank of Abu Dhabi, says that many banks were in danger of not having enough cash to stay liquid.

Western bankers are sarcastic about the way the Currency Board regulates liquidity. "Nobody knows how liquidity is created. It is a critical mystery to the banking sector", one said. Others declare that there is no correlation between the petrodollars earned and the amount of money which came on the market.

Mr al Hamar admits that he is disturbed that so much money goes out of the market, but says that pumping more dirhams into the economy would have dangerous side effects. "It is possible to increase liquidity, but we are not keen to fund the market further. Increasing the money supply has other implications, like increasing inflation", he has pointed out.

The spectre that haunts every banker in the UAE is a repetition of the 1977 crisis, caused by Abu Dhabi's decision to cut its monthly flow of funds to the Currency Board, which in turn had an adverse effect on the dirham. The crisis culminated in May, 1977 when the Janata Bank of Bangladesh and the Ajman Arab Bank were suspended.

Government sources say the crisis cannot be repeated. One has remarked that "even when dirham cover fell to less than 30 per cent in 1977 the dirham was never in real danger . . . the real problem is what to do with surplus revenue, not the fact there is too little money". Western bankers accept these reassurances, but declare that it is essential to keep bankers' confidence.

The new Central Bank is unlikely to lift the moratorium on new banking licences, which was introduced in 1977. It is widely accepted that there are too many banks—the market is dominated by a few big banks, leaving very little business for the others to fight over.

Mr al Hamar believes that the moratorium will continue this year, and that licences will be granted only in exceptional circumstances, where there is a heavy local involvement. He says there are a number of small banks which "have the right to live, but it is the wrong policy to have so many banks with a shallow market".

There is clearly not enough commercial business to go round. Some banks are spending a lot of money to keep an office going, and are getting little in return. Three banks—the National Bank of Abu Dhabi, Bank of Credit and Commerce International and Khalij Commercial Bank—are thought to do between 80 and 85 per cent of business.

The biggest danger is that with so much business in the hands of a few banks the others will agree almost any loans. "More and more risk for less and less reward" is the way one banker has put it.

The drop in business in The Gulf and the increase in international interest rates are making life difficult for merchants and bankers alike. Some banks, which in the mid-1970s could make a healthy profit from managing syndicated loans, now have to develop a broader merchant wholesale business, with less emphasis on management and more on putting credits on their own books.

Merchants, who set up their own banks to finance property development when it was possible to get a return on capital within two years, are particularly hard hit by the end of the property boom; some private sector banks in Abu Dhabi would almost certainly have gone bankrupt without government support.

Nigel Dudley

Middle East Economic Digest

Customers at the counter in the British Bank of the Middle East, Dubai.

Moving towards unity

continued from page I

emirate population which does not reach 300,000, and of whom perhaps only a third are locally born.

Dubai, with production of fewer than 300,000 barrels a day, is not in the same class; nevertheless, its revenue of, say, $9m a day is a worthy sum. Sharjah, the third oil-producing emirate, has fallen to fewer than 10,000 barrels a day.

How much of these sums go to the rulers' privy purses, and how much to the federal budget, has been closely guarded information. Shaikh Zayed has dispensed sums to the poorer rulers, and approved aid to countries deemed worth while. Funds are placed in the United States, Japan, Britain and elsewhere as a "pension" for the emirate—or for the federation—when oil wells run dry.

A proposal that half the oil revenues — and income from gas production has to be considered also—should go into the federal budget has been hotly discussed. There is almost agreement that this should be done, but the argument now is on what is meant by "oil revenue".

Shaikh Khalifa, Shaikh Zayed's heir, now has the day-to-day running of Abu Dhabi's affairs, enabling his father to attend more to federal matters. The President likes to take holidays in Pakistan, and this year Shaikh Rashid, the Prime Minister, was there at the same time, consulting Shaikh Zayed on the budget, and taking a hunting holiday as well.

In each past year ministries have been unable to spend until the budget for that year was approved. As sometimes this did not happen until late in the year, and unspent allocations would be frozen when the year ended, the consequence often was a flood of expenditure over the past few months. The Prime Minister has changed that by authorizing each ministry, pending acceptance of the contemporary budget, to spend monthly up to a twelfth of its allocation for the year before.

Continuity in federal affairs is thus improving, and in individual emirate expansion there is not quite such a rush of blood to the head as there has been. Wasteful duplication in, for example, airports, ports and hotels, cannot be undone now; but the lesson of Sharjah, which burnt its fingers in property development and had to be rescued by Abu Dhabi, has been brought home.

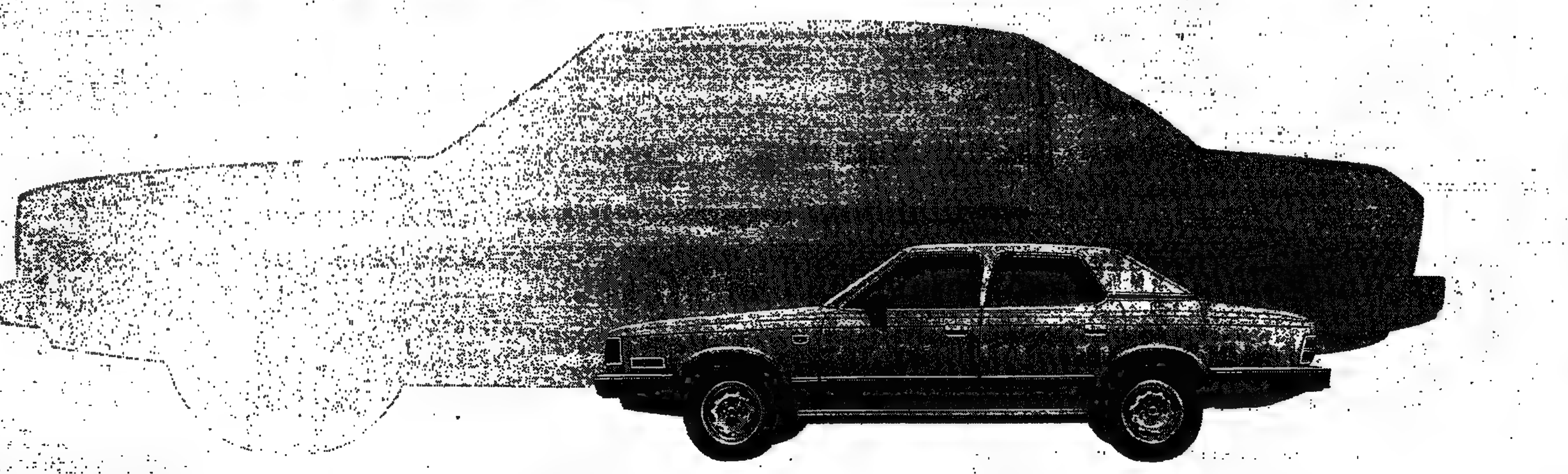
Some of Abu Dhabi's nationals oppose over-industrialization. Hospitals, schools and other services they accept; but not more industry, and with it ever more immigrants to run it. The flow of immigrants makes the locally-born population in all the federation more and more uneasy.

Arguments about the pace and nature of development were heard 20 years ago when moden Abu Dhabi was conceived, and they are still echoing. Abu Dhabi town lies on an island connected with the mainland by a decorative bridge, and a grand new airport is being constructed in the desert on the mainland 30 miles away, by existing roads. When one asks: "Why so far away?", the answer is that planners visualize the town one day spilling over well on to the mainland; but their estimates could be wrong.

In Dubai, Shaikh Rashid's new port of Jebel Ali, near the Abu Dhabi border, which he hopes will one day be surrounded by industry, has begun slowly, though the aluminium smelter near by has done better. The dry dock between Dubai town and Jebel Ali, opened by the Queen in February, 1979, had not had a ship in it more than a year later. The management of the dock had not been settled.

In this commercial tug of war the northern non-oil emirates Ras al Khaymah, Umm al Qaywayn, Ajman and Al Fujayrah go their relatively quiet way; but in political developments all are involved.

UAE graduates returning from abroad have become more vocal in airing reforms, and they have not been discouraged so far at federal headquarters. There is no move yet to elect the National Assembly of 40 members who are at present nominated; but both the rulers and the people of the UAE are feeling their way.



Industry

Ship repair project a warning against over-enthusiasm

The giant cranes of the Dubai dry dock dominate the surroundings even through the dust whipped up at this time of the year. Yet since the £230m three-dock complex was opened by Queen Elizabeth and Shaikh Rashid, the Ruler of Dubai, in February, 1979, the equipment has been idle.

On the face of it, Dubai's most ambitious ship repair project looks like a white elephant, and a warning against over-enthusiasm for heavy industry in The Gulf.

The hitch appears to be delay in finding an operator for the yard built by a British joint venture of Costain-Taylor Woodrow, and *financed by* international borrowing which at today's interest rates must be causing Shaikh Rashid some worry. The South Wales ship repair group C. H. Bailey, whose chairman is Mr Christopher Bailey, appeared to have clinched the management contract in late 1978 when it announced the conclusion of a "preliminary agreement"; but since then the discussions have made little progress.

Other bids included one by the Korean Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation, one of the Asian shipyards which have visited Dubai for talks with the Ruler's adviser on industrial projects, Mr Oscar Mandoody.

Most comment about the *Dubai* docks, which could take a one-million-ton crude carrier if one were ever built, tends to relate to international competition. There are 40 yards in the world capable of taking oil carriers of more than 250,000 tons, including one in Bahrain operated for the Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard (ASRY), an offshoot of the Organization *of Arab Petroleum* Exporting Countries, by Lisnave of Portugal. In view of the struggle ASRY has had to keep its head above water, how would Dubai fare?

C. H. Bailey is probably alone *in* being optimistic about the prospects; it has projected only a two to seven year period of losses. Shaikh Rashid has made it more difficult for C. H. Bailey to back the project by *declining to offer a management fee*, which is the deal Lisnave managed to arrange with ASRY.

As C. H. Bailey's financial strength is modest, despite its successful fight against nationalization in Britain, it is hard to see how the organization could withstand the heavy burden of initial costs; *let* alone finance maintenance of the yard and replacement of assets.

An interesting pointer though, is the success the Jebel Ali Port Authority, which is already handling *eight vessels a month at the* uncompleted port, has had in offering facilities for ships to carry out repairs at anchorage. The authority believes that the interest shown by ship owners suggests that Dubai has a future as a ship repair centre, situated as it is close to the world's biggest tanker lanes.

While the dry dock is the most controversial of the *UAE's forays into heavy in*dustry, which began during the mid-1970s boom, the Dubai Aluminium (Dubal) smelter seems at last to have turned the corner.

The $1,000m smelter, which is expected to produce 135,000 tonnes of metal a year, has also been the subject of heavy international borrowing. But at a ceremony on March 2 the first ingot cast was handed *to Shaikh Rashid, and with* a fine sense of public relations the Government announced the creation of the Dubai Aluminium Authority. This is an advisory body, including prominent figures *such as Sir James* Hanson, chairman since 1964 of Hanson Trust of the United Kingdom, and Mr Alan Moore, the recently appointed director of Lloyds Bank International who was *formerly adviser to the Bahrain Monetary Authority*.

Reports in the technical press earlier this year said that Dubal had cancelled off-take agreements for the metal made with Alcan, *Southwire and Selection* Trust of the United Kingdom. There are now indications that the Dubai Government is merely trying to renegotiate the agreements, as they were concluded when the world price for aluminium was less favourable than it is today.

Opinion differs whether Dubai will make a profit. Dubai's management is unequivocal about this, point*ing to the success of the* Bahrain smelter. In its chief executive, Mr Ian Livingstone, who joined Dubai from Aluminium Bahrain, the industry has an experienced manager familiar *with Gulf conditions*.

Dubal also argues that original costings were done on a predicted price for 1980 of 60 cents a lb for aluminium. Today the price is above 70 cents. A Dubai *spokesman says: "With* Dubal at full production, plus or minus one cent can mean a difference to Dubai of about $2m a year".

Where Dubai differs from Bahrain is that it has no *indigenous labour to man* its heavy industrial projects, which include besides Dubal, cable making, steel fabrication, and aluminium extrusions.

Workers have to be *brought in, and immigration* is becoming an inflammatory issue, there being fears that the native population will be swamped by workers from the Indian sub-continent.

*Such fears have not inhi*bited the progress of the most successful of the UAE's industries—construction materials. Whereas the smelter and the dry dock, and indeed Abu Dhabi's hydrocarbons-related industries at Ruways, were financed solely by the Government, the cement in*dustry in particular has* brought in participation by the private sector.

In the *mid-1970s* some doubts were expressed about the number of cement factories under construction: two in Dubai, one at Al Ain in Abu Dhabi emirate, one at Sharjah and one at Ras al Khaymah. Since then work has started on a second cement works in Ras al Khaymah, and plans have been announced for another at Al Fujayrah.

There is no accurate figure on total production by the UAE's cement plants, or of local consumption, but the Dubai factories in particular are doing good business. Even companies *such as* Hyundai Construction of South Korea say they buy cement on the local market, although this has something to do with pressure from the Abu Dhabi Government on *foreign contractors* for more local purchasing.

Dubai's imports of cement have almost stopped, and the emirate can be said to be self-sufficient in this basic commodity for building. There are now hopes that export of cement will start soon.

Heavy industry provides almost all the local income of the northe emirate Ras al Khayn heavy industrial comp the border with Om soon have a Kuwait-fi cement works, in a *to the factory* producing one tonnes a year.

The Noora lime fa exporting high quali to Kuwait, and betw al Khaymah aggre among the best in T the emirates quarri done good business ing rock by barge t Gulf countries.

Abu Dhabi's hea *dustry comes und* direction of the sta Dhabi National Oil C (ADNOC) and the n eral Industry Cor which has been ha number of schen *ADNOC*, including a sal for a steel ADNOC has been in committing Abu I any labour-intensive tries unless joint partners can be foun

There was some b or two years ago Indian Government back the steel *proj* talks broke dow financing. The firs stream project AD tackling outside gas ing and refining at dustrial zone of Ruv miles west of Abu I *a project for a f* industry.

John V

Light industry

More local products used

It is in the factories rather than the farms of the UAE that the economy has its best chance of realizing the Government's aim to diversify away from dependence on crude oil exports. Despite the romantic attachment of the ruling families to the dream of making the desert *bloom*, the UAE remains a harsh desert country whose people huddle naturally into towns and have for the most part shed their roots in the nomadic past.

Light industry already has a lot to show for itself in the UAE. Even the depressed northern emirates have their share of successes. The construction materials industry has thrown up a wide variety of ventures specializing in manufacturing products to service the construction industry. In many cases they have had to fight for acceptance, since consultants have often taken the line that the locally-made length of plastic pipe or window frame must be inferior to the product made in the United States or Europe.

At Sharjah's national plastics factory which turns out polyvinyl chloride (pvc) pipe for use in irrigation and drip sprinkler systems as well as products for building, Mr Antoun N. Kronfli, the managing director, is adamant about what would help local industry. He wants to see protection against what he calls unfair competition from exports by industrialized countries.

The emirate governments have been slow to accept this view since it challenges the "free trade" assumptions on which Gulf commerce is based. A lead has been taken by the Abu Dhabi Government in attempting to legislate, through a decision of the Abu Dhabi Executive Council (emirate cabinet) to *force contractors* to buy goods locally.

The evidence that this policy move has begun to bite is now apparent. Even the Korean companies which have traditionally done as much purchasing as possible in Korea are using the local market for cement, timber, sand, reinforced bar and aggregate.

Mr Jin-Kong Kim, Hyundai Construction UAE director, says: "We follow a policy of procuring all construction materials possible from the local market which is now cheaper than importing them from other sources".

In the other emirates the pressure is indirect and it has to be acknowledged that *what light industry has been* introduced has come about without much government help. The Dubai soft drinks market is served by a number of local concerns, including Dubai Canning and *Beverages Filling Industries* which has a product selling Gulf-wide in competition with franchised drinks. Yet to get started, not only were there no subsidies or tariffs against imported products but the technology had to be pirated, since in Dubai Canning's view licensing agreements with European manufacturers would have taken too long to conclude, with little incentive for haste from the European side.

At Dubai's Jebel Ali industrial zone outside the city *there is a remarkably* successful steel fabrication operation started by Cleveland Bridge and Engineering of the United Kingdom in association with local interests. It has already *earned substantial orders* from abroad and has contributed to Dubai's non-oil export earnings. If Jebel Ali is to succeed it will need more factories of this nature to provide an indus*trial undergrowth around the* big export projects such as the aluminium smelter and the liquefied gas plant.

Abu Dhabi has been fairly slow to embark on light industry but through its newly formed Abu Dhabi General Industry Corporation should soon get some selected ventures going. The corporation is in talks with two Japanese and one Dutch company over a proposal for an electric cables factory. It is also looking closely at proposals to manufacture welded pipes.

The corporation is broadly following recommendations made by the Swiss consultants Electrowatt in 1976 to the Abu Dhabi Government, and other ventures listed include a glass industry, an oil *products plant, a sugar* refinery, pastry factories, bakeries, a macaroni factory and sheet metal fabrication.

The most obvious area for industrial ventures is in the oilfield servicing sector. Here Abu Dhabi businessmen such as Mr Faraj Bin-Hamoodah have taken a lead by forming joint ventures to tender for work from the state-owned Abu Dhabi National Oil Company. Although there are no subsidies, Mr Bin-Hamoodah, who is a member of the Federal National Council (advisory assembly) says that if a local venture is within 10 per cent of the price offered by a wholly-owned foreign competitor it usually gets the contract.

ADNOC is *entering the* service sector by sponsoring joint ventures requiring a larger capital base than most Abu Dhabi businessmen can afford. These include a port management venture with Lamnalco of Kuwait, a marine services company with Jackson Marine of the United States, a pipelines construction company with Entrepose GTM of France and a drilling chemicals company with NL Industries of the United States. Because of ADNOC's participation most of the joint ventures have been able to *raise* finance through syndicated loans at fine rates of interest.

The most recent loan signing was arranged by the National Bank of Abu Dhabi for the Abu Dhabi Petroleum Ports Operating Company. It will use the $3.9m loan *to cover 70 per cent of the* cost of three tugs being built at a Japanese shipyard and is in the market for more vessels using its own funding. Without ADNOC's backing it is hard to see how the work which the company is to undertake could have been carried out by a local company. To this extent *ADNOC is helping to create* the foundation of a national economy built on industry.

J. W.

Foreign investment

Two embassi

British businessmen who visit the United Arab Emirates regularly will have learnt that this is no ordinary country in which to do business. The businessman who is about to visit the UAE for the first time is well advised to get a thorough briefing before he sets out, otherwise he is in for some big surprises and bafflement.

For example, the Department of Trade rightly advises British businessmen visiting a foreign country for the first time to consult the commercial section of the British embassy early in their visit. On consulting the Diplomatic List as issued by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the visiting businessman will be surprised to find that it lists two British *embassies in the* UAE—one in Abu Dhabi and the other in Dubai. Where else in the world does the British Government maintain two embassies and one ambassador? Each embassy *has a commercial section*, but the ambassador is resident in Abu Dhabi, the federal capital.

The Federation of the United Arab Emirates was formed less than 10 years ago, *and the process of in*tegration of seven highly individualistic shaikhdoms has been a lengthy and continuing and, sometimes, a painful process. Much has been achieved, sometimes involving rather cosmetic integration as in the case of the Armed Forces, but much remains to be done.

The hardest task, and one which has not yet been really attempted, is the integration of vastly differing economies. This mainly concerns Abu Dhabi and Dubai, and to a lesser *extent Shar*jah and Ras al Khaymah.

The economy of Abu Dhabi is entirely based on the production of oil and related products and is likely to continue being so. Its develop*ment* has been a phenomenon of the past 15 years.

Dubai, on the other hand, has been the main trading centre of the southern Gulf for the past half century or more, with a strong business *tradition centred on several* experienced trading families, some of them of Iranian origin, a situation which bears some similarity to that in Kuwait. The production of oil is only an adjunct *to the economy of Dubai*.

According to a recent agreement a businessman may now enter the UAE and remain for a month without a visa, if he holds a British passport endorsed, "Holder *has the right of abode*". This may be extended to a further two months on application.

The appointment of agents and agency law are subjects which should be well studied if only because of *differ*ences between agency law in Abu Dhabi on the one hand and agency law in Dubai and the northern emirates on the other. For this reason it is advisable to appoint separate agents for Abu Dhabi and the northern emirates.

In Abu Dhabi, only Abu Dhabi companies holding Abu Dhabi trading licences may be appointed as agents. The agency agreement must then be registered with the chamber of commerce. It is difficult to terminate an agency agreement, and so it is advisable to start with an informal arrangement for a trial period before registering the agreement.

In Dubai, Sharjah other northern emira are no *regulations* subject of agency ments, although th Chamber of Comme stipulate that once a is held by a local may not be taken o *foreigner. As in Ab* it is difficult to term agency agreement, advisable to consult mercial section of th Embassy in Duba attempting to do so

No business carried on without in Abu Dhabi, fo application must be the first place to th pality. Licences ar able annually on pa the *appropriate fee*

An enactment by Dhabi Government that for industrial approval will be gi if national ownersl least 51 per cent, *in practice it wou* that there is some in this. Another req is that not less tha cent of the net profi be payable to nat Abu Dhabi, regar *their share of the* subscribed. Foreig panies setting up in Abu Dhabi requi guarantee for dirhams, and all business must be s by an Abu Dhabi n

Foreigners may employed if nationals are avail in present conditio unlikely to be because of the limi *ber of nationals* and the scarcity of qualifications and ness to occupy posts.

A very recent of the Abu Dhabi ment requires fo on relinquishing em or changing sponso leave the country minimum period of This is primarily the many Pakistan have entered Abu both legally and over recent years in the constructio which has now en law has caused cons within the expatriat *force, and it remai* seen how it will wo practice.

In Dubai and Sh companies must licence from the ality and join the of commerce before to operate. A forei pany wishing to branch or wholly-ow sidiary must find citizen as guaran 100,000 dirhams, *guarantee is neede* joint venture a requirement may be for a well-know national company.

Although, unlik Dhabi, it has *necessary for new co* registering in Dubai a majority of the o in local hands. British companies, complied with all th tions of the Duba cipality and Cham Commerce, are rep have recently been registration by th office of the Ministry of Labour, they do not have a of local participation

This problem ha raised with Shaikh *the Ruler of Dubai*, agreed to discuss it Federal Minister of

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ADVERTISEMENT

Beyond Oil

Dubai's 'Industrial Revolution' points the way

It is no accident that Dubai is leading the way in a policy of alternative development to oil.

Dubai is well placed to do this since it was a thriving commercial centre long before the discovery of off-shore deposits. The home of prosperous merchants, Dubai alone, was able to surmount the decline and disappearance of the pearling industry when it was faced with Japanese cultured pearls in the thirties. The Dubai merchants, whether they were dealing in pearls or gold, were a thrusting community even at a much earlier date, respected right round the Gulf and as far afield as India.

Oil, in any case, has not engulfed the economy as elsewhere in the Middle East. H.H. Sheikh Rashid Bin Saeed Al Maktoum, Deputy President and Prime Minister of the U.A.E. and Ruler of Dubai saw from the outset that oil would not last forever, and, as a constant preoccupation, has considered alternative routes for the economy. Keeping oil in the ground is one solution, but, such static thinking has little appeal in Dubai. There were fresh generations to be considered with expectations far different from those that had obtained in the past. The country needed a diversified, economic base and this, it was clear, would have to be created.

Dubai has traditionally looked to trade and to the sea. These, therefore had to be the point of departure of industrial expansion. First, there would have to be a deep water port of huge capacity, the relevant industries that could make as much use as possible of raw materials that existed locally or could be economically brought in. From these and other simple expedients, concepts of the industrial future began to arise. The great Jebel Ali project was born.

ut of the virgin sand – a year ahead of schedule

May 20, 1979, at Quay 10, Jebel ort, the Nichigaku Maru began ading cement clinker. To the in and crew of the Japanese this was mere routine, but for i and much of the business d, it was historic.

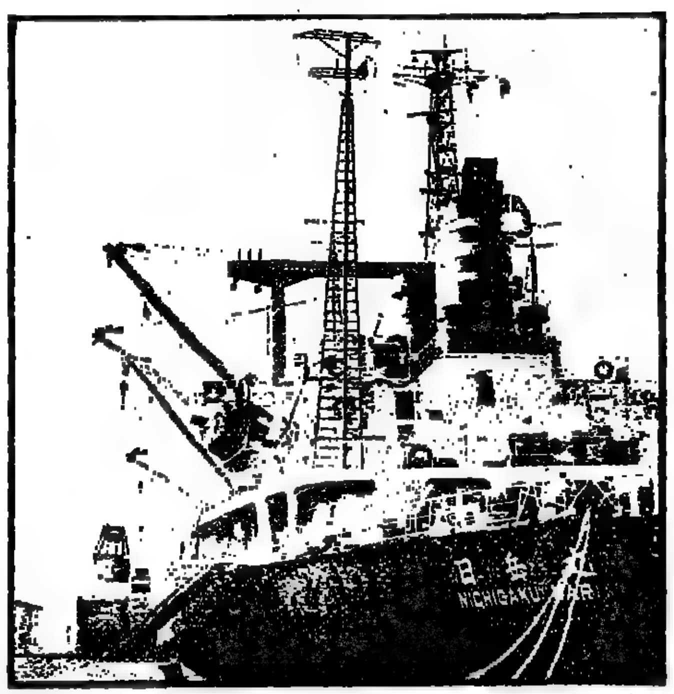
el Ali Port, deep-water harand centerpiece of the multin dollar Jebel Ali project, was eration.

was, moreover, in operation. a ahead of schedule. This was in business circles from New to Tokyo, as powerful confiron of the vision behind what sts have called: 'the world's ambitious industrial underg.'

e fact that Dubai's indusiation is taking place from the nd upwards, gives it many e characteristics. Chief among is that theory and practice e put together here as noe else. A blank sheet of paper challenge and excitement. gy, topography, selection of aterials, choice of what is to oduced, the interrelation of trade, industry and industrial technology can be harmonised together and a balance struck.

Energy, perhaps the most vital constituent of the whole plan, serves as an example. At Jebel Ali this is to be drawn from several sources, mostly offshore in the shape of natural gas. Broken down into liquid form at the gas liquifaction plant close to Jebel Ali Port, the gas becomes liquid Propane, Butane and 'Wild Petrol' all to be re-exported as commercial products while the Methane fraction gases that are left will be passed on for use at the Jebel Ali Aluminium Smelter. In their turn they will provide energy for aluminium production and for the desalination plant that is an integral part of it.

So the chain continues: raw materials from near at hand being brought into the industrial mix and joining others from sources half across the world. What results is re-exported in the form of finished products so that a complex web of commerce and industry is created with Jebel Ali at its centre.



The Nichigaku Maru unloading at Quay 10

Getting it together

A Financial Consultant asked to comment on the way undertakings like the Jebel Ali project get off the ground described something he had seen from the window of his hotel in the centre of Dubai.

'The day I arrived, I noticed an open space. Not much more than a hole in the ground. Two weeks later, when I left, there was a building half completed. They were up to the second floor ....'.

By a mysterious intensity of effort results appear faster than you would think possible. What would still be on the drawing board or merely in the mind somewhere else is already a concrete reality in Dubai.

It's like this at Jebel Ali. From the moment that Sheikh Rashid planted his walking stick firmly in the sand and said; 'Build it here' things began to happen. The speed with which they happened is a matter of record. They were able to dock Britannia at Quay Ten during the Royal visit with construction well over a year ahead of schedule.

The financing of Jebel Ali came first. Bearing in mind that Dubai, in common with the rest of the U.A.E. had been going through something of a recession following the fourfold rise in oil prices and, like the rest of the world, was not immune to inflation, it says a great deal about the confidence of international investment in Dubai that the major financing needed was accomplished smoothly and speedily.

Morgan Grenfell, lead managers for the Eurodollar loan make a significant comment.

'It is a most rewarding fact that a country like Dubai which, until a few years ago, was borrowing in dribs and drabs, was able to be presented to the market as a borrower capable of taking a loan which, even in these days is sizeable by any standards.'

In fact, the financing of the Jebel Ali project is a combination of external loans, and investment from the resources of Dubai itself. This reflects the same principles of thrift and control that characterise the technological planning.

Which comes first – industry or infrastructure?

Michael Tingay, writing on infrastructure in the U.A.E. in the Financial Times last year said: ...the surplus revenue Oil State is a new phenomenon in the world, and it is difficult to predict its future.'

It would be idle to pretend that a country, where the foreign workforce greatly outnumbers the indigenous population, does not have infrastructure problems both physical and social.

Jebel Ali has to be seen as a massive onslaught on such problems. Since, in a material sense, things are being built where nothing existed before, all must be accomplished at a single stroke. But the evidence of development complementary to Jebel Ali is plain to see. New roads have been built. Services in the shape of water supply, housing, communications, parks, afforestation, shopping centres, etc., are springing up everywhere, and in Jebel Ali itself a whole new city is planned. All this is going forward in tandem with the building of plant and factories on the industrial sites and at the deep water port.

In human terms, the chief need is for education and it must be said that the administration in Dubai is obsessed by it.

Jebel Ali is not conceived in terms of money and profit only – more important than these is its role in the future —— the future as it concerns the ordinary citizens of the country.

To this end Dubai is planning for an almost totally urban population which will be educated to a standard as high as any in the Arab world. Dubai is not just traders, bankers and businessmen. There are the people of the desert and they are being encouraged to leave their traditional way of life which, though picturesque, is very basic, and to accept that they belong to a country in step with the twentieth century.

Housing has been provided and all the material means to develop a new life. Education, most important of all, is free, right through from junior grades to university and beyond. There is no reason why the child of nomadic parents should not, in one generation, become a key member of one of the many enterprises now starting at Jebel Ali.

Before, during – and after oil. Dubai

Dubai is known to have existed as a fishing and pearling commu- for hundreds of years. From the beginning its geographical ion seems to have worked to its advantage. We already see the of modern Dubai emerging around the turn of the century when hants from the Persian port of Lingeh moved to Dubai to avoid its customs duties. Others followed, usually seeking to avoid ous pressures and the like, in their own countries, attracted by the l ideas and progressive trading policies of the Ruler at the time. began to develop as the major commercial centre of the Gulf and ne an established part of the sea routes to India and the Far East. Dubai today, a place of glittering buildings and roads that sweep hrust through tunnels and over bridges nevertheless; still bears arks of its mercantile past; the graceful wind towers, for example, cts of a settled and prosperous community which made Dubai us for shrewd and honest trading long before there was any ht of oil.

And when oil did come, it was not in all-obliterating quantities. today, Dubai does not claim to be more than sixth in th oil-exng leagues of the Gulf. Viewed from Dubai, therefore, oil has never seen as such a huge bonanza. It is truer to say that it has fitted into a y and prudent housekeeping as a welcome addition, but without ging that housekeeping out of all recognition.

Even if there had been no oil, it is perfectly possible that the indus- now rising out of the desert at Jebel Ali, (though perhaps in a fied form) would have arisen anyway.

The merchants and administrators of Dubai have always found the s to build a sound economy whether this was pearls, shipping or transactions with third parties involving merchandise that never even touched the shores of the Gulf.

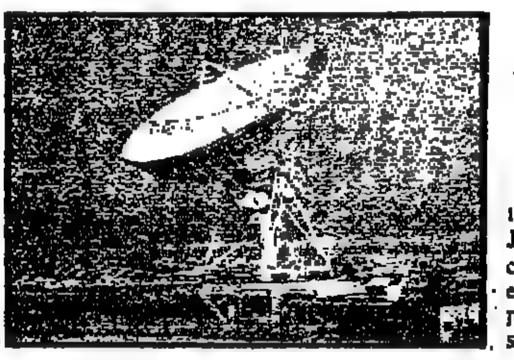
A Dubai banker, watching the first ships unloading at Jebel Ali was heard to remark: 'We are looking at the future - and it works'. In Dubai, the future-the inherent potential for the Sheikhdom, its people and the U.A.E. as a whole - underlies every commercial decision and government commitment.

The vision of Jebel Ali is the vision of an economy whose spread across industry, business and trade is wide enough to withstand the fluctuations of world business. Dubai sees no reason why it should be in the grip of vast, impersonal forces that can wither the future of a small country. This is why an analysis of the new undertakings in Dubai and Jebel Ali in particular, show industry being re-processed by further industry and re-emerging as commerce.

The billion dollar Aluminium Smelter at Jebel Ali provides a good example of this. Waste heat from the gas turbines will be taken up by a linked desalination plant and used, eventually to produce as much as 45 million gallons a day of water fit to drink!

Whether it is gas, concrete or water, the principle remains the same. It is the use of high technology to make what is in the ground, in the sea - in the very fabric of the mountains - work to produce commodities that will, in turn, produce trade.

This is complex yet simple - the Dubai style in thinking working and living.



Disc reflector at Jebel Ali earth station.

Earth Station, Jebel Ali

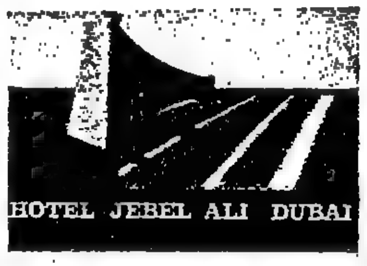
The huge reflecting disc at the top of the hill that is the 'Jebel' in Jebel Ali gives, at one glance, the clue to what is going on here. Cocked like a huge ear to its satellite partner thousands of miles out in space, it symbolises the importance of communications in every part of the undertaking. Inaugurated in 1975, the earth station took the Emirates into the space age. A decade ago there were no more than a handful of calls a day. Now it's normal if there are three thousand!

For space age executives, a grass golf course in the desert

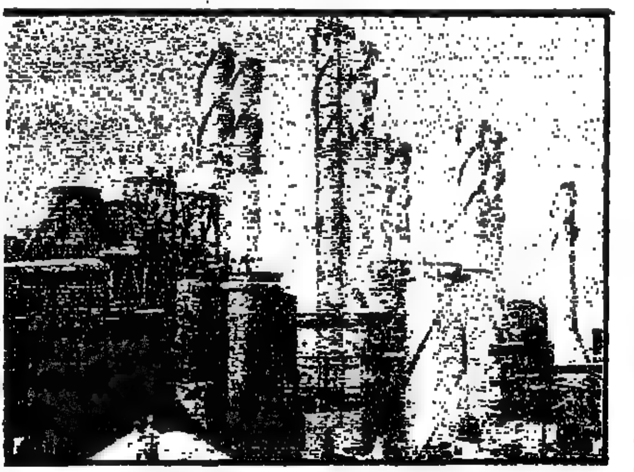
Very little at Jebel Ali has been left unconsidered. From the start it was decided that there should be a hotel, as part of the industrial complex, that would provide luxury living and an opportunity for busy executives to relax on an unprecedented scale. This is the Hotel Jebel Ali. Now nearing completion, it will have a range of facilities that, in a single hotel, may well be unmatched anywhere in the world. Among major attractions there will be a golf course with real grass - the one and only in all Arabia. Three swimming pools linked but divided, will include a childrens' pool, one for adults, and a high dive pool. And when your are tired of these you can leave them for the pellucid, turquoise-blue sea.

There is to be a yacht marina with shore arrangements that would look good in Cannes or Monte Carlo, and a list of aquatic activities which enthusiasts would find it hard to fault.

Businessmen, whether they like it or not, have time to fill between meetings and appointments. The Jebel Ali Hotel is dedicated to this 'filling' as pleasurably - and as healthily as possible.



The world as oyster



Aluminium Smelter, Jebel Ali

If you look closely at what is happening in Dubai the term 'Middle East' can be seen in a new and exciting context. Dubai is truly in the middle-the middle of a world where eastern workforces interconnect with western investment, where raw materials from - say Australia, are fed into a chain of production that uses the expertise of five nations and the machinery of ten more.

An Aluminium smelter, for example, could be established almost anywhere, regardless of climatic conditions, topography, population or any of a hundred variables, provided certain vital conditions are satisfied. Briefly, these amount to: energy, supply of raw materials, an effective workforce, means to export the finished product, business confidence producing investment, a favourable commercial climate where tariffs, etc, do not constitute an obstacle, technical expertise and stable conditions in general. Dubai, sitting at the crossroads of the world, fulfills all these demands to perfection.

The business planners of Dubai have taken the world of instant communications and interlocking economies as it exists and - there is no better way of expressing it - made that world their oyster!

A brand of leadership the business world accepts

There is no doubt that much of the single-minded concentration on the task in hand at Jebel Ali has started from above.

Sheikh Rashid is not a lover of committees, making decisions in a plain and practical way as they are needed. Mention his name at Jebel Ali and you will be left in no doubt that, whatever else it may be, this kind of management is popular with the men on the spot.

Sheikh Rashid takes a detailed interest in most of what goes on. He himself commissioned the building of a slipway with ultra modern lifting gear, not far from the centre of Dubai. This is something much needed in the Gulf which is crowded with small-tonnage shipping. The slipway brings virtual automation to ship repair and hull inspection - tasks performed up to now by old fashioned and laborious methods. the potential savings in time and money for ship owners are great and they have responded by filling the slipway from the word go.

Sheikh Rashid makes no secret of his pleasure at the success of the venture, and because it has fulfilled so marked a need.

As with most of his policies, the Ruler's concept of the Dubai-Jebel Ali package is clear-cut. A base for free enterprise, a strong currency, minimal government regulations, no foreign exchange controls and only nominal tariffs. And it goes a lot further than that: no income tax, no capital gains tax, no estate tax, low labour costs and no unions!

It is a unique and inviting prospect stretching into the next century. But is there, perhaps, a tinge of regret for a way of life that is irretrievably past?

A young Dubai graduate comments on this briskly, quoting with considerable aptness; 'The past is a foreign country. They do things differently there.'

Flag day in Dubai

ll the foreign nationals work- Dubai were to pick a day to y the flags of their respective ries, a point about interal co-operation would be demonstrated.

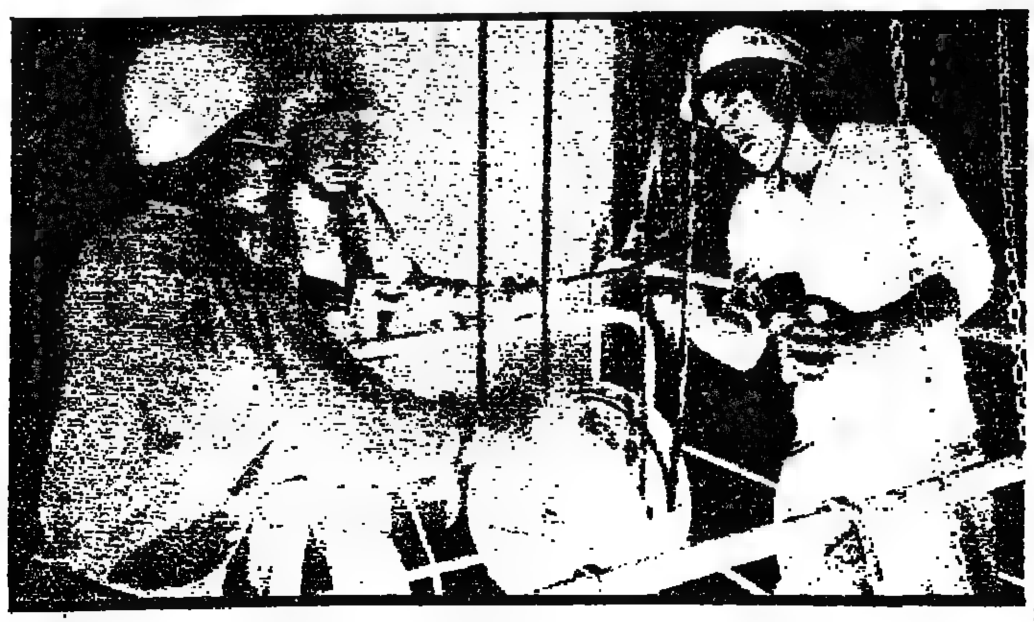
Jebel Ali it would be even telling. The companies sted in establishing them- or already established as part new industrialisation read Who's Who of international ess and industry. They in- Tube Investments, British n, Rothmans, Union Exes and many more.

ady in operation are: and Bridge, BICC Interal and Norcem in addition to lmost endless list of or- tions from all parts of the which are involved in the construction.

nership with Dubai interests exists on a large scale. and Bridge is in partnership W. Galadari in building a abrication plant.

Dubai National Cement any is already producing ons of cement per day. BICC ational, in a joint venture e Ruler himself, has formed a company, Ducab, which will produce housewiring and power cables.

Overall, ultimate supervision and responsibility for the vast undertaking is firmly with Dubai. And it is all managed in a simple, unspectacular way. The offices where decisions involving millions and even billions are made, surprise one by being unassuming to a degree. Dubai supremely justifies the saying that 'Big thinking is never done in big rooms.' The planners and entrepreneurs of Dubai are too involved with the task in hand to bother about external trappings. It is a style that works its way through to foreigners as well. Office doors are open, conversations are brisk and to the point. This harmony that underlines all undertakings big or small, seems to be taken for granted.



Workers at the Container terminal.

HOTEL JEBEL ALI ★★★★★ FORT HATTA HOTEL

Two new Hotels are being built in different parts of the state of Dubai; the five-star Jebel Ali and the Hatta Fort, a hotel so unusual that it defies normal classification.

Although they have been planned, and may be used quite independently of one another, the Jebel Ali and the Hatta Fort will actually provide an integrated experience that is unique.

Jebel Ali is by the sea and the Hatta Fort is in the mountains. Jebel Ali is dedicated to the international executive who has to space out his time between appointments and meetings. The Hatta Fort complements its sister hotel by providing a haven of absolute peace amid remote and thrilling scenery. The Jebel Ali Hotel will have a real grass golf course; (the one and only in all Arabia), a yacht marina, a three pool complex and a list of aquatic and other activities that challenge comparison with any hotel in the world..

Apart from its swimming pool, beautifully appointed apartments and superb food, the Hatta Fort duplicates the Jebel Ali in very little. Bedouin feasts in authentic surroundings, champagne and caviare as part of a weekend package - these are just a few of the attractions that are projected.

The Hatta Fort will join the effortlessly sophisticated with the simple and traditional, and it will do it in a way that is as real as the grass at Jebel Ali! Both hotels are designed to set new standards in international Hotel service and luxury.

Enquiries are welcome and bookings can be arranged to coincide with the opening dates. Contact

The Manager, P.O. Box 233; Tel: 664134-5; Telex: 45491 DTCO EM.

FACTS AND FIGURES

For the traveller

How to get there

Direct and frequent flights are operated by British Airways and Gulf Air from London to Abu Dhabi and Dubai. Each of these emirates has an international airport, situated nine and two-and-a-half miles from the respective town *centres*. Services to both places are provided by several other airlines, but they usually involve a transfer at an intermediate airport.

International airports are also operational at Sharjah and Ras al Khaymah, but flights to them are less plentiful than those to the two largest emirates. Domestic flights within the UAE and in the region generally are provided by Gulf Air, which has its headquarters at Bahrain.

Travel documents

Generally speaking, visas are needed to enter the United Arab Emirates. These are obtainable from the embassy's *consular section in* London, on completion of three application forms and the submission of passport, three passport photographs and the appropriate fee. It is necessary to apply for multi-entry visas if, for example, the visitor intends to fly from Dubai to Abu Dhabi. Such flights are regarded as international, and although the UAE authorities are responsible for all immigration matters, the practice in each emirate can vary.

Business visitors can usually obtain a visa in about 24 hours, but they will *need* a letter in triplicate from their company. United Kingdom citizens carrying passports which have the endorsement "holder has the right of abode" do not need to obtain a visa. They are usually given permission to stay a month on entry, and *this can be extended on* application for another two months. Those whose passports show evidence of a previous or intended visit to Israel may require a new passport to enter the UAE.

Because entry regulations are liable to change at short notice, all those intending to visit the emirates are strongly advised to check the latest position with the UAE embassy in London before leaving.

Hotels (see maps)

Abu Dhabi:	Telephone	Telex
1. Al-Ayn Palace	22377	2227
2. Hilton	61900	2122
3. Khalidia Palace	62470	2506
4. Omar Khayam	22101	2520
5. Zakher	41940	2392
6. *Ramada*	77260	2904
Dubai:		
1. *Ambassador*	431000	45467
2. Astoria	434000	45817
3. Bustan	221261	45460
4. *Hilton*	470000	46670/1
5. Inter-Continental	227171	45779
6. Marine	434140	467712
7. Metropolitan	440000	46999
8. Oasis	225252/4	45494
9. Sheraton	281111	46710

Local travel

Abu Dhabi and Dubai are linked by frequent air services. Abu Dhabi and Sharjah *are also connected in* this way, but services are less frequent.

Most Britons travel between the two largest emirates by road; the network is now well developed *throughout the federation.*

Taxis are available in the towns and can be hired on an hourly basis by arrangement; meters are not used in all parts, but guides to fares are available. Taxis *outside hotels tend to* be more expensive.

Modern air-conditioned cars can also be hired, but businessmen wishing to drive themselves are required to obtain a temporary *licence from the traffic* police.

Currency

Within the emirates the monetary unit is known as the dirham. It is composed of 100 equal units, each known as a fils. Notes are issued in denominations of five, 10, 50, 100 and 1,000. There are one, five, 10, 25 and 50 fils coins and a one dirham coin. The pound is *worth 3.49 dirhams.*

Climate

In this arid, sub-tropical region, the summers are hot and humid and the winters mild. To Europeans, the *most* pleasant months are from December to late March, when temperatures extend from 10°C (50°F) to 20°C (68°F).

Between May and October temperatures extend from 38°C *(100°F)* to *50°C* (122°F), and humidity has been known to be as high as 100 per cent. At such times, mists form over the landscape, followed by sharp falls in temperature at night.

The worst months are July to September. The shamal from the north cools the atmosphere in summer, but it can carry with it large quantities of dust and sand, producing marked haziness.

Such *rain* as there is tends to fall in the winter, but the annual level is only three to five inches.

Local customs and advice to visitors

Alcohol is strictly forbidden to Muslims, and it is not generally available to visitors *except in controlled* bars in the larger hotels. British embassy officials should be consulted for advice on social customs and methods of doing business.

Hotel accommodation tends to *be heavily booked*, particularly in the cooler season, and it is wise to make reservations well in advance. It *is prudent to obtain con*firmation of bookings by telegram, telex, telephone or letter before leaving Britain. Most hotels add service charges, but in Abu Dhabi hotel staff look for tips of about 10 *dirhams for a night* and 20 dirhams for a week. Restaurants in the northern emirates add tax as well as a service charge to the bill.

What to wear

In summer open-necked shirts are the rule for men, rather than the exception, even in government offices. But lightweight suits are advised when attending formal meetings, particularly with government officials. Very light but modest dresses are practical for *women.*

During the winter European-style summer clothing will suffice. Pullovers, cardigans or light raincoats may be needed from January to March—remember that temperatures fall rapidly at night. Because of the high humidity, it is as well to take a good supply of shirts, dresses and underwear.

Public holidays

1980
Ascension of the Prophet — June 9*
Accession of the Ruler of Abu Dhabi — August 6
Id-al-Fitr (end of Ramadan) — August 11-13*
Waqfa — October 17*
Id-al Adha — October 18-21*
Muslim new year — November 7-8*
National Day — December 2
Christmas Day — December 25
Boxing Day — December 26
1981
New Year's Day — January 1
Prophet's Birthday — January 18 or 19*

British embassy staff also observe Easter (April 4-7) and the Queen's Birthday (April 21).

* *Muslim holidays. Because these are dictated by the* lunar calendar, they may vary by a day or two in particular states from the dates given above. It is advisable to avoid visiting the UAE during Ramadan.

Health and water supplies

Few endemic diseases exist apart from malaria, for which visitors are advised to take paludrin (the more northerly emirates are the most susceptible). Europeans sometimes suffer mild bouts of enteritis and prickly heat. Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah have good medical facilities, and services are adequate elsewhere. European doctors and dentists have private practices in some parts. It is advisable to check inoculation and vaccination requirements with the UAE embassy in London before leaving, but smallpox and cholera certificates may be needed.

Sweet well water, piped from inland, is available in Dubai and Sharjah. Distillation plants provide Abu Dhabi's town supply and many expatriates boil and filter supplies, particularly during the summer.

Hours of business

Saturday and Sunday are *normal working days,* with Friday the day of rest. Private firms and shops in Abu Dhabi are generally open from 8 am until *7.30 pm* from Saturday to Thursday in the summer, with a break *between 1 and 4 pm.* In the winter the break is generally taken from 1 to 3.30 pm, and closing time is at 7 pm. The northern emirates' times are more variable.

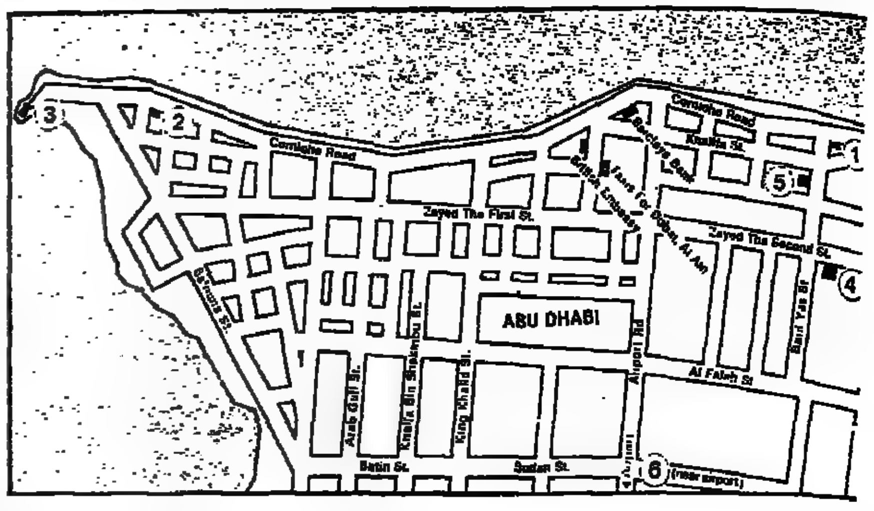
Abu Dhabi's banking community operates from 8 am until noon from Saturday to Wednesday, and from 8 am until 11 am on Thursday. In *the northern emirates* an extra hour, until noon, is worked on Thursdays.

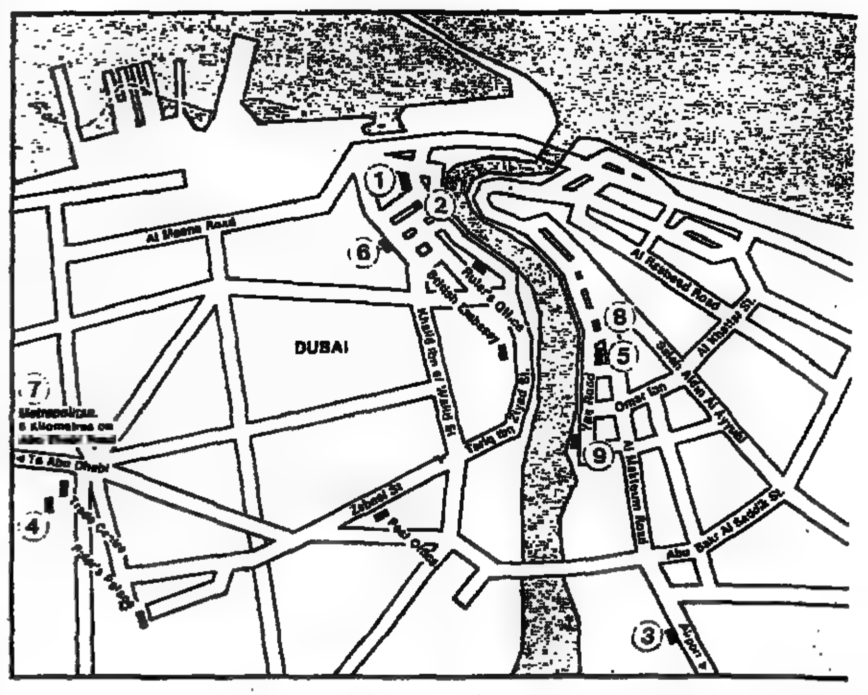
In the winter government offices throughout the UAE open from 8 am until 2 pm from Saturday to Wednesday, and from 8 am until noon *on* Thursday. In the summer the hours are 7 am until 1 pm, with the exception of Thursday, when closing time is 11 am.

The oil companies in Abu Dhabi are *active from 7 am* until 2 pm Saturday to Wednesday, closing at 1 pm on Thursday. In the northern emirates the hours are generally 7 am until 1.30 pm throughout the week (*Fridays excepted*).

Electricity

Both three-pin round (15 amp) and flat (13 amp) plugs are used. Bayonet lamp fittings are common. In Abu Dhabi *the electricity* supply is 240/415 volts AC 50 cycles, and in the northern emirates 220/380 volts AC 50 cycles.





General

The President

His Highness Shaik Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, President of the UAE and Ruler of the emirate of Abu Dhabi, was born circa 1916. He is the grandson of Shaikh Zayed bin Khalifa—Zayed *the Great*—and *the youngest* brother of Shaikh Shakhbout, who led the country from 1927 to 1966, and was governor of Abu Dhabi's Eastern Province before his brother abdicated in August 1966.

Country

Six of the emirates lie along the coastline of The Gulf. The seventh, Al Fujayrah, is on the Gulf of Oman. To the east is Oman itself, to the south and west Saudi Arabia, and to the north-west the *peninsula of Qatar.*

Much of the 32,280 sq miles of the UAE is barren, with low salt plains along the coast and an extensive desert area in the interior; this leads, in the south, to the uninhabitable Rub al Khali, or Empty Quarter. To the north-east there is Hajar, a volcanic, mountainous area. The Gulf coastline extends for nearly 400 miles, with shallow seas, coral reefs and a large number of islands, most of which are uninhabited; the UAE's Gulf of Oman shoreline is about 60 miles long.

Main cities

Largest of the emirates is Abu Dhabi, which stretches from the Qatar Peninsula in *the west to Dubai in the east.* Abu Dhabi town, which serves as the UAE's capital and administrative centre, stands on a small island linked to the mainland by two road bridges.

About three quarters of the emirate's 360,000 people live there. Al Ayn, the main settlement in the Buraimi Oasis, is expanding rapidly; with its neighbouring villages, it houses about 80,000 people.

Dubai ranks second both *in area and population* (about 300,000). Its port serves as one of the main points of entry for goods arriving both for the UAE and for the interior of the sultanate of Oman. It is *regarded as the federation's* main commercial centre, and like Abu Dhabi it has an international airport.

History

The United Arab Emirates came into being as an independent state on December 2, 1971. It was a grouping of the former Trucial States of Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Al Fujayrah, Dubai, Sharjah and Umm al Qaywayn. These six became seven in February 1972, when Ras al Khaymah joined the federa*tion.*

The Portuguese were active in The Gulf at the beginning of the sixteenth century, but were eventually driven out by Britain's East India Company. The next *two hundred years or so were* characterized by colonial battles between British, French and Dutch interests, with Britain finally consolidating its position at the beginning of the nine*teenth century.* A peace treaty with local rulers in 1820 was the first of a series of agreements, covering the
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COMPILED BY DENNIS TOPPING AND DENNIS DWYER

Industry and politics

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Economy and
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Finance and In-
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Interior Minister Shaikh Mubarak bin Mohammed
Minister of Health Hamad Abdul Rahman al Madfa
Minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs Mohammed Abdul Rahman al Bakr.
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Saif al Jarwan
Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Dr Mana Said al Otaiba
Minister of Planning Said Ghobash
Minister of Public Works and Housing Mohammed Khalifa al Kindi
Minister of Water and Electricity Humaid Nasser al Owais
Minister of State Shaikh Ahmed Sultan al Qasimi
Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Said al Ghaith
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid Abdulla
Minister of State for Internal Affairs Hamouda bin Ali
Minister of State for Supreme Council Affairs Shaikh Abdul Aziz bin Humaid al Qassimi

Embassies

UAE Embassy in London: 30 Prince's Gate SW7 1PT. Telephone 01-581 1281.
Ambassador: Said Mohammed Mahdi al-Tajir.
Minister: Mirza Husain Hasan al-Sayegh.
Counsellor (Consular Affairs): Nabil Hijazi.
First Secretaries: Hussein Saleh Hussein (Finance and Administration); Saif al-Oteiba (Consular Affairs); and Abdul Aziz Merza Mohamed Amin (Commercial Affairs).
British Embassy in Abu Dhabi: PO Box 248. Abu Dhabi, UAE. Telephone 26600.
Ambassador: David A. Roberts.
First Secretary, Head of Chancery and Consul: D. R. MacLennan.
First Secretaries: W. C. Hodgkins (Commercial), D. R. Spedding, and R. L. Owen.
British Consulate in Dubai: PO Box 65, Dubai, UAE. Telephone 431070.
Consul-General and Counsellor: D. K. Haskell.
First Secretary (Commercial) **and Consul:** G. M. Gowlland.
Second Secretaries: B. Hannahy (Commercial), R. M. Publicover and R. F. D. Deffee (and Vice-Consul).

The economy

The oil sector provides almost three quarters of the UAE's gross domestic product. Of the seven states, Abu Dhabi produces about four fifths of the oil and Dubai much of the rest.

Total oil revenues for 1979 are estimated at $12,500m compared with $8,600m in 1978 and $9,100m in 1977 (at roughly the same volume of sales as in 1979) reflecting the massive price increase imposed last year.

A considerable rise in capital spending should take place in the current financial year, according to the draft federal budget announced in December by Shaikh Rastrid, Prime Minister of the UAE and the Ruler of Dubai.

The draft budger provides for total expenditure of 11,250m dirhams ($2,960m), against 9,700m dirhams ($2,550m) in 1979. Within this figure, capital spending in the latest budget is given as 1,500m dirhams ($394m) from 1,100m dirhams ($290m) in 1979.

Recurrent expenditure is to rise to 8,900m dirhams ($2,340m) from the previous 7,800m dirhams ($2,050m).

The federation has one of the highest per capita incomes in the world at an estimated $16,000 in 1978.

Banking

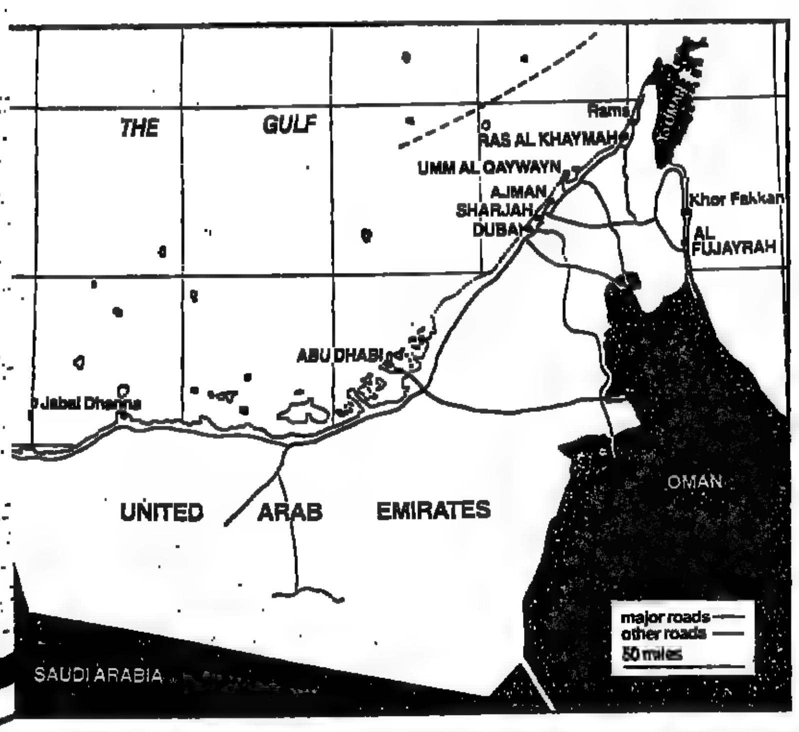
More than 50 banks operate in the UAE, but business is dominated by the National Bank of Abu Dhabi, Bank of Credit and Commerce International, and Khalij Commercial Bank.

The Offshore Banking Unit (OBU), established in 1976, has five licencees: American Express International Banking Corp., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Bank of Nova Scotia, and Banco Urquijo.

Aluminium

The Dubai aluminium smelter is a $1,400m project nearing completion at Jibel Ali. It is a smelter and desalination (fresh water making) plant combined.

Dubai Aluminium (Dubal), which controls the smelter, is owned 80 per cent by the Dubai Government and 20 per cent by a Grand Cayman company, Alusmelter Holdings.



Oil and gas

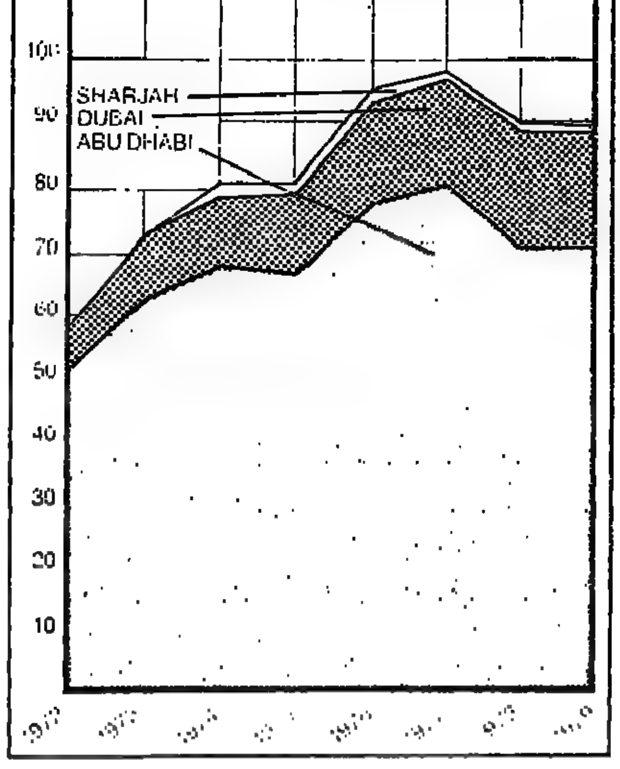
It was in 1960 that oil deposits were discovered in the region which now forms the UAE. The initial find, west of Abu Dhabi city, was followed by discoveries in Dubai and offshore in The Gulf. Later, Sharjah became an oil producer and, in 1978, Ras al Khaymah.

The UAE ranks in eighth position in the production league of Opec's 13 member countries with an output of 668 million barrels in 1979, nearly 100 million barrels more than Britain obtained from the North Sea.

Abu Dhabi accounts for 80 per cent of UAE's total oil production. Operations are controlled by the Government through the Abu Dhabi National Oil Co (ADNOC) which has 60 per cent holdings in the two major producers—the Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Operating Co (ADMA-OPCO) and the Abu Dhabi Co for Onshore Petroleum Operations (ADCO).

Known reserves in the emirates are estimated to be sufficient for at least 30 to 40 years at current rates of production.

Total crude petroleum production million metric ton



National income and gross domestic product (dirhams m)

	1976	1977	1978
National income—market prices	37,391	47,363	45,867
Comprising:			
Workers' wages and salaries (domestic)	10,571	11,269	12,609
Operating surplus	31,097	40,582	37,205
Workers' wages and salaries (from abroad)	–2,804	–3,240	–3,592
Property and entrepreneurial income (from abroad)	–1,226	– 625	245
Indirect taxes	– 246	– 623	– 600
Gross domestic product—			
market prices	43,637	54,443	53,338
Comprising by sectors: Agriculture and fishing	367	445	467
Petroleum	29,648	32,628	30,502
Manufacturing industries	593	1,853	2,400
Electricity, gas and water	345	486	624
Construction	3,741	5,735	5,435
Wholesale and retail trades, restaurants, hotels	2,953	4,590	4,612
Transport, storage and communications	1,820	2,628	2,732
Other	4,172	6,080	6,565

Source: United Nations statistics

Total supply and demand (dirhams m)

	1976	1977	1978
Gross domestic product at market prices	43,637	54,443	53,338
Imports of goods and services	14,977	21,735	22,224
Total supply	58,614	76,178	75,562
Export of goods and services	35,269	40,186	38,260
Consumption			
— Private	5,108	10,418	11,601
— Public	4,836	6,369	7,208
Gross fixed capital investment	12,559	18,363	18,364
Change in stock	642	842	129
Total demand	58,614	76,178	75,562

Source: United Nations statistics

United Arab Emirates' exports to Britain (£m)

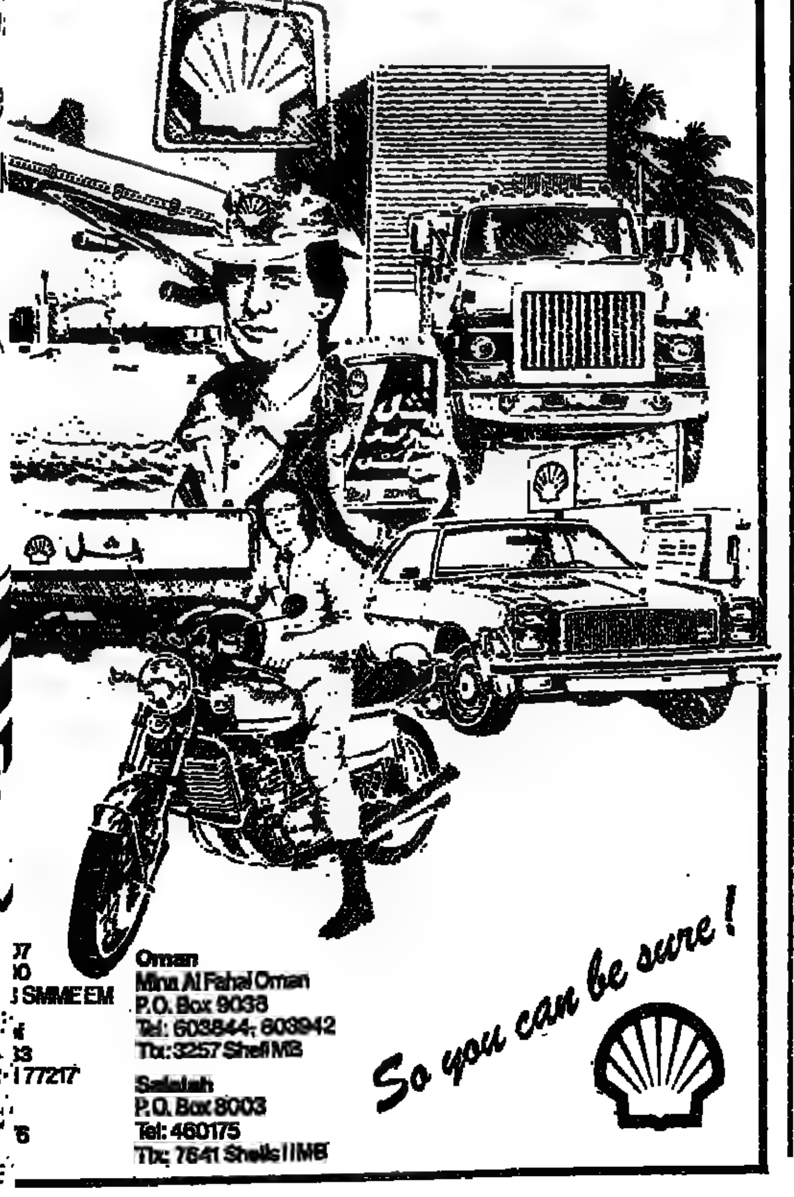
	1978	1979
Crude petroleum	219.66	191.18
Machinery	9.68	17.21
Silver	0.61	14.28
Vegetables and fruit	0.68	0.11
Special commodities and special transactions	37.79	3.37
Other goods	2.17	10.92
Total	270.57	237.07

British Exports to UAE

	1978	1979
Machinery and transport	210.65	253.05
Including:		
Power generating equipment	(40.64)	(44.05)
Electrical machinery	(39.70)	(57.33)
Road vehicles	(20.23)	(27.64)
Manufactured goods	104.29	106.25
Including:		
Iron and steel	(19.52)	(24.41)
Chemicals	33.56	38.96
Food and live animals	14.46	13.30
Furniture	6.76	9.11
Scientific instruments	8.70	9.37
Beverages	4.27	4.45
Cigarettes	4.60	7.73
Other goods	48.05	45.98
Total	435.34	488.20

Overseas trade ($US m)

Country	1977	1978	1979 Jan-Nov
Sources of UAE's imports:			
Britain	921	957	1,057
Japan	978	986	1,000
United States	575	647	670
West Germany	488	561	468
France	175	251	331
Italy	186	201	298
Netherlands	155	253	119
Saudi Arabia	123	74	n/a
India	212	159	n/a
Rest of the World	1,373	1,296	n/a
Total	5,186	5,385	n/a
Markets for UAE's exports:			
Japan	2,508	2,292	4,519
United States	1,563	1,041	1,751
France	1,179	1,189	994
West Germany	607	311	919
Netherlands	632	632	403
Britain	546	450	417
Spain	336	475	515
Iran	126	147	n/a
Netherland Antilles	662	878	n/a
Rest of the world	1,442	1,634	n/a
Total	9,601	9,049	11,712



Agriculture

Large sums invested in experimental schemes

Few parts of the world outside the polar regions would appear to have as little agricultural potential as the United Arab Emirates, consisting as they do almost entirely of sand and salt flats. There are only three regions within the emirates where agriculture is possible as the result of the natural presence of fresh water, and these amount at the most to only 5 per cent of the total area.

The largest and most important is the emirate of Ras al Khaymah, the northernmost of the seven emirates of the UAE, which lies along the edge of the Hajar mountains. The precipitation over these mountains, particularly in winter, is considerably greater than elsewhere in the region, and enables the land at the foot of the mountains to be irrigated.

To the south of Ras al Khaymah is the Buraimi group of oases, which also derive their water from the Hajar mountains. The majority of these oases lie within Abu Dhabi, a part of the UAE, and the remainder in Oman.

Finally there is the Liwa, a phenomenon found in the high dunes of the south of Abu Dhabi towards the border with Saudi Arabia. This is a group of oases scattered over a large area, and consisting almost entirely of date groves tended seasonally by the Beduin.

The principal limitation on agriculture is, of course, the availability of water. In Ras al Khaymah irrigation is obtained from wells, while in the Buraimi oases it is obtained largely by the *falaj* system.

This system was introduced into the region many centuries ago by the Persians, who devised a method of tapping the water table at the edge of the Hajar range, and conducting the water by a series of subterranean channels to the area to be cultivated, where it was brought to the surface. This has proved to be a most efficient system, as little water is lost by evaporation, and there is an almost constant and unvarying flow.

Now there are plans for dams in the *wadi* beds to hold flood water from the mountains which would otherwise flow wastefully into the sea. In the coastal regions desalinization of seawater is used to get fresh water, but this is expensive for irrigation purposes.

The government experimental farm at Digdagga in Ras al Khaymah, which was started over 20 years ago, is the oldest and largest agricultural centre in the UAE. Here there are nearly 400 acres of crops, and in the winter large quantities of vegetables are grown, which are marketed throughout the emirates.

There is also a herd of Friesian cattle and an agricultural school. Experiments are carried out with various types of livestock including goats, and with fruit and vegetables. Considerable inducements are offered to local farmers to improve their methods and stay on the land, but a steady drift continues to more lucrative occupations in the town.

Much progress has been made in agriculture at Al Ayn in the Buraimi oasis, largely because of the enthusiasm and interest of Shaikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahyan, Ruler of Abu Dhabi and President of the UAE. More winter wheat, vegeables and fruit are being grown, but problems are looming up.

Reserves of ground water are being used on an ever-increasing scale, even though the introduction of drip-irrigation has brought about a 75 per cent saving over the traditional flood irrigation method. Salinity has risen drastically. Nevertheless, in spite of difficulties, production of vegetables has reached 55,000 tons a year.

Large sums of money have been invested in experimental agriculture. The best known of these schemes is on Sadiyet island, adjacent to Abu Dhabi town where the Arab Lands Research Station was established and was until recently, run by the University of Arizona.

Here vegetables are grown by intensive methods in glasshouses, cooled by pumping air through a curtain of water. The results are impressive, and by this method vegetables can be grown throughout the year under shelter, but the cost is considerable.

Other experimental schemes are run at Al Ayn by the French and Japanese. There is a battery chicken farm in Sharjah, and plans exist for a vast poultry farm at Al Ayn.

The UAE now intends to increase greatly the areas of cultivable land. This will involve the construction of dams in the eastern and northern mountains, the sinking of new wells, bringing in foreign experts, and taking part in regional and international organizations for developing arid land with new technology.

The federation is to participate in a £90m pan-Arab company to be established in Dubai for promoting agro-industrial investment, after a decision by the Union of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture in Dubai. Shaikh Rashid bin Said al Maktum, Vice dent and Prime Minis the UAE and Rul Dubai, has contribute first £4m of capital.

A multi-million water resources sur being undertaken und Damascus-based Centre for Arid Zon Dry Lands. The Ministry of Agric which supervises wa water resources, ha decided to accelerate on American desig dams in two areas Hajar mountains.

Advice on desert tion is being sough Iran, from where th system of irrigation as the *qanat* system was introduced into long ago. A techni cultivation successfull out in the Ahwaz Iran is being given ular attention.

Tim

Fishing

Many find driving taxis far more profitable

It is perhaps somewhat ironic that before the discovery of oil fishing, both for fish and pearls, was one of the few basic occupations of the inhabitants of the Trucial Coast. The development of the cultured pearl industry in Japan in the 1930s all but killed pearling throughout The Gulf. Fishing, as such, continued as a subsistence occupation of the few thousand Arabs who populated this arid and poverty-stricken part of the world.

In recent years, since the discovery of oil, fishing has been a depressed occupation. The federal Government has a Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but the emphasis is definitely on agriculture, which ranks high in the interests of Shaikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nalayyen, President of the UAE and Ruler of Abu Dhabi. Agriculture and Fisheries accounted for less than 1 per cent of the gdp of the UAE in 1978.

There are several reasons why fisheries should be such a flagging industry in the UAE at present. The wealth of the rapidly-growing cities, principally Abu Dhabi and Dubai, has attracted the local fishing communities as much as it has the vast numbers of immigrants, both Arab and non-Arab, who have swarmed into the emirates in the past 10 years. The local inhabitants will not be found on the building sites, but they will be found driving taxis, which is a far more profitable pastime than fishing.

The fate of fishing industries farther north in The Gulf has not passed unnoticed by the Government of the UAE. The Fisheries Company in Bahrain, which depended almost entirely on its shrimping fleet of 17 trawlers, went into liquidation in 1979 as a result of the almost total disappearance of the shrimps. Its trawlers have been sold to a company in Hongkong, and a local businessman has bought the processing plants onshore.

The same fate would have befallen the Fisheries Company in Qatar had not the Government come to its rescue with heavy subsidization. In Kuwait the Fisheries Company has survived as it has spread its activities far and wide outside The Gulf. Another reason for hesitation has been the survey conducted by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) into the fisheries potential of the The Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. The results of this survey, spread over several years, have only recently been published.

The fisheries survey by FAO and UNDP was undertaken on behalf of Qatar, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the UAE and the Sultanate of Oman, and its recommendations have now been submitted to the governments of each of these states. Rather surprisingly, the conclusions of the survey are considerably more encouraging than might have been expected, in view of the experiences of the fisheries companies in Bahrain and Qatar. According to the survey's findings, fish production in The Gulf could be doubled because of the enormous potential stocks in these waters.

Follow-up work on the project is now being done by the committee of the Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (IOFC) of the FAO. Three international experts—a shrimp biologist, a fishery economist and a master fisherman — have been appointed to carry out the recommendations of the survey. Potential fish stocks in Gulf waters have been estimated at 220,000 tonnes a year, while the commercially-valuable stocks have been reckoned at 140,000 tonnes a year. Present catches of commercially-valuable varieties are only 50,000 tonnes. Gulf waters could yield some 90,000 tonnes, and Gulf of Oman 20,000 tonnes of demersal fish a year. One of the most significant findings in the survey is the existence of huge quantities of lantern fish in the Gulf of Oman. The survey has estimated that the Gulf of Oman has from 100,000 to one million tonnes of this variety.

What then is the future for the fisheries in the UAE? With a tenfold increase in population in the last decade the demand for fish is far greater than the available supply in the UAE. It is, therefore, very expensive. However, as the standard of living rises so does the demand for a great variety of food, including fish. It is probably in the Gulf of Oman that the development of fisheries is likely to go ahead. Of the two emirates which border the Gulf of Oman, Al Fujayrah has no oil revenues and Sharjah only very limited and dwindling oil revenues.

The incentive to develop a fisheries industry therefore is there. Another important factor is the completion of an all-weather tarmac road through the Hajar mountains connecting the emirates bordering the Gulf of Oman with the big centres of population in the southern shores of The Gulf.

The emirate of Al Fujayrah, which only has a coastline on the Gulf of Oman, has made more serious efforts to develop a fisheries industry than any other of the emirates in recent years. An agreement was reached with Daiei Fisheries of Japan for a joint fishing and venture, according t the Japanese would take eight ton estimated daily ca fish, one ton of wh to be sold locally. H the agreement lasted year before it co

Sharjah has recent loped the natural Khor Fakkan on the Oman on which a industry could be b and when, they de develop one. In Th Ras al Khaymah sta Ras al Khaymah Company for the pr of fish meal at a ra tons a day, but this a success and it clos only six months pro The smallest emir Ajam and Umm a ayn have produce tious plans for the ment on fisheries i but they have n gressed beyond thi

When the wells run dry

continued from page II

Emirates Telecommunications Corporation, which runs the telex and telephone services, are Abu Dhabi dominated although the Minister of Communications, Mohammad Said al-Mualla, is from the northern emirates.

When plans were announced recently to seek consultants for a 2,000 MW power station on the Abu-Dhabi-Dubai border it was quickly made clear to diplomats, seeking information about the $1,500m projects timed for the mid-1980s, that it would be handled by the Abu Dhabi Department of Water and Electricity rather than the federal ministry. This is despite the fact that the intention is to tie the station into a national electricity grid.

There are many observers who fail to see the Abu Dhabi-Dubai dichotomy as being important or a subject for concern. A senior Pakistani banker who has been in the UAE for more than 10 years and heads the regional office of his bank in Abu Dhabi, says: "1980 should be a good year for people in business. The Government is now really cautious and Abu Dhabi and Dubai have now agreed to put 50 per cent of their oil revenues with the Central Bank. It is particularly pleasing that the Government is going to spend about $1,000m next year on agriculture. Every day the UAE is integrating and moving towards being a real federation. If you look in the newspapers you see that every day one action or another has been taken by the rulers."

For the emirates' economy what is important is a proposal for the Central Bank to control 1,000m dirhams ($267.3m) in government funds which will be used to support property. What this actually means is that the Central Bank will refinance loans made by the 54 commercial banks to citizens for property development. Since 1977, when two banks closed their doors, few banks have added to their property portfolios.

Most of the loans made in the mid-1970s are outstanding and, although the banks control the buildings, taking rent against the unpaid borrowing and interest charges, a large quantity of dirhams are locked in to these property portfolios. Bankers believe that once the Central Bank has stepped in money will be available for financing more productive ventures.

This remains something of a hope. The UAE Development Bank, based in Abu Dhabi, has been largely moribund since its formation in 1974 despite having as its chairman the influential Chamberlain of the Presidential Court, Shaikh Surour bin-Mohammad. Indeed, from billboards around the northern emirates it is obvious that property development rather than agricultural development has been the main lending activity by the bank, especially in Umm al Qaywayn, where the bank has much unrented property on its books. If development is to reach the remoter corners of the emirates, the UAE probably needs to act on recommendations by the International Monetary Fund and establish more specialized banks such as an industrial and an agricultural bank to stimulate depressed areas of the economy.

The prospects of more money from the federation or specialized institutions is probably unlikely to make much impact in the foreseeable future. Some businessmen would like to see the large local banks, such as the National Bank of Abu Dhabi and the National Bank of Dubai, doing more with their dirham deposits. There is some evidence that this is happening.

From the offshore banking enclave in Bahrain has come the use of the rollover credit; some local businesses have been able to convert their overdrafts into fixed rate medium-term loans in dirhams; larger corporate entities such as the Emirates Telecommunications Corporation are in talks with their bankers about refinancing certain dollar loans in dirhams. This has an importance since dollar interest rates are hovering around 20 per cent while the dirham rate for overdrafts is about 14 per cent.

Trade patterns show that of the UAE's total imports in 1979, about $4,000m (of the $6,000m), was handled by Dubai. Of Dubai's total about 30 per cent were reexported by dhows and coastal traffic mainly to Iran. The traditional dhow trade in smuggled items has thrived since the revolution in Iran and the consequent disruption of Iran's import trade.

Where imports have been growing is at the Abu Dhabi end of the emirates because of capital goods imported in connexion with the industrial zone at Ruways and oil field services both offshore and onshore. The United Kingdom earned £159,500,000 from Abu Dhabi in 1979, £305,200,000 from Dubai and £23,500,000 from the other emirates. The total of £488,200,000 was 12 per cent more than 1978. The value of the UAE market to the United Kingdom was worth more than United Kingdom exports to the whole of India. After Saudi Arabia the UAE was the most profitable market for United Kingdom exports to the Middle East in 1979 and because of traditional links with Britain the United Kingdom is in the top three of suppliers with Japan and the United States.

To businessmen it is projects rather than trade which produce the profits. This where Abu Dhabi has taken the lead. Only a handful of major projects are on the drawing board for 1980 in Dubai—underpasses for the city and a hospital—but Abu Dhabi is continuing to put work out to tender. On the government side there are to be a few prestige building projects including a tourist tower, Abu Dhabi's answer to the Post Office tower in London, and a new ministry of foreign affairs.

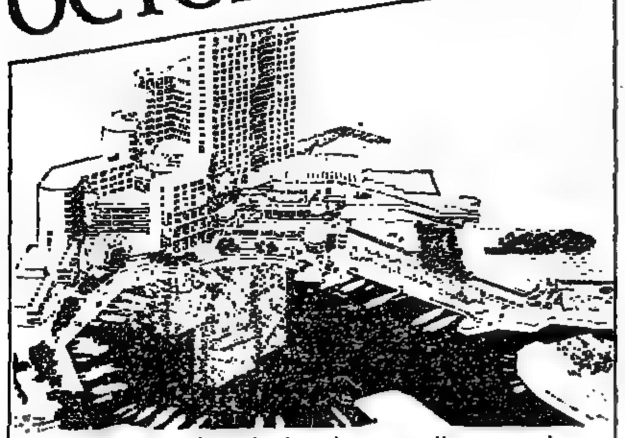
The Department of Water and Electricity envisages awarding a 120 MW power station for Umm al Nar island as well as a continuing programme of distribution and house connexions. The United Kingdom-UAE joint venture Al Saleem Bovis has recently been awarded a $48m contract for a trunk water pipeline between Abu Dhabi and the oasis city of Al Ayn with an associated reservoirs contract going to the Korean company Hyundai at $35m.

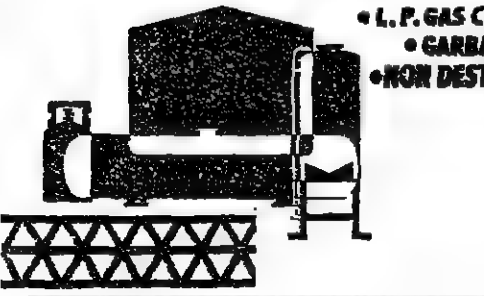
Other building projects include a pair of prisons for Abu Dhabi and Al Ayn and to complete Abu Dhabi's Corniche skyline a prestige building for the Arab Monetary Fund, the Arab counterpart to the IMF which is based in Abu Dhabi. Even where a contract goes Korean, as in the case of the reservoirs, European suppliers often get cut in. Hyundai is talking at present to three nominated groups of manufacturers for the pumps required, including two from the United Kingdom.

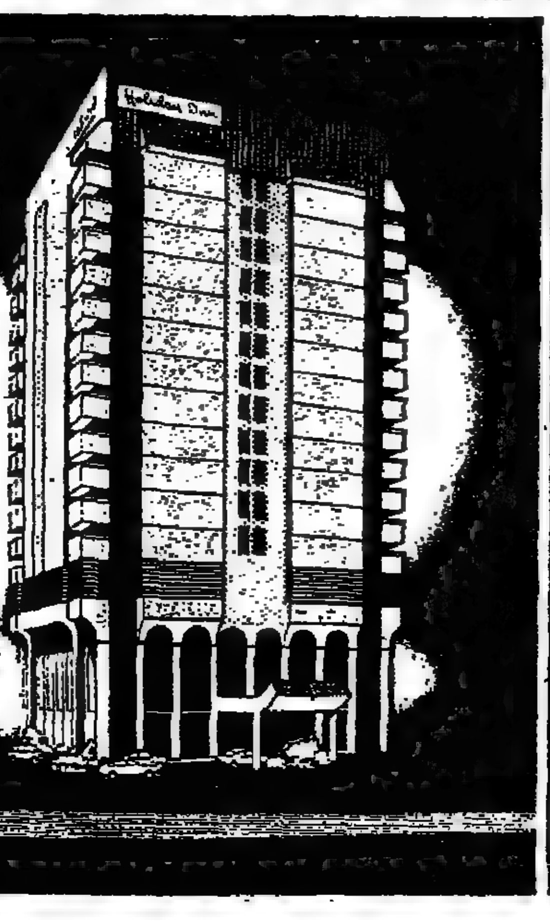
The United Kingdom's "most favoured nation" position has recently been eroded although most specifications on government work are written by United Kingdom consultants and are weighted towards United Kingdom concerns. The French hive made a big push in the UAE and President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Abu Dhabi in early March was linked to a number of commercial initiatives. This coincided with the award of a valuable contract for telemetry (measuring equipment) to the French company Matra at $20,800,000 when a United Kingdom company Ferranti was lowest bidder at $19,800,000.

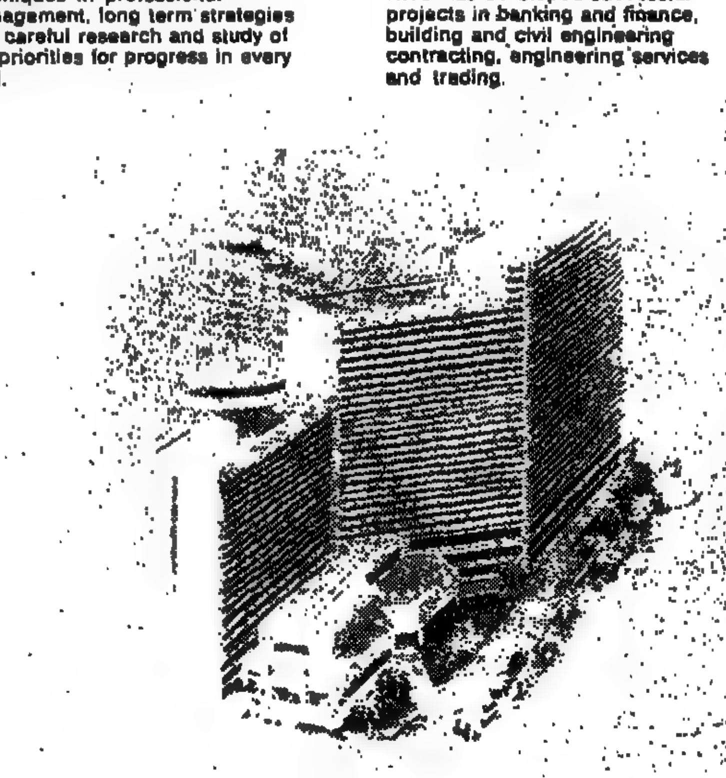
Trade officials tend to make much of these preferential awards but businessmen point out that often where a contract goes to one country other countries get "cut in" as subcontractors.

John Whelan









هكذا من الأصل

مكذا من الاهل

Emirate citizens and expatriates from many countries have teamed together to develop the federation. The work of four of them–a leading businessman, a British ex-ambassador, a doctor, and an oil expert–is examined here

Ears in the right place

…h al Gurg, chairman …ctor of numerous …s in the United …nirates, and agent …ally numerous Bri- …Scandinavian and …reign firms, speaks …l of imperturbable …which many of the …us Arab business- …r command up and …he Gulf. He has …o with the transfor- …hrough oil of the …de of The Gulf, … and harnessing …to it with small …first, and then with …ies.

…lks with the unhur- …rhar Arabs have, …of his long, white …t moving with him. …is headdress a few …s can be seen. He …year.

…nterests which he …s, in one way or …make a formidable …include banks and …companies, elec- …communications …t, furniture, …nd other household …s, building …and chemicals, …explosives, and …s and helicopter engines. He also owns much property along the UAE coast.

Some of the names with which he is associated are known worldwide. BAT, Grundig, Siemens, Dunlop, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Group are examples. Mr al Gurg was born in Dubai in 1925, and has lived all his life there. He is thus a citizen of the UAE — only native-born Arabs are citizens. His forefathers were pearl merchants.

The young Mr al Gurg was sent to a Koranic school built on the sand, and would have learnt no English at all if it had not been for an Indian doctor. The doctor found time to teach the language at a small school.

Thirty-five years ago Mr al Gurg joined the British Bank of the Middle East (now a part of the Hongkong Bank) as a clerk. This became his springboard. He was noticed by his managers, and in 1956 the bank and the British Council arranged for him to go to England for four months to "polish up my English", as he puts it.

He has been polishing it ever since, by his business dealings in Dubai and by frequent visits to London, where he has a flat in the Knightsbridge area.

It was in the 1960s, when oil began to flow in the area, that Mr al Gurg saw his opportunities. He left the bank as a full-time employee to establish his agencies, but he did not sever all connexion with the bank. He remains now its "local representative"—a trouble shooter, who attends board meetings and gives political and economic advice.

Apart from his business connexions, his qualification for being a trouble shooter is that he has the ear of the Ruler of Dubai, Shaikh Rashid bin Said al-Maktoum, and of the other rulers in the UAE. The federation runs on a feudal basis, and to have the ear of the rulers, as well as to have one's own ear to the ground is a recipe for success.

Mr al Gurg is not apprehensive about possible political disturbances in the area. The locally-born Arabs, he says, are not vicious, and the foreigners make a good tax-free living on contract.

The proper objective of all the development that has taken place, he declares, is to recycle the wealth that has fallen to the area. In his opinion, there could be an improvement in filtering the wealth down through what has been a simple society, but all that is needed is a "wee bit of administration".

He has two sons and three daughters, all Muslims like himself. The eldest son went to Crawley College in Britain to study business administration, and has now joined his father's activities. The second son is in Philadelphia studying the same subject with the same purpose.

One daughter is the principal of a school in Dubai, and the other two daughters are at school in England. Who can say that with men like Mr al Gurg in the saddle, ties betwen Britain and The Gulf have been cut?

Jerome Caminada

Doctor tries and tries again

…ho practise in the …stability of West- …ope which has …nce the end of the …Vorld War might …v minutes' thought …rab doctor who …es in his life has …ke a fresh start in …e East, because of …il there after that

…him Selim Ayoub …Palestine, where …born, Abu Dhabi …on, and is now in …has had to launch …actice there, and …ing so offer him- …examination by a …nel, when already …e of 60.

…not a political …imself, over the …Ayoub has found …cal volcano after …upting round him. …e forgiven, there- …he quietly prays …will not happen …the Arab area …s now.

…1915 at Jaffa, Dr …the son of a cus- …er who in 1921 …of the first Arab …nder the British …o try to stop the …arms by Zionists …e. He failed.

…Ibrahim went to …can University in …ebanon, and graduated as a doctor of medicine in 1943. He then returned to Palestine for five years of medical work, before marrying in 1948 a fellow Christian Arab from Damascus, Liliane Gelat. That was the year the mandate ended and Israel was born amid fighting. When Dr Ayoub returned with his bride from a honeymoon in Cairo he found his home area occupied and himself a refugee—one of the hundreds of thousands.

While his wife temporarily rejoined her family in Damascus, Dr Ayoub travelled to Abu Dhabi, then a tiny habitation on The Gulf whose inhabitants made a living from pearling and dhow trade. The young doctor set up a clinic under a tent on the sand, and one of his patients was the Ruler of Abu Dhabi at this time, Shaikh Shakhbut.

After a year Dr Ayoub went to Lebanon to be consultant at the Iraq Petroleum Company's hospital at Tripoli. For eight years he was spared disturbances, but the 1956 Suez campaign and its aftermath cut off the flow of patients from The Gulf and elsewhere, and the doctor decided to move to Beirut to practise there.

No sooner was he beginning to establish himself, than the 1958 civil war in Lebanon imposed for a time a 24-hour curfew, on doctors as on everyone else. When this episode had passed, however, the Ayoub practice began to flourish among Arabs and foreigners, especially the British community. He became almost a British family doctor, and in due course was made an OBE for his services.

Nevertheless, the inherent instability of Lebanon made him ponder about the future. He had an offer to take up a partnership in the United States, but after much thought and an inspection visit he decided against it.

Perhaps he regreted this decision, when ultimately turmoil and slaughter returned to Lebanon in the mid-1970s. He had become consultant to an American firm in Dubai, and during one of his visits to The Gulf—made while it was still possible, although risky, to take flights from Beirut—his clinic in Beirut was first looted, and then burnt.

When his wife, and later he himself after he had returned, tried to find out the reason for this, there was talk of protection money required. Then he was threatened with death as a "traitor"; but the Palestine Liberation Organization, which had been policing the area, gave him four bodyguards who for two weeks accompanied him everywhere.

After all this, the firm in Dubai suggested that it was high time he moved there permanently, which at last he did. A rather grandiose scheme for building a large new clinic on empty ground away from the town centre fizzled out, and he almost abandoned his plans. His wife persuaded him to persevere, and with loans from the banks he converted a flat into a well-equipped centre where he now practises, with a partner.

First, however, apart from the nominal examination by a board to approve his qualifications, he had to overcome tantalizing bureaucracy. In the meantime, he and his wife were living on funds which she had been able to transfer from Damascus.

Now this resourceful Palestinian is establishing himself yet again, in his sixty-fifth year. Like his fellow Palestinians, he has no homeland, so it is in The Gulf that the remainder of his career seems to lie.

J.C.

For the record

Mr Edward Firth Henderson was a British ambassador in The Gulf six years ago; now he is helping to collect and sift documents which will record in detail the chronicle of the Arab coast of The Gulf from the time of the East India Company. It is a long task which he and those working with him cannot hope to complete, and which others years ahead will have the responsibility of finishing.

He is working at the Centre for Documentation and Research, which lies within the crenellated walls and turrets of the Old Fort or Palace at Abu Dhabi. This captivating building of slightly yellowing white is, except for some remnants of previous walls, only 42 years old; but it is already a memorial standing apart from the tower blocks and utility architecture which has created the town of Abu Dhabi in only 20 years.

The palace was built by Shaikh Shakhbut bin Sultan, who was ousted as Ruler of Abu Dhabi in 1966. Shaikh Shakhbut, who had ruled since 1928, refused to be pushed into large-scale spending on the new oil wealth in the early 1960s, fearing that the customs of his people would be destroyed to no good purpose. He preferred at first to store money in tins in his palace where he could see it, rather than put it in a bank.

When, finally, he was persuaded to bank it, he soon demanded to be shown his cash. The small new branch was not all that liquid, as one might say, and a small aircraft had to be flown from Bahrain loaded with notes to satisfy him. It was then flown back again. The redoubtable Shakhbut who is still alive, was succeeded by a younger brother Shaikh Zayed bin Sultan, who is the present Ruler, and also President of the UAE.

Shaikh Zayed, while more willing to take Abu Dhabi into a transformed future, was mindful, too, of the past. Three years after he took power the Centre for Documentation began, and is now under a director, Dr Mohammed Morsy Abdullah.

Mr Henderson joined the centre in 1976, two years after he had retired as ambassador in Qatar. The wide scope of the task of assembling records was then clear.

After the East India Company days, the Trucial coast—as it later became known—of The Gulf was successively under the administration of the India Office, the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office (from 1921 to 1929), then again the India Office, and finally the Foreign Office once more until independence. Because of this, search and research has to be carried out in Delhi, Bombay, London, along The Gulf, and to some extent in Cairo and Istanbul, too.

Mr Henderson is responsible for the inquiries in Delhi and London; other smaller sections at the centre are carrying the search elsewhere. He has been to India from time to time looking at papers, and in London the trail leads to the Public Records Office as well as the India Office Library, now complementary to the Foreign Office Library. Many papers in London were also circulated at the time to other ministries.

Documents of interest are microfilmed, either by the present Indian Government or in London. In some cases, the Foreign Office already has films of what has been requested, and these are sent to Abu Dhabi. The papers, some on microfilm and some on paper, are read and studied, and thoroughly indexed. About nine tenths are in English, and others are in Arabic, Farsi and Turkish. There are also consular papers in German, French and Portuguese.

Four British and American women living in Abu Dhabi have been helping in Mr Henderson's section, and women who speak the necessary languages are similarly examining documents in other sections.

Many of the papers give details of the dhow trade, which spread far to the east and down the coast of Africa, and also of pearling. There are original documents on the administration of the Al Ayn area inland, which used to be known as the Buraimi oasis.

Mr Henderson's career has a variety which will not come the way of a young man nowadays, or in the next century. A quietly spoken man, he was born in December 1917, went to Oxford and left the university when the last war began. His war service included a period with the Commandos, and he was with the 7 Armoured Division up to Berlin.

After the war he was with the Arab Legion in Transjordan, and began Arabic studies in Jerusalem. Later, as he had trained for his parachute wings, he was transferred to the 6 Airborne Division.

He left the army as a major and joined the Iraq Petroleum Company late in 1948, becoming the IPC representative for the Trucial Coast (now the UAE) and Muscat and Oman. Eight years later, restless as ever, he joined the Foreign Office on secondment, and his appointment became substantive in 1959 when he was Political Officer in Abu Dhabi. He was then Consul in Jerusalem for four years.

After two years in London he went to Bahrain on the staff of the Political Resident, and finally was posted as Political Agent in Qatar in 1969. Two years later, when Britain's relations right down The Gulf were changed by independence treaties, this was renamed as an ambassadorial post.

In 1974 Mr Henderson retired from the Foreign Service. He subsequently went to Abu Dhabi to be a businessman, but this did not suit him. Now he is doing what does suit him.

J.C.

Man at the top

The most talked about man in Abu Dhabi's oil industry *is an Algerian expatriate*, Dr Mahmoud Hamra-Krouha. He has headed the management of the state-owned Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) since its formation in 1971 and as ADNOC's chief executive he is at the centre of a decision-making process which encompasses crude oil marketing, oil field development, conservation of hydrocarbons resources and the industrial future, just about everything which matters in Abu Dhabi.

ADNOC is pivotal to the UAE economy since it is responsible for the biggest single industrial project at Ruways 100 miles west of Abu Dhabi, as well as for the most important oilfield development, both onshore and offshore. It is hardly surprising that its chief executive is the man every visiting business delegation wants to meet. Not only that but every commercial interest doing business with the emirates would like to get ADNOC work. As one United Kingdom businessman says: "An ADNOC contract is like a gold-plated visiting card, the key to more business elsewhere".

Talking to Dr Krouha it is evident that he dislikes the idea of discussing strictly commercial aspects of ADNOC's programme. He takes the view that those concerned in ADNOC contracts are kept informed about developments and that this is the legitimate limit of information, at least as far as journalists are concerned.

But if there is any policy which Dr Krouha can be said to regard as his own hobby-horse it is certainly the oilfield conservation which ADNOC has espoused, as Dr Krouha sees it, in the national interest.

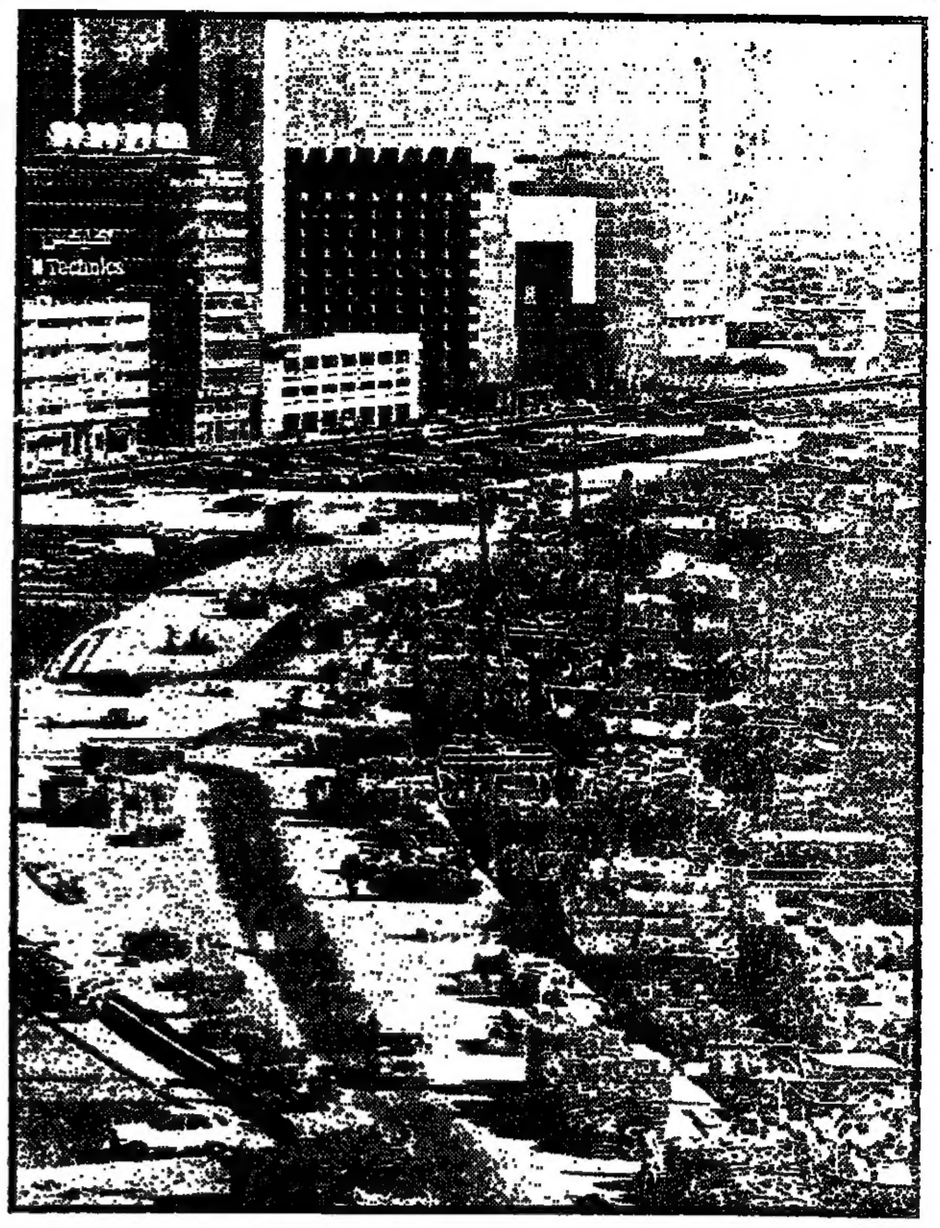
He recalls: "Between 1972 and 1974 we saw irreversible damage done to the oil reservoirs. The former companies ADMA and ADPC (Abu Dhabi Marine Areas and Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company) were following a policy to minimize investment and to maximize the production level of the field in the short-term. While this could be said to be 100 per cent correct from an oil company's point of view, in the long term it was completely unacceptable.

"We had to say categorically to our partners in ADMA and ADPC that their plans were malpractice. Later we found when we had done our studies on the proper level of production that their plans had been incorrect for the simple reason that they didn't have a plan at all."

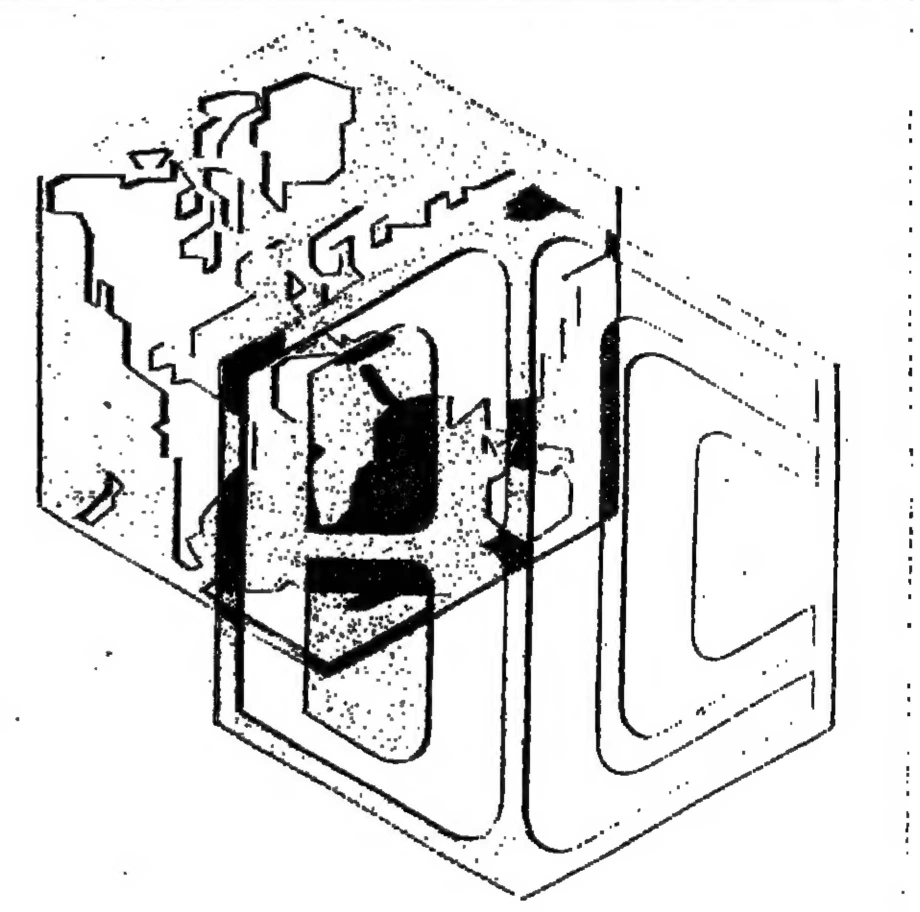
Around him Dr Krouha has assembled a management team comprising a number of other Algerians, including the head of Industrial projects, Mr Ali Boudjadja, and ADNOC's treasurer, Mr Mustafa Daidj. The Arab profile adopted by ADNOC has meant an organization where Arabic is a first language. In a number of other Gulf states nationalized oil companies use English and are merely the old concessionaires with a new name. As if to emphasize the point Mr Daidj attended a loan-signing ceremony for an ADNOC subsidiary last month and when it came to the speeches spoke in French as his second language rather than in English.

Dr Krouha shuns publicity. He clearly resents questioning which challenges ADNOC's right to confidentiality over its decision making on contract awards. Asked why ADNOC never publishes international tender calls for major projects he replied: "Why don't you ask that question of Shell or Mobil? It is not the practice of oil companies to announce their plans. ADNOC is an oil company not a news agency."

John Whelan



Dubai's busy Creek. The past few years have witnessed dramatic changes in the skyline of this famous inlet. Some of the dhows seen loading here will carry contraband to the Indian sub-continent.



Education

Teaching system full, free and for all

Thirty years ago there were *no schools in any* of the seven shaikhdoms which now form the United Arab Emirates. The only form of regular teaching was instruction in the Koran given to groups of boys.

Today there is a full, free educational system available to all, and culminating in the university which has more than 1,700 students. *Only a very small number of* children in remote areas do not attend full-time school in the primary grade from the ages of six to twelve.

It is a remarkable achievement, not only made possible but also made necessary by the oil wealth of the federation.

In considering the lack of educational facilities in the *early* 1950s the conditions then prevailing must be borne in mind: small, scattered communities where the way of life had remained almost unchanged for centuries. Now the development of the oil industry has vastly increased the population by bringing in expatriate workers from many parts of the world; and has introduced undreamt of possibilities, new dangers and alien ways of thought, and utterly changed the face of life at least in the cities.

When the Trucial States Council was set up in 1952 the first concerted effort was made to introduce education in the modern sense. A school for 450 boys opened in Sharjah the following year. Later came others in Ras al Khaymah and Abu Dhabi, and in Khor Fakkan (in Sharjah). In 1958 Shaikh Rashid, Ruler of Dubai, turned his palace into an elementary school.

Girls' education then came into the picture. By 1964 there were 31 schools apart from those in Abu *Dhabi*, and 12 of the 31 were for girls, with an attendance of more than 2,000. Schoolboys at that time numbered almost 5,000.

In 1971 education was made compulsory. During that academic year there were 31,342 pupils in the schools and another 1,500 in higher education or technical training. From then on the development and expenditure have increased steadily and massively. Between 1972 and 1979 the number of *pupils in UAE schools* rose by 297 per cent.

The Ministry of Education's budget for 1973 was 247.2m dhirhams, of which *more than half was for development.* In the last budget announced in September *1979* the figure was 1,212m dhirhams. Development allocations, however, have been reduced proportionally, as the basic construction is now completed. The total educational outlay in 1979 represented about 12½ per cent of the state's whole budget.

After the initial momentous effort to provide a network of schooling to meet at least minimum needs and standards, the Ministry of Education started as a second phase a programme to renew all the older school buildings, change and improve curricula, and provide refresher courses and additional training for teachers. The improvement of buildings has been continuing for more than six years, and the revisions in curricula for four years.

As elsewhere in Arabia, the basic education structure is six years of primary education for ages six to 12 (this is the part which is compulsory in the UAE), *followed by three years in* a preparatory school, with a further three years of secondary education in general subjects or technical training. The UAE also provides free kindergarten teaching for the four and five-year-olds.

At the other end of the academic scale is the UAE *University which opened in* 1977 with 500 students. During the present academic *year the number is 1,768*, of whom 366 are expatriates. About one third of the *students are women, though in* kindergarten and primary grades the balance in numbers *between boys and girls* is almost equal.

The university at present has colleges for arts, science, education, politics and administration, and law and Sharia (Islamic teaching). Within a year engineering will be added, and a medical faculty is planned.

This university is the UAE's special pride and joy, and no money is spared. All students receive full board, transportation, books and equipment, plus a grant of 500 dhirhams a month.

In addition 20 per cent of the country's secondary school-leavers are sent, at government expense, to study at foreign universities, where about 130 graduated last year. In 1978 4m dhirhams was allocated for buying a building as a hostel for girl students in Cairo, *and this is now in use.*

To attempt to make up for the absence of regular education *of the older generations* there is a network of literacy and adult education centres in all seven emirates. They number more than 100, about three quarters for men and one quarter for women. They are attended by about 10,000 people.

Parents also get grants to encourage them to send *their children to school.* Forty dirhams a month is paid for each child at the *primary stage, and this is* increased as the child advances to the higher grades. *These payments are to help* towards the maintenance of the children, all books, transport and school uniform being free.

Each primary school child, it is estimated, costs the Government about 10,300 dhirhams a year, and by the time students are in some branches of specialized secondary education—for example, agriculture—the cost to the state may be six times that amount.

In the private sector there are 56 private schools in four *of the states*: Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Ras al Khaymah. About a quarter *of these are for Arabs, and* the rest for expatriates' children of various nationalities: *British (who have the* largest number of schools), Indian, Pakistani, American, French, Norwegian, Dutch and German.

Penelope Turing

Health

Local clinics centres of preventive medicine

On the broad dual carriageway which links the *capital cities of Abu Dhabi* and Dubai there are few signs of human life apart from the traffic. Bedu settlements and new villages lie off the route, in the all-embracing desert, but some of the most noticeable indications of them are large signboards proclaiming a local clinic. I saw at least *three of them along this* route and there may have been others. They stand as *something more than a guide* to those in need of medical aid: landmarks of progress, *signs of the future.*

The United Arab *Emirates* differ from other Gulf countries in one important way: they are a federation and not a single state. Therefore, much of their administrative work has two levels of operation—through the federal Government and also through that of the individual emirate. This is true of their health services, but the overall planning is conceived and carried out by the UAE's central Ministry of Health based in Abu Dhabi, which is also responsible for some 75 per cent of the country's medical services. The other 25 per cent is made up by local provisions in each emirate, and in military health services.

Total population of the UAE is estimated at one million, a small figure for a fairly large territory. Moreover, it includes so many expatriates brought in to aid development that the authorities *prefer* not to make known the exact balance between the indigenous population and the immigrants.

Both these factors have a bearing on the medical administration. Most of the population is grouped in the cities but there is a sparse, widely scattered number of indigenous people to be *cared for in the rural areas,* for whom no real medical organization existed before the establishment of the federation's health ministry after independence in 1971. *Immigrant workers, including* the large numbers from the Indian subcontinent, *bring their own hazards of* infectious disease and their own needs for care.

Oil wealth is the elixir which has enabled these countries to develop a new life. Rulers and administrators in the UAE are clearly *aware of the dangers as* well as the blessings of affluence, but in matters of *health they wisely recognize* that their people should have every possible facility and service. Even that is not as simple as it sounds. People take time to use and trust services which are new to them.

First, the whole medical service in all its facets is free for everyone, including *expatriates, and this covers* treatment for patients referred to foreign hospitals *for specialist attention not* yet available in the UAE.

In 1979 the ministry's hospitals spread throughout the main towns of the federation had a total of about 2,500 beds, a capacity which it is hoped to double in the next five years. Two specialist chest hospitals are in operation and one for maternity cases—the handsome 110-bed Corniche Hospital in Abu Dhabi which has been open a little less than three years.

Five more hospitals, general and specialist, were under construction and some are now in use. When the five are completed they will add another *1,700* beds to the total.

But while hospitals are, and will increasingly become, centres for treatment and advanced surgery, the preventive side of medicine rests with local clinics. Where there has been no family doctor tradition it is by personal contact through these smaller units that the patients' and families' trust is established, and basic health education and hygiene can be taught.

There are now clinics working in many parts of the UAE and they are so located that each serves about 10,000 of the population. This was the basis for the planned polyclinics, with a *smaller* centre to be opened for every community of 1,000 people or more. Widely scattered communities are served by mobile units, and there is a helicopter ambulance service.

The preventive medicine *side of the present* programme includes eight preventive medicine centres, *eight mother and child care* health centres, a mobile tuberculosis unit and a special centre for work on the eradication of malaria.

The *school medical* service is also an important part of the whole scheme. Like the local health centres this is regarded as a vital part of personal contact and the establishing of trust. Under this scheme there is a trained nurse in every school, while one doctor serves three to four schools.

More than 1,000 doctors are now working in the UAE *providing a ratio of* about one to 900 members of the population. There is *a shortage of dentists: only* about one to 14,000 people. The total number of qualified nurses *is about 2,000.*

The country has plenty of technicians, but the medical staff is almost entirely expatriate. Doctors are recruited from all over the world, though many of them come from other Arab countries. Ninety per cent or more of the nurses come from abroad. The traditional Arab prejudice against allowing girls to take up professional nursing is probably a deterrent in the UAE as elsewhere in the region, but an effort is being made to recruit and train local girls. There is already one school of nursing in Abu Dhabi and a new
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Construction

Market picks up again

It is now two years since the construction boom came to an end in the United Arab Emirates. There followed a period of stagnation, and now the market has begun to pick up again, but everybody realizes that the boom conditions will never be repeated.

The market is now far more competitive and selective. The Koreans have *moved in in a big way, and* have already won some large contracts. The construction *of prestige buildings in the* towns has almost come to an end. The Government of Abu Dhabi has ended the construction of large office blocks as the supply now exceeds demand.

In a few years the demand for hotel accommodation has swung from one extreme to the other. No longer do businessmen have to queue at reception desks to wheedle for accommodation. Now hotels vie with each other to give discounts and taxi drivers get commissions from *hotels for taking fares to* particular hotels. This is partly because of the *construction of many luxury* hotels, but also because of a drop in the number of *visiting businessmen since the* boom.

In Abu Dhabi there will be *fewer building starts in 1980* than at any time since the development of the emirate *began.* Prestige projects in Abu Dhabi town have almost ceased, although work on a *new £7.3m* traffic police headquarters should begin soon. Hopes are now *centred on the Abu Dhabi* National Oil Company, the federal defence forces and *the electricity industry.*

It is worth while to pause and look at how the construction industry has developed in Kuwait after the first construction boom; when considering the future shape of the construction industry in Abu Dhabi, as there are many similarities between the two. Both are *in a sense city states as their* populations are heavily concentrated in their respective capitals. Both have vastly and rapidly expanded populations, in which immigrants outnumber the indigenous populations, and in the case of Abu Dhabi greatly so. In both cases the vast revenues derived from the production of oil are really more than the governments know what to do with.

The one major difference is that while Kuwait has apparently turned its face on diversification of its economy by major industrial development, Abu Dhabi is about to embark on the development of an industrialized zone at Ruways.

In Kuwait a vast programme of lower income housing construction has been under way in the past few years, and huge housing estates have been springing up round Kuwait city. In Abu Dhabi one has only to look behind the façades of the tall modern buildings to *see the jumble of makeshift* housing that has arisen in a haphazard way to house the *teeming thousands of immigrants*, largely Pakistanis. Yet this problem of *rehousing hardly merits a mention* when the subject of the future of the construction industry in Abu Dhabi is discussed.

As the oil wealth percolates through the population and living standards and expectations rise, so will the pressures increase for better housing, roads, water supply and sewerage. These are problems that are yet to be tackled in Abu Dhabi, and where there is much scope for the construction industry. Already contracts worth about £2.8m have been awarded for housing and a residential-commercial project in Al Ayn.

The traffic congestion in Kuwait city, in which there appears to be one car for every head of population, all on the road at the same time, is notorious. This has developed in spite of a four-lane dual-carriageway construction programme. Now a big flyover is under way to *ease traffic congestion.* On a smaller scale the same problems are building up in *Abu Dhabi*, which will have to resort to much the same solutions as have been adopted *in Kuwait.*

The hopes of major construction firms in Abu Dhabi are directed towards the planned industrial zone at Ruways in the desert 100km west of Abu *Dhabi* town. There development is just beginning with all the scope for port and road construction, industrial complexes based on the petrochemical industry, housing, power stations, fresh water supply and sewerage.

In Dubai competition is keener than in Abu Dhabi, and to a degree is under challenge from Sharjah only 10 miles away. The vying for hotel custom and port competition is a good example of this. Industrialization is well ahead of Abu Dhabi and all the major projects at Jebel Ali are either completed or near completion. As in Abu Dhabi almost all the major prestige projects have been completed, but there is still scope for lower income housing, social welfare construction projects and road construction.

However, in Dubai enterprise and innovation are never lacking, and many construction firms there *have* spread their activities to other parts of the Arab world, even as far as Jordan. A good example of construction enterprise in Dubai is the new leisure centre which among its varied activities includes ice skating, which has proved immensely popular among the Arab youth, and has supplied a much-needed social requirement. This example has been followed in Kuwait, which has separate icerinks for each sex. The Gulf states are great emulators of new ideas and before long each one will have its leisure centre and icerinks in all probability constructed by firms operating from Dubai.

In the other northern emirates much remains to be done in development such as roads, ports, housing, electricity and water supply and sewerage, schools, clinics and hospitals, but all this is dependent on federal financing and the *generosity* of the oil-rich emirates.

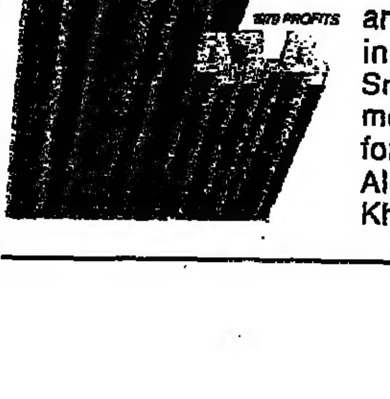
Property development is a *politically* sensitive issue in the UAE as it is one of the principal means of transferring wealth to the local population. Both Abu Dhabi and Dubai have passed laws to the effect that only UAE nationals can own land.

Tim Owen

	31.12.1979 Dh '000	31.12.1978 Dh '000
Share Capital Authorised —Ordinary shares of Dhs 100 each	150,000	150,000
Issues—ordinary shares of Dhs 100 each fully paid	54,000	54,000
Proposed Bonus shares issue	108,000	—
Reserves	34,000	100,000
Profit & Loss Account	530	529
Shareholders Funds	196,530	154,529
Liabilities		
Current and deposit accounts maturing within one year, including reserve for contingencies	2,374,695	1,986,075
Long Term accounts maturing after one year	189,706	252,091
Creditors, accruals and proposed dividend	47,963	36,226
	2,808,894	2,428,921
Confirmed credits, acceptances and guarantees on behalf of customers	888,608	766,336
	3,697,502	3,195,257

	31.12.1979 Dh '000	31.1 D
Assets		
Cash, balances with banks and money at call and short notice	627,002	4
Deposits with Banks	74,503	1
Loans and advances repayable on demand and within one year	1,306,813	1,C
Accrued interest receivable and other accounts	20,442	
	2,028,760	1,6
Loans and advances repayable after one year	652,969	6
Investment securities	59,752	
Premises and other assets	67,413	
	2,808,894	2
Liabilities of customers for confirmed credits, acceptances and guarantees	888,608	7
	3,697,502	3,1

(US$1 = Dh 3.768)



هكذا من الأصل

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centres

medicine

Communications

Ancient caravan routes transformed into highways

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provided the spectacular de- n The Gulf, but most richly ountries realize nnot and must the sole founda- onomy.

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PROVIDING TRANSPORT TO THE OFF OIL INDU WORLD

AEs ving b Oman

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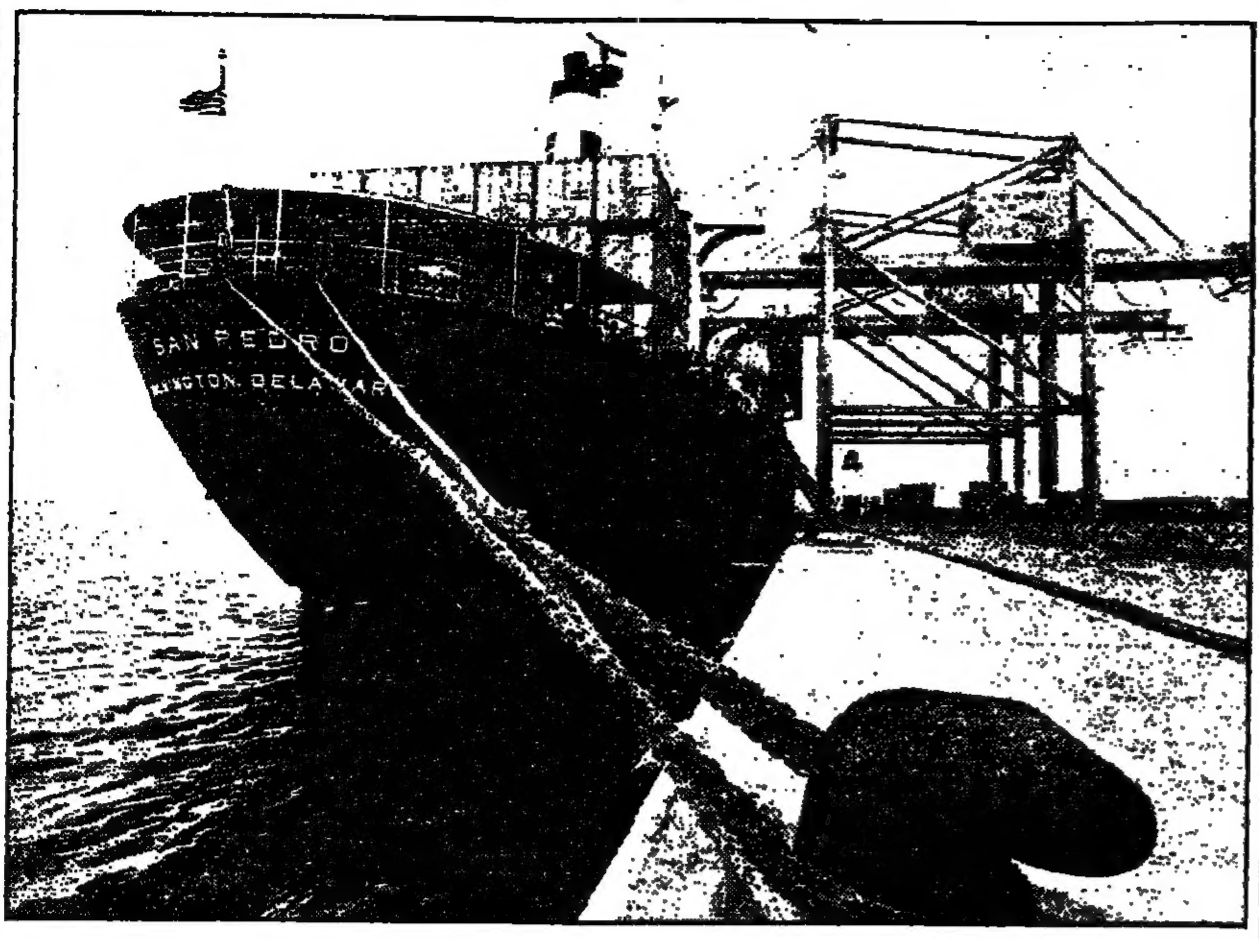


A container ship at Jebel Ali port.

Dubai has so far handled more than 60 per cent of the total value of imports entering the emirates through Abu Dhabi and Dubai, and most of this comes through Dubai's Port Rashid. It has a refrigerator terminal and a bonded refrigerator warehouse for frozen goods. Two years ago the agents for two big shipping lines also started their own bonded freezing in Dubai.

These and other developments reflect Dubai's aim to be a transit goods centre for cargoes coming in by sea for reexport by air or land. This began with shipping from the east bringing in cargoes which were then flown on to West Africa. The system has developed because the facilities are good and bureaucratic delays slight.

Dubai also acts as a crew change centre, which aids the town's cheaper hotels.

While Port Rashid continues to expand, the new port of Jebel Ali a little to the south-west along the coast has also come into operation. It was opened by Queen Elizabeth last year, and will be completed in 1981. It is designed for industrial work and large shipments for The Gulf.

Port Zayed at Abu Dhabi has increased its number of deepwater berths to 18 within the past three years.

Sharjah's port had the first container terminal in the emirates and is aiming to hold an important place among its fellows in the handling of air-sea freight interchange.

Much of the success of the business of the air and seaports—all of it that is not destined for reexport from the point of entry—depends on road communications in and beyond the emirates. Here there has been striking development. Fast roads now link the capitals of the six west-coast emirates—Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaywayn and Ras al Khaymah—and in 1975 another main road was completed over the mountains to the more remote east-coast Fujayrah, which lies between two sections of the Sultanate of Oman.

Fujayrah's own shore highway joins the Oman coast road running southwards, so that except for the extreme northern peninsula jutting out into the Strait of Hormuz the whole of this part of the Arabian coast is accessible by modern roads.

In the other direction from Abu Dhabi, westwards, the coast road goes right up to the Qatar border, linking with the northern Gulf states, while desert highways strike through the hinterland to Oman and Saudi Arabia.

These are modern versions of the old caravan routes. Trucks instead of camels carry the goods, and they may well have come from the other end of what was the known world 2,000 years ago. Good roads for long-distance driving now run from Western Europe to the shores of The Gulf, and many goods are carried in this way.

If the main highways are good, there is still some congestion in the cities, and rush hour traffic in Dubai compares with that in London, although Dubai provides more spectacular opportunities for queue-jumping.

In 1976 the Emirates Telecommunications Corporation was established by goverment decree, and the telephone and telex services are being developed to meet the expanding business and private demands. On the whole they seem to work smoothly and efficiently.

The Jebel Ali earth satellite station, built at a cost of 20m dirhams, was opened by the United Arab Emirates' President, Shaikh Zayed, in 1975. By 1985 it will be able to handle 60,000 international telephone calls and it is also used for telex services, telegraphy and colour television.

A second earth satellite station, at Ras al Khaymah, has begun working. Both of these are linked with the Indian Ocean Interstat 4. Another station is planned. It will be in the Abu Dhabi emirate and will be linked with the Atlantic satellite to widen the sphere of communications.

P.T.

Bookshelf

A secret history of The Gulf

Books on that part of the southern shores of The Gulf which now comprise the United Arab Emirates were conspicuous by their absence before 1970 for the simple reason that there was little or nothing to write about of interest to other than the most discerning scholar of that part of the world.

A conspicuous exception is the *Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf* by J. G. Lorimer, of the Indian Civil Service who died in 1914. Published in two volumes, the gazetteer, which might well be described as the Old Testament of The Gulf, is a byword for all, both Arab and British, who have interested themselves in the history of this region. Somewhat surprisingly Volume II was published in 1908 before Volume I which was published in 1914 in the year of Lorimer's death. The gazetteer was for many years on the secret list, and although it has been republished, most recently by the Irish University Press, copies today are very difficult to obtain. The history of Trucial Oman (the UAE) from 1600 to the end of the nineteenth century is covered in great detail in chapter three of Volume I of the gazetteer.

One of the few books, designed for the general reader of Gulf affairs, which covered the Trucial Sates, is *The Persian Gulf States* by Sir Rupert Hay published by the Middle East Institute, Washington, in 1959. Sir Rupert was a former political resident Persian Gulf, whose term of office covered the transfer of the political residency from Bushire in Iran to Bahrain, when responsibility for the office was taken over by the Foreign Office in London from the Government of India. This well-informed book is now difficult to come by and can probably be obtained only second-hand.

Among more recently published books on the Trucial States and still being published is *The Trucial States* by Donald Hawley (George Allen & Unwin, £4.75), a former political agent, Trucial States, in Dubai in 1958. With considerable experience of Gulf affairs over a period of years, the author is well-qualified to deal with his subject.

A well-documented history of the UAE, bringing the reader right up to the present day is *The United Arab Emirates—a Modern History* by Muhammad Morsy Abdullah, published in 1978 by Croom Helm at £17.95. Dr Morsy, an Egyptian and master of his subject, is director of the Centre for Documentation and Research at the Presidential Court in Abu Dhabi. Another history of the UAE published at about the same time in a less scholarly and more provocative vein is *The Origins of the United Arab Emirates* by Rosemarie Said Zahlan, published by the Macmillan Press in 1978 at £10. This deals frankly with the historical and continuing rivalries between Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

Another recent book on the emirates is *The United Emirates: Unity in Fragmentation*, by Ali Muhammad Khalifa published by Croom Helm at £12.50. A more specialized publication on the UAE is *The United Emirates—an Economic and Social Survey*, by K. G. Fenelon, published in 1973 by Longmans at £4.95. Dr Fenelon was statistical director in Abu Dhabi.

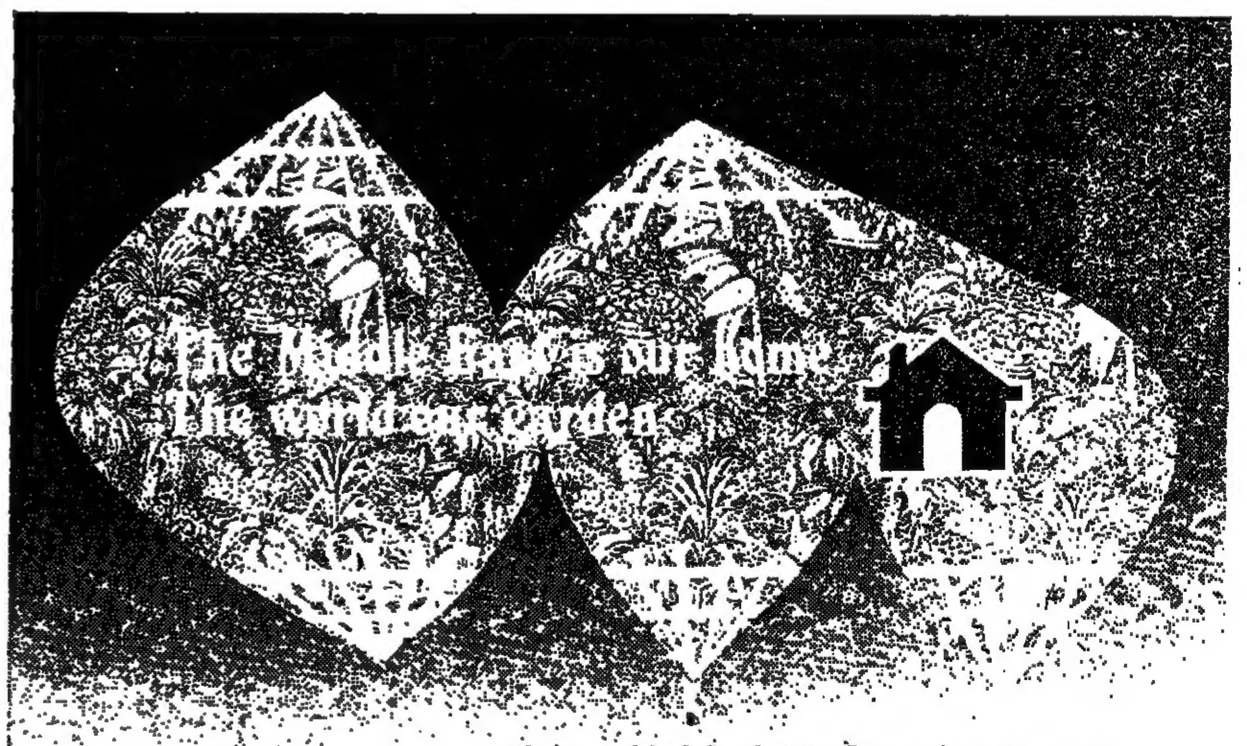
At the lighter end of the scale coming under the classification of an illustrated guide is *The United Arab Emirates: an Insight and Guide*, by Michael Tomkinson, published in 1975 by M. Tomkinson at £6.95. Liberally laced with colour illustrations and maps it is an asset for the coffee table. Also coming under this heading is *The Gulf States and Oman*, by Christine Osborne, published in 1977 by Croom Helm at £7.95.

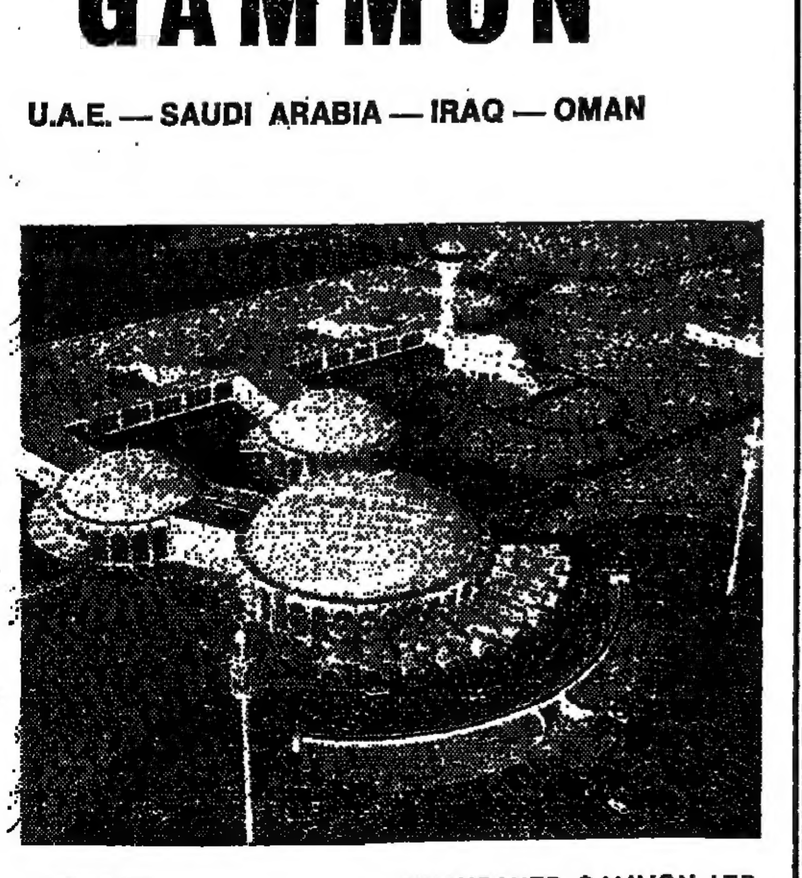
The Gulf, by Molly Izzard, published in 1979 by John Murray at £8.50, attractively written by a perceptive author at a personal level, gives a vivid picture of present-day life in The Gulf. It is apt to skip around a bit so that one does not quite know if one is in or out of the UAE. Dealing specifically with Abu Dhabi is *Abu Dhabi a Portrait*, by J. Daniels, published in 1974 by Longmans at £5.50, now somewhat outdated by the swiftly-changing scene in that part of the world. John Daniels was in the finance department in Abu Dhabi, having also worked in Kuwait and Oman.

For those interested in current books about the UAE useful sources are Luzac and Company, Great Russell Street, London WC1, and Arthur Probsthain, of 41 Great Russell Street. David Loman, of 12 Suffolk Road, London SW13, specializes in out of print and rare editions and Ad Orientam, of St Leonards on Sea, Sussex, specializes in both current and rare books on these subjects.

The Travel Bookshop, 12 Abingdon Road (off Kensington High Street), London has a good general stock of books on Middle East countries, new and second-hand.

T.O.





AIRPORT

Tourism

Area to play as well as work

To speak of the possibility of tourism in The Gulf seems fanciful and unrealistic. Oil—yes, and business expansion in multiple forms; but surely not tourism?

"What would tourists do there?" or "What about the awful summer heat?"—these are questions which people at once ask.

The idea, however, is not so preposterous as it sounds. For five months of the year the climate is acceptable and even agreeable. In early February this year, for example, I found it too cold to wear a lightweight suit. And there are activities to interest the tourist.

In the United Arab Emirates, situated on what used to be called the Trucial Coast, the impulse towards tourism comes from the hotels. Whereas two or three years ago there were too few *hotels to accommodate* the surging influx of itinerant businessmen and too few houses or flats for all the foreigners coming to work on contracts of two years or more, now there are too many of both.

The pendulum has swung right back. The number of visiting businessmen has passed its peak, but the number of beds waiting to be filled continually grows. This abrupt seesaw of demand and supply is one of the characteristics of *headlong expansion*.

The total population of the UAE, native-born and foreign, is still less than one million, and only a small minority is affluent enough to use the hotels for *entertaining* or relaxation. The new hotels are good, but expensive.

Also, the Islamic prohibition of alcohol has to be considered. Hotels in the UAE do serve wine and *spirits*, but nowadays most Muslims do not wish to be seen drinking these in public. In addition to their business custom the hotels now have to attract other foreign visitors.

At least eight international-chain hotels now stand in the emirates, as well as numerous smaller hotels. In fact, Abu Dhabi, the largest and by far the wealthiest of the emirates, claims that by the end of 1980 it alone will *have* eight modern five-star establishments under the umbrella of Abu Dhabi National Hotels, a holding company whose capital is 35 per cent government, and 65 per cent private.

Two or more of each of the Meridien, InterContinental, Sheraton and Hilton chains are in business, or under construction, in the UAE. If one takes the Meridien—an Air France affiliate—in Abu Dhabi as an example, an average of about 70 per cent occupancy *is needed to make the venture* worthwhile.

This hotel began to take guests last year but was officially opened late last January. Last summer it had 65 per cent occupancy, rising *later* to 80 per cent. It is run on a management contract.

These figures—and other hotels seem to have done as well—are pleasing enough, but can they be maintained? *A feed-in from an* airline is important in this respect; Air France now flies its Airbus A300B to Abu Dhabi and Dubai, and hopes that more seats will gradually be filled by tourists.

An intriguing point here, by the way, is that the ornate interior decoration and furnishing of this French hotel in Arabia—the Abu Dhabi Meridien—was in the hands of a British firm—*Courtaulds Contract Furnishing*: an unusual feather in a British cap.

Today the rates at such hotels are between about £40 and £50 a night for room and bathroom alone, including room tax or service charge. If tourists are to be attracted, these rates will have to come down. In the Sharjah area a figure of about £25 a night is spoken of.

Even that would be too high for most Western tourists, and the question is whether package tours can be sold. A few German tourists have been to Sharjah, particularly to Khor Fakkan (Fakkan Bay) on the Gulf of Oman side of the emirate, which is being developed into a retreat for holidays and weekends. The Germans who went to Sharjah paid about £550 for a return flight by the Jordan line Alia, and half board for two weeks.

Hotel staffs in the UAE are almost all foreign, from bellboys to general managers, German, French, British, Indians, Pakistanis, Filipinos, Malaysians, Koreans, even South American *musicians*—they are all there.

The foreign executives who have staked their reputations and the local Arabs their money, in launching the hotels seem sanguine *about the prospects* over the next five or 10 years. They see no collapse of government in the UAE as happened in Iran.

They argue that there is no religious gulf between the rulers and the people, as emerged in Iran, and that the locally-born citizens are well cared for. As to the foreigners who get good money tax-free, if they were active as malcontents either their contracts would not be renewed, or they would be summarily deported.

So much for the economics of bringing tourists. Once there what would they do and see? On the whole there is more to do in the farther regions of the UAE.

The bustle and *hustle*, for example, of the wide trading creek at Dubai, which you can cross in a crowded motor boat "ferry" for the equivalent of just 3p; the beaches and water sports of *both coasts of* Sharjah, and of the other northern emirates—these are worth while.

The area inland is now traversed by a network of tarred highways making the interior far more accessible than before. Roads cut through the stark mountains which run from south to north out of Oman, and which themselves make the landscape more picturesque to the tourist's eye than *mere desert*.

Before driving from Sharjah town on The Gulf side, to Khor Fakkan, 85 miles away on the Oman side, the traveller will undoubtedly be taken to see the new suk. This market or bazaar is a building of separate parts with elegant wind towers rising from each semi-circular roof, which somehow make the whole look like a series of toy railway engines.

Farther on is a gracious new airport building which cost $100m, poised under four domes and decked out inside with a great blue carpet, and much besides. Sharjah can look back to the days when its old airport was used for the first regular air service between Britain and Australia, but this new airport has barely a dozen passenger or cargo local flights in and out a day.

Having navigated the roundabouts which surround all UAE towns, the road from Sharjah town to Khor Fakkan sweeps on past oasis towns or villages, crosses a jigsaw of different emirate *enclaves in the interior, and* reaches the Gulf of Oman. In appearance this part of the UAE could be Montana-on-the-sea, or Nevada-on-the-sea, if such *states* existed. Here at any rate is tranquillity.

Abu Dhabi, of course, has beaches, too, and visitors might be drawn to archaeological work at AlAin inland. But Abu Dhabi does not need the revenue derived from tourists, and is *a bit wary of the influences* some might bring. A concerted drive by the hotels there will be needed to overcome such doubts.

Jerome Caminada

TV and newspapers

Broadcasts for home lovers

The Arabs of The Gulf are great home lovers, so radio and television play a much greater part in their leisure time than is the case in the West. During the summer months it is too hot to indulge in any outdoor sporting activities. Similarly, television is more prominent in the lives of expatriate Europeans in the UAE *than would be the case in* Europe, where there are so many other activities to occupy one's leisure hours.

The UAE's radio services are broadcast from Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Ras al Khaymah. Naturally they all broadcast principally in Arabic for their local audiences. Abu Dhabi also broadcasts regular news and other programmes in English, French and Urdu.

The Dubai Broadcasting Service broadcasts on both medium wave and vhf. There is a daily broadcast of mainly taped music on vhf, which includes two live shows, hosted by disc jockeys, broadcasting daily from 9 am to 11 am and from 6 pm to 7 pm. *English* news summaries are read regularly throughout the day. English programmes are also broadcast daily for six hours on medium wave 271 metres. The BBC World Service can be obtained on medium wave 213 metres at certain times during the day throughout the UAE.

Colour television is general throughout the Gulf area. In the UAE it is broadcast from Abu Dhabi and Dubai and is much used in Arabic for educational purposes. The area being fairly small, it is possible to receive colour television programmes easily from neighbouring countries. For example television programmes broadcast from Doha in Qatar and from Muscat in the Sultanate of Oman are easily received in the UAE and vice versa. The local news in English *is* broadcast each evening on Abu Dhabi television.

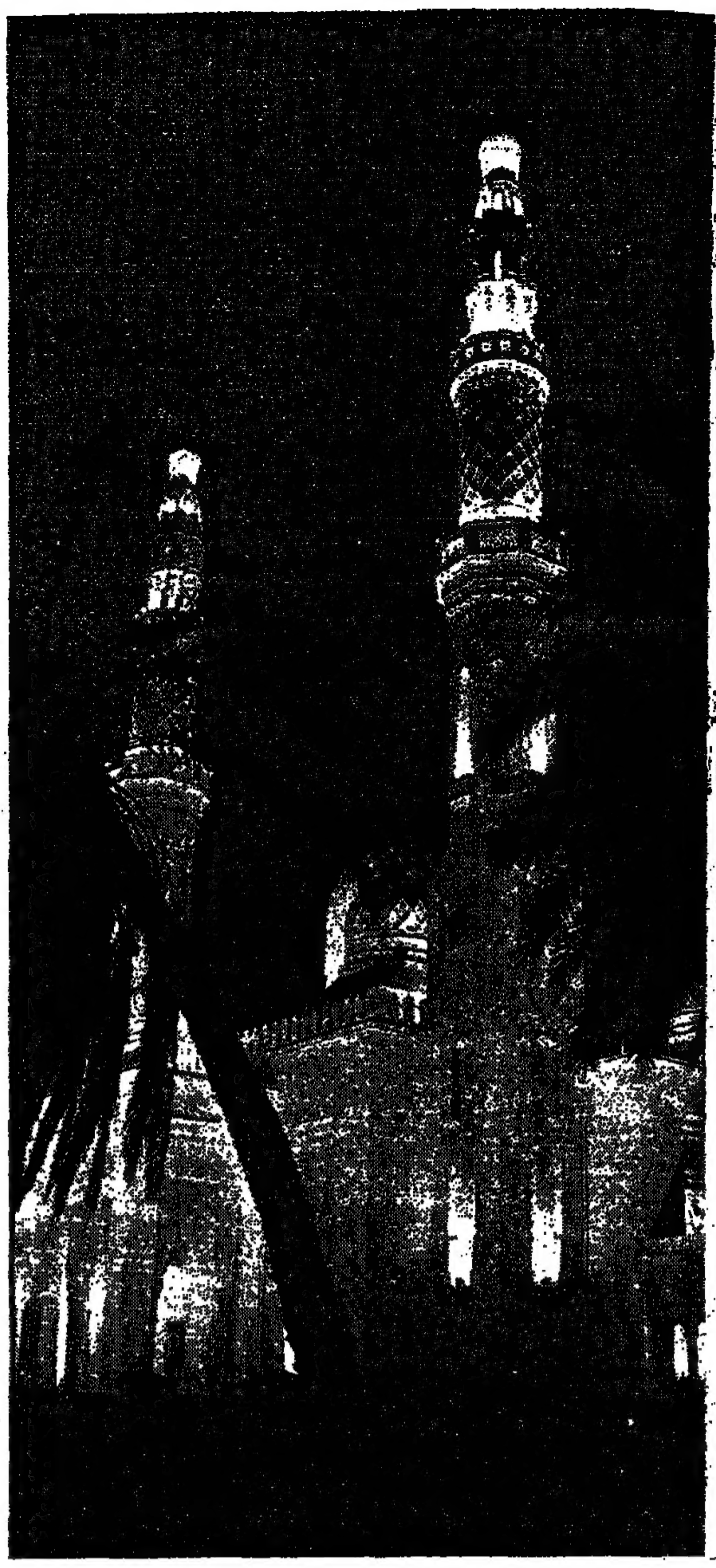
Local television, which has been in operation in Dubai since 1969, has three channels, which show Arabic programmes and popular English and American series, and there is comprehensive coverage of local news. Dubai colour television channel 10 shows a selection of Arabic and English programmes from 6 pm to 12.30 am. Dubai colour television channel 33 is comparatively new and transmits English programmes only. Dubai's third station—in black and white on channel 2—shows *mainly* Arabic programmes from 6.30 pm to midnight.

There is a wide variety of locally published English language daily newspapers. *The Emirate News* is a semi-official English language daily published in Abu Dhabi, which contains government information on the UAE and international news. The *Khalij Times* is an English language daily published in Dubai, and there is also an English language *evening paper* published in Dubai called the *Gulf News*. *The Recorder* is a daily English language news-sheet which circulates in Sharjah as well as in Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

Besides the English language newspapers published in the UAE there is the *Gulf Weekly Mirror*, published in Bahrain and the original English language newspaper published in The Gulf, which circulates widely in the UAE and the *rest of The Gulf*. A more recently published daily English language newspaper in Bahrain which circulates throughout the UAE is the *Gulf Daily News*. Daily newspapers published in the United Kingdom are obtainable within two days of publication in all the main cities of the UAE.

The principal Arabic language newspapers published in the UAE are the independent *Al Ittihad*, published daily in Abu Dhabi, *Sout El-Ouma*, published daily in Abu Dhabi, as well as the dailies *Al Wahda* and *Al Wathba*, published daily in Abu Dhabi. *Akhbar Dubai* is an Arabic language weekly, published in Dubai, and *Al Azmina al Arabia* is an Arabic language weekly magazine published in Sharjah.

Tim Owen



Illumination accentuates the lines of this mosque in Dubai.